



PERIYAR

1000 Questions & Answers

(All about Periyar E.V.Ramasamy)

Compiled by : **Dr. K.Veeramani**

A Publication of

DRAVIDAR KAZHAGAM

Periyar Thidal, Vepery, Chennai - 600 007.

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Compiled by: **Dr. K.Veeramani**

Translated by: **Prof. S.F.N. Chelliah**

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FOREWORD



Unlike world's other thinkers, Thanthai Periyar was an original thinker. The enrichment of his thoughts is the seed of social development and a weapon for social revolution.

In addition to this; his rationalistic thoughts are totally based on scientific thinking. That is why we feel proud of calling him a 'rare social scientist'.

What is Science?

And who is a Scientist?

What is scientific temperament?

Even the teachers of science, do not seem to know the real meaning of science. They only know science as 'a subject', 'a study', nothing more.

We are puzzled why they are not interested to know or to understand the real meaning of science and to teach the students.

Science is not a subject like history or Civics. It is an evolutionary process. There is no end to this process. It is a continuation. This is the basic difference between the historical facts and scientific truths.

'Alexander came with his army and defeated the king Porus'. This is a historical fact. This historical fact remains unchanged. But the scientific truth will not remain the same. It is a continuous process. There is no finality. This scientific process will never hesitate to replace the old by the new concepts and findings.

We can see in the field of research that a hypothesis will exist unchanged until new source materials arrive. If the new one comes, the old one disappears.

Though the theory of 'Centre of Gravity' was Isaac Newton's, it was confirmed and established by the researches of Mathematicians.

Before the advent of the theory of Evolution of Charles Darwin, there existed Lamarckian theory and Scientists believed and accepted it.

But in course of time, Lamarckian theory lost its hold and was invalidated. On the contrary Darwinian Theory of Evolution occupied the minds of the people. And today we find the next stage of development of Darwinism, i.e the development of the theory of Genes and Chromosomes.

Development is taking place in every department of science as in Newton's theory of Centre of Gravity', and Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

No more explanation is needed here. Thanthai Periyar said, 'Today you call me a revolutionary; but after a couple of centuries, a stage may come to call me 'a backward thinking man'.

What a splendid person he was!

This foresightedness of Thanthai Periyar clearly indicates his scientific approach to everything.

Knowledge and science have no boundaries! Thoughts expressed by the people who thought on the basis of science would be a shock to the society in the beginning. They had to face the tempest of opposition. Then the opposition slowly raged itself out. After the rage out of opposition the influence and success of their ideologies would enhance.

As Karl Marx said, 'change is alone unchangeable. Periyar said, 'I have no love for anything. But I love knowledge, I love development, and progress, I love humanity'.

The doors of development are open only because of man's rationalistic thinking. The donkey is kicking with its back legs for so many centuries. Is there any change in the kicking of donkey? The barbarian was armed with bow and arrow, but now man is carrying AK47-Automatic Machine Guns! Can anyone deny this? The development of weapons like rockets is not an ordinary process

Thanthai Periyar has expressed the above idea only with this view.

If you want progress and development you must ask the questions 'Why, How, By Whom, Which' often and often. Asking these questions quite often, knowing the reasons and answers and then coming to a clear understanding alone will help us to be scientific.

Keeping this background in mind, go through the 'new world' thoughts of Thanthai Periyar and have a deep study. Like a calm and clear stream of water, it will reveal truths.

That is why the world is getting ready to honour the 'brain' of Thanthai Periyar. 'Vast world experience' and 'the affairs of day to day life' - are the books, Periyar had studied.

Periyar knew human nature very well; so with his conviction he stood firmly. He never cared for opposition, the mockery or insult inflicted on him'

People believed that non-formal education will lead to ignorance and illiteracy and that the intelligent people who had college and university education would invent new things. Thanthai Periyar invalidated this concept throughout his life.

As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar observed they are only learned; but not intellectuals who spoke for humanity at large.

Periyar was much worried about the self-respect of human beings. Dignity, equality and equal rights of human beings were his goal. Periyar stood like a volcano, like a tempest, like a cyclone, to break the barriers to achieve his goal. This is the way of his life.

Self-respect, honour, dignity, and rationalistic thinking are precious gifts from Periyar to humanity. This noble leader who lived for the sake of others left his own property and the wealth he received from the public to the people themselves.

The younger generation must know the philosophy of Periyar, the horrible incidents that he faced in his life, his public service, his tour to spread his ideology and follow his foot steps. It is just like taking medicines; Why do we take medicine? Is it to satisfy the inventor or doctor or medicine sellers? No, Just for our health and cure. So also to listen to Periyar and follow him is to reform ourselves.

With this aim the book 'Periyar - 1000 Questions and Answers (All about Periyar E.V.Ramasamy)' is released as a compilation.

Learned scholars of Periyarism have taken much care and enthusiasm to complete this work. Not only Dravidar Kazhagam but the entire humanity will be grateful to them.

A lecture delivered by Periyar in 1942 called 'The World to Come' and the life sketch of Thanthai Periyar are also annexed to this compilation.

Steps have been taken to publish this rare book in Hindi and in many other languages. It is a very good weapon of knowledge to see the 21st century as Periyar's century.

*Learn this carefully
Without errors, and doubts,
Then follow the foot steps of
Thanthai Periyar!*

Chennai,
14.01.2013.

K. VEERAMANI
President,
Dravidar Kazhagam.

A Note from the Translator

No doubt, this compilation is very exhaustive in specific details and accurate informations on everything about Periyar. The multiple choice method is both absorbing and interesting. For those who want to have a detailed thorough knowledge of Periyar's public and private life, his achievements and struggles, the compliments and accusations he received are all chronologically and topicwise classified. The 9 chapters craftily assigned, have an academic structure to educate the reader, whether literate or illiterate. This is surely a very useful and purposeful attempt on the biographical sketch of Periyar sufficiently highlighting his struggles, achievements, performances and public recognition. I strongly recommend this book for an authentic enlightenment on Periyar's greatness

Chennai,
14.01.2013.

Prof. S.F.N.Chelliah

A Note of Appreciation

I whole heartily congratulate our scholars who have compiled this volume of questions and answers about Thanthai Periyar. It is true, it is a marvellous work! Those who read this book, certainly will come to know the history of Madras Presidency, especially the history of the Non-Brahmin movement. Moreover this book gives enormous source materials to the researchers of Dravidian Movement

As our beloved leader Dr. K. Veeramani said, “the scholars have taken much care and enthusiasm to complete this work. Not only Dravidar kazhagam, but the entire humanity will be grateful to them”. And Prof. S.F.N. Chelliah deserves congratulations for this wonderful translation. I appeal to the Vice-Chancellors of Tamil Nadu universities to recommend this compilation which contains accurate and authentic information, to their students as a text book

Erode,
14.01.2013.

Dr. P. Kalimuthu

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CHAPTER - I

HIS FAMILY AND HIS OWN HISTORY

• **Prof P. Subramanian M.Sc., M.Ed.,**

- 1) Periyar was born on 17th September, in the year?
 - a) 1869
 - b) 1879
 - c) 1901
 - d) 1885
- 2) The name of Periyar's father is
 - a) Krishnasamy Naicker
 - b) Venkatappa Naicker
 - c) Venkatta Naicker
 - d) Ramasamy Naicker
- 3) The name of Periyar's mother is
 - a) Chinna Thayammal
 - b) Kannammal
 - c) Ponnuthayammal
 - d) Nallammal
- 4) If you mention 'Naicker' in Erode in 1880s it would denote only
 - a) Krishnasamy Naicker
 - b) Venkatappa Naicker
 - c) Velu Naicker
 - d) Ramasamy Naicker

- 5) **The order of Periyar among the children of his parents is**
a) First
b) Second
c) Seventh
d) Tenth
- 6) **The city that takes the pride of Periyar having been born in is**
a) Tiruchirappalli
b) Vaikom
c) Erode
d) Dharmapuri
- 7) **As Ramasamy was given in his tender age adoption to his father's aunt, he grew**
a) Uncontrollable
b) Very quietly
c) Grew independently with his own original thinking
d) Showing a lot of interest in studies
- 8) **The number of years Periyar spent in schooling is**
a) 5 years
b) 10 years
c) 8 years
d) Intermediate
- 9) **When Periyar was a small boy, his father was engaged in**
a) Agriculture
b) Stone worker
c) Teaching
d) Commerce
- 10) **The reason for Venkata Naicker becoming wealthy after having suffered in poverty was**
a) Receiving properties from his mother-in-law
b) Hard work and his wife's support
c) He found a treasure on breaking stones in the field
d) He received huge amount from the Britishers for having been loyal to them
- 11) **The milk consumed by Periyar in his childhood**
a) Cow's Milk
b) Mother's Milk
c) Goat's Milk
d) Buffalo's Milk
- 12) **The most favourite child for his parents was**
a) E.V.Ramasamy
b) E.V.Kannammal
c) E.V.Krishnasamy
d) E.V.Ponnuthai

- 13) **The reason for Periyar being chained in both his legs when he was ten years old**
- a) Playing at the top of trees
 - b) Mixing up with the untouchables and eating their eatables
 - c) Running away from the town quite often
 - d) Not showing due respect to the elders and his teachers
- 14) **The Explanation Periyar offered when the board was made to fall on Ramanath Iyer's head, so that he could teach a lesson for his oft-quoted 'fate' for any happening was**
- a) Sorry. I knocked it by mistake
 - b) This is also your fate
 - c) I did not knock it, it fell because of the wind
 - d) It fell because the supporting rod was broken
- 15) **Periyar's age when he married Nagammai was**
- a) 19
 - b) 15
 - c) 24
 - d) 21
- 16) **Nagammai's age when she married Periyar was**
- a) 18
 - b) 17
 - c) 13
 - d) 19
- 17) **The device which Periyar used to stop his wife from going to the temple was**
- a) Fighting
 - b) Setting rogues to threaten her
 - c) Taking her to public meetings
 - d) Did none of these
- 18) **The two principles of Periyar's wife Nagammai, pointed out by Samy Chithambaranar are**
- a) Fasting and serving the husband in all his needs
 - b) Supporting Periyar in all his endeavours
 - c) Feeding the Brahmins and conducting religious discourses
 - d) Doing service to the father-in-law and mother-in-law, and doing the household chores
- 19) **When Periyar renounced and went to Benares he was**
- a) 24
 - b) 26
 - c) 25
 - d) 23

- 20) **The reason for the two Brahmins, who were accompanying Periyar to Benares, but leaving him later was**
- a) They went to their relative's houses
 - b) They went to the temples as they knew religious prayers (manthras)
 - c) Only the Brahmins were fed in all the inns
 - d) They did not tolerate Periyar's stubbornness
- 21) **Periyar went to Benares with a hope that he would find life perfect and neat. He found**
- a) Benares was a holy place
 - b) Benares was perfect and neat
 - c) Benares was full of people of good conduct and honesty
 - d) Benares was filled with wickedness and prostitution
- 22) **Periyar was from a wealthy family. But he was so helpless, looking for food from cast away leaves. This was because**
- a) He had distributed all his wealth
 - b) He gave up his family orthodoxy
 - c) He lived the life of a mendicant
 - d) He was driven out by the family
- 23) **Periyar staunchly denied god, but he continued to be the head of several Devasthanams (religious organisations.) It was because**
- a) He worshipped god in secret
 - b) He was afraid of offending god
 - c) He accepted it on the insistence of his father
 - d) He received good income from it
- 24) **The year in which Periyar's father died was**
- a) 1911 b) 1912 c) 1919 d) 1949
- 25) **An apt illustration for Periyar's human benevolence is**
- a) He founded hospitals in many towns
 - b) He respected even the devotees
 - c) He constructed good , many drinking water centres through his followers
 - d) When a lot of people died due to the disease Blake, Periyar carried many of the dead bodies on his shoulders to be buried

- 26) **What was the social status of Periyar when he was elected Chairman of Erode Municipality?**
- a) He was in office of about 29 service organisations
 - b) He was an ordinary citizen
 - c) He was the owner of a thousand acre land
 - d) He was a labourer in breaking stones in utter poverty
- 27) **The year in which Periyar was the Chairman of Erode Municipality was**
- a) 1905
 - b) 1910
 - c) 1919
 - d) 1925
- 28) **When Periyar was the Chairman of Erode Municipality, Rajagopalachari was the Chairman of Salem Municipality. Quite impressed with Periyar's administrative acumen, Rajagopalachari requested Periyar for a favour. It was**
- a) Periyar himself should be the Chairman also for Salem
 - b) A request to lend the services of his Sanitary Inspector to Salem Municipality
 - c) A request to transfer the Administrative Manager of Erode Municipality to Salem Municipality
 - d) A request to Periyar that he himself should personally supervise the administrative reforms in Salem
- 29) **The title recommended Periyar when he was the Chairman of Erode Municipality**
- a) Rao Bahadur
 - b) Rao Saheb
 - c) Doctor
 - d) Sir
- 30) **The total number of workers in the Madras State Income Tax Office, when Periyar was its member was**
- a) 15
 - b) 7
 - c) 9
 - d) 3
- 31) **The food that Periyar offered to Singampatti Zamindar in his honour when he visited Erode was**
- a) Non-Vegetarian
 - b) High class Vegetarian
 - c) Ordinary hotel food
 - d) Ordinary food prepared at home

- 32) **An incident at home that deeply affected Periyar was**
- a) Offerings to the Brahmins
 - b) Discourses
 - c) Caste distinctions
 - d) His niece's widowhood at a tender age
- 33) **Periyar is a person who proclaimed that women are not inferior to men. Based on this, he conducted a remarriage of a widow in 1909. She was**
- a) His sister
 - b) His sister's daughter
 - c) His daughter
 - d) His brother's daughter
- 34) **How many children were born to Periyar who propagated family planning and Nagammai?**
- a) 13
 - b) None
 - c) A girl baby was born but died in five months
 - d) 2 boys and one girl
- 35) **Periyar complimented on Nagammai that she lived and desired to live, not for her sake but for his sake. She died in**
- a) 1933
 - b) 1961
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1952
- 36) **Which magazine in Singapore published the self respect call of Nagammai in Malaysia?**
- a) Ina Murasu
 - b) Munnetram
 - c) Kaalaikathir
 - d) Thamizh Murasu
- 37) **The decision that Periyar took at the demise of Nagammai was**
- a) Denouncing the worldly life
 - b) He felt he had become an orphan
 - c) He felt he had now more time to spend in public service
 - d) He decided not to participate in Mangala (Happy) occasions, as he had become a widower
- 38) **Defying the 144 Preventive Act, Periyar conducted a Christian marriage, the very next day of Nagammai's death. It was in**
- a) Thanjavur
 - b) Salem
 - c) Tiruchirappalli
 - d) Karaikudi

- 39) **The Venkata Naicker Charity Hospital that is functioning even today was started by**
- a) Chinnathai Ammal b) Venkata Naicker
c) Krishnasamy Naicker d) E.V.Ramasamy Naicker
- 40) **When Chinnathai, mother of Periyar died, she was**
- a) 95 b) 60 c) 90 d) 85
- 41) **The title offered to E.V.Ramasamy in 1938, at the Women's Conference in Chennai was**
- a) Vaikom Hero
b) Periyar
c) Lion of Erode
d) Venthadi Vendar (while bearded king)
- 42) **The magazine in which Thiru.Vi.Ka. wrote about Periyar was**
- a) Kudi Arasu b) Dravidan
c) Navasakthi d) Navamani
- 43) **The address made as a result of the meeting of the three great: Periyar, Muhamad Ali Jinnah and Ambedkar in Bombay in 08.01.1940 was on**
- a) Hindu Muslim Unity
b) Eradication of caste differences
c) The division of the nation
d) Destroying god
- 44) **The name that Periyar suggested to be given to India, when Gandhi died was**
- a) Hindu Desam
b) Mahatma Desam
c) Gandhi Desam
d) Ahimsai (Non-violence) Desam
- 45) **Between 1934 and 1959, for a period of 25 years Periyar never failed to attend the function he had agreed to participate. But he could not attend only one function. It was because**
- a) He was ill, admitted in a hospital
b) His wife died
c) His car was damaged
d) The police did not permit him

- 60) **The person who never visited Periyar's residence in Erode is**
a) Lal Bahadur Sastry b) Jayaprakash Narayan
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) C.Rajagopalachari
- 61) **Periyar was the personification of frugality. One of his followers asked him why he was travelling in III class Rail. His reply was**
a) He had no money
b) He intended to meet more people
c) There was no fourth class rail
d) He could not get I class ticket
- 62) **Periyar himself was a great leader. He admitted another great as his leader. It was**
a) Gandhi b) Socrates
c) Gnaniar Adigal d) None
- 63) **The town that offered 76 sovereign gold on his 76th Birthday was**
a) Kancheepuram b) Salem
c) Nagapattinam d) Tanjore
- 64) **The 'Thirukkural' which Periyar condemned was**
a) There cannot be good times or bad times for those who toil to improve their society
b) Think deeply before plunging into action
c) Learn everything properly and then act according to what you have learnt
d) She, who worships her husband without worshipping god will bring in rain at her word
- 65) **The reason for Periyar often quoting 'Thirukkural' in his meetings was**
a) It was a common conduct code for all humanity
b) He wanted to strengthen his arguments
c) There were many principles in 'Thirukkural' acceptable to Periyar
d) Everyone accepts 'Thirukkural'

- 66) Periyar denied both religion and caste, but he sported beard like the religious sage. It was because
- a) The Russian thinkers grew beard
 - b) He wanted to save time and money
 - c) He wanted people to revere him as a great man
 - d) He wanted to look handsome
- 67) “I have no wife or children. The only person who will cry at my death is Periyar. These are the words of
- a) Kamarajar
 - b) Poet K.Imayavaramban
 - c) Thiru Vi.Ka
 - d) Muthu Ramalinga Devar
- 68) Though he was against many principles of Periyar, he still cherished a very deep friendship with Periyar. It was
- a) Rajagopalachariar
 - b) Rajaram Mohanroy
 - c) U.V.Saminatha Iyer
 - d) Srinivasa Sastry
- 69) The revolutionary poet Bharati Dasan gave up singing about god and religion after listening to the speech of Periyar. This took place in
- a) Tiruchirappalli
 - b) Mayiladuthurai
 - c) Thanjavur
 - d) Chidambaram
- 70) Periyar often referred to “Onion” in his speeches. It was because
- a) He liked onions very much
 - b) He ran an onion depot
 - c) Onion was very pungent
 - d) Onion becomes nothing after peeling
- 71) “Periyar does not depend on quotations, but stands on his own legs with his principles.” This was said by
- a) Rajagopalachariar
 - b) Neelakanta Sastriar
 - c) Justice A.S.P.Iyer.
 - d) A.S.K

- 72) Periyar strongly condemned the appointment of a Brahmin as the head of Untouchability Movement and Harijan Seva Sangh during the Congress regime. In order to make an effective impression, Periyar used a proverb. It was
- a) I shall cry incessantly; you beat me up painless
 - b) Appointing fox to keep watch on the fried crab
 - c) On seeing a snake and a Brahmin at the same time, leave the snake but beat the Brahmin
 - d) Applying mud on the person while having gone to bathe
- 73) The first town that offered to Periyar silver equal to his weight was
- a) Tiruchirappalli
 - b) Salem
 - c) Erode
 - d) Thanjavur
- 74) The parable that Periyar used to effectively explain his social service was
- a) Like bending the sky like a bow
 - b) Like spinning a rope out of sand
 - c) Pulling the mountain with hair tied to it. If it succeeds the mountain is won or the hair is lost
 - d) Like carrying the earth on one's head
- 75) Periyar who practiced severe frugality compared spending more than earning to
- a) Agriculture
 - b) Prostitution
 - c) Commerce
 - d) Selling illicit liquor
- 76) Periyar said that it is more cruel than killing a person as starving him. It is
- a) Not to offer education to a person
 - b) To live an orphan's life
 - c) The child labour practice
 - d) To keep a widow alone without allowing her to die

- 77) **A person listening to Periyar that Hindu religion should be eradicated, asked him what the alternative he proposed. Periyar replied**
- a) Join Buddhism
 - b) I have said there is a dirty object in the house. I ask you to remove and clean the house. If you ask me for an alternative, what can I say?
 - c) Join Islam
 - d) You all can join 'The Self-Respect Movement' renouncing all religions
- 78) **The phrase that Periyar often used was**
- a) The one who is well known as a Brahmin needs no sacred thread
 - b) The country ruled by a Brahmin is a country inhabited by ferocious tigers
 - c) Even the cheetah changes its spots; the Brahmin will not shed his inborn evils
 - d) If you see a Brahmin and a snake at the same time, beat the Brahmin first
- 79) **A person once asked Periyar what he would do if god came before him? Periyar replied**
- a) I will ask proof from him whether he is god
 - b) I shall accept in god, if he turns up
 - c) I shall ask for pardon from him
 - d) I will chase him out thrashing him
- 80) **Periyar condemned all religions, but he picked Hindu religion for severe attack. It was because**
- a) Most of the Indians follow Hindu religion
 - b) The people of the world did not accept Hindu religion
 - c) Hindu religion did not render any service in the field of education
 - d) The evil of man humiliating man is practiced only in Hindu religion

- 81) The explanation given by Periyar to erase the boards that contained 'Brahmanal Hotel' was a
- 'Brahmins's Hotel is not Tamil
 - He did not like the Brahmins
 - If one writes in a house in a street "This is the house of a virtuous woman" what would it imply on the neighbours?
 - The Brahmins should not gain prominence in Tamil Nadu
- 82) The solution that Periyar offered to eradicate illiteracy was
- A three month imprisonment for those who did not learn to sign their name in 6 months
 - Schools should be started in every street
 - Education for adults should be started in all schools
 - The teachers should be encouraged with higher salaries
- 83) Who said "Both Periyar and the Daily 'Viduthalai' are my loving enemies"?
- Karunanidhi
 - Kamarajar
 - Sankarachariyar
 - Rajagopalachariar
- 84) Which is the city which has got the glory of erecting the full size Statue of Periyar?
- Chennai
 - Erode
 - Tiruchirappalli
 - Thanjavur
- 85) The award given to Periyar in 1970 was
- Padma Bushan Award
 - Chavaliere Award
 - UNESCO Award
 - Nobel Prize
- 86) The honour given to Periyar in Salem in 1971
- Presenting a silver throne
 - Presenting a van
 - Giving silver equal to his weight
 - Offering gold equal to his weight
- 87) During the funeral of Rajagopalachari, Periyar was seated on a chair because of his illness. But out of respect for the visiting President of India Periyar got down from the chair to sit down. The President of India was
- Neelam Sanjeevi Reddy
 - V.V.Giri
 - Dr.Radhakrishnan
 - Rajendra Prasad

- 88) Periyar used a phrase whenever he condemned Manudharma that prescribed different justice for each caste. It was
- There is one god; and one caste only
 - The daunting wife and a mat
 - Soap nut not for head; soap nut not for beard
 - Even if the gun lizard (udumbu) slips, it is enough if the hands are let free
- 89) The sentence that is not connected with Periyar is
- There is no god, no god, no god at all
 - Those who believe in god will not be deserted
 - Honour and reason are jewels of man
 - The life of self respect alone is pleasant
- 90) Periyar spoke non-stop in Mayiladuthurai on 8-9-1956 for
- 2 Hours and 30 minutes
 - 4 Hours and 30 minutes
 - 3 Hours and 25 minutes
 - 2 Hours and 48 minutes
- 91) In 1944, a chappal (footwear) was thrown at Periyar in Cuddalore. In the same venue, Periyar's statue was erected in 1972. Poet Karunanandam wrote a poem. It was
- The Chappal of Raman ruled the country
 - The stout hearted hero who uprooted the aggressors
 - The king who uprooted the bunch of thorns of superstitions
 - If we plant a chappal, a statue will spring
- 92) A lady fell at the feet of Periyar during his Malaysia visit. She requested
- Money
 - That she might be cured of her illness
 - For begetting a child
 - For the cure of her only child from illness
- 93) Periyar who lived a life of frugality, bequeathed all his properties to
- His brother Krishnaswamy
 - His nephew E. V.K.Sampath
 - The brother of Maniammai
 - None of the above

- 94) The garlands given to Periyar were used by him
- Bringing them home
 - Selling them after separating the threads
 - Auctioning them in the same public meeting
 - Leaving them on the stage
- 95) Periyar declared that garlanding him was a waste of money. He suggested an alternative which was
- Falling at the feet of the person to be respected
 - Keeping off, with folded arms in reverence
 - Paying the cost in cash
 - Shaking hands in reverence
- 96) The place and time of Periyar's last speech were
- 15-2-1973 Thanjavur Thilagar Thidal
 - 12-3-1972 Periyar Thidal, Chennai
 - 19-2-1975 Madurai Thamukkam grounds
 - 19-12-1973 Thiyagaraya Nagar, Chennai
- 97) The last conference conducted in 1973 by Periyar in Chennai was
- Conference of rationalist writers
 - Conference of eradication of caste among Tamils
 - Social Justice
 - Self-respect
- 98) The "Sun of Rationalism" Periyar died on
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) 24-12-1973 | b) 24-4-1977 |
| c) 17-9-1972 | d) 19-11-1978 |
- 99) The Hospital in which Periyar breathed his last was
- C.S.I. Hospital, Tiruchirappalli
 - The General Hospital, Thanjavur
 - C.M.C. Hospital, Vellore
 - The Kilpauk Govt. Hospital, Chennai
- 100) Periyar hailed from a wealthy family. He lived an affluent life throughout. But he was never a victim of wealth. He bequeathed all his property, accumulated through strict frugal measures to

- a) To trust to utilize for common welfare measures
 - b) To be shared among his kith and kin
 - c) To the party members of the Dravidar Kazhagam
 - d) To be shared among those who were arrested for burning the Constitution
- 101) **The life span of this atheist Periyar is**
- a) 49 years 5 months and 8 days
 - b) 101 years 9 months and 3 days
 - c) 94 years 3 months and 7 days
 - d) 95 years 9 months and 9 days
- 102) **The number of days Periyar spent on travelling to propagate human love was**
- a) 8200 days
 - b) 8100 days
 - c) 3600 days
 - d) 4200 days
- 103) **The number of functions Periyar participated to bring forth society of equality**
- a) 9,989
 - b) 3,074
 - c) 10,700
 - d) 10,600
- 104) **As a globe trotting youth, to spread the rationalism, the distance travelled by Periyar was how many fold of the earth's diameter?**
- a) 15 times of the earth's diameter
 - b) 8 times of the earth's diameter
 - c) 33 times of the earth's diameter
 - d) 3 times of the earth's diameter
- 105) **Periyar never feared prison. The number of times he was imprisoned was**
- a) 121
 - b) 88
 - c) 19
 - d) 5
- 106) **The one who was applauded by G.K.Mooppanar as 'the child of Periyar' was**
- a) Kalaingar Karunanidhi
 - b) Perarignar Anna
 - c) K.Veeramani
 - d) Maniammai

- 107) The name of Gandhimathi was changed into Arasial Mani (Political Mani) in
- a) 1944 during the Conference of Justice Party in Salem
 - b) In 1938, in the Conference of women
 - c) In 1938, in Kanchipuram during anti-Hindi agitation
 - d) In 1937, in the Conference of the Tamils in Tiruchirappalli
- 108) Kundrakudi Adigalar offered a title of honour to Periyar on 12-9-1956 on the occasion of Periyar's 78th birthday. It was
- a) The Hero of Vaikom
 - b) The Sun of Rationalism
 - c) Thanthai (Father) Periyar
 - d) Hero of Self- Respect
- 109) A great man remarked at Periyar, "Fortunately you did not take up the profession of a lawyer. Had you become one, the world of the lawyers would have suffered much." This was said by
- a) V.O. Chidambaranar
 - b) Somasundara Bharathiar
 - c) Rajagopalachariar
 - d) Srinivasa Iyenger
- 110) When Periyar attended a Conference at Mallasamudram, in Tiruchengode Taluk, Salem District, he became very hungry. At this time he ate
- a) Food brought from home
 - b) Food from the hotel
 - c) Boiled rice flour sold by a lady on the street
 - d) Food prepared for the Conference
- 111) When Periyar said that Ramayanam should be burnt, someone asked him to burn also Maha Bharatham. It was
- a) Subramaniya Bharathi
 - b) Somasundara Bharathi
 - c) Suddhananda Bharathi
 - d) Bharathi Dasanar
- 112) The magazine in which Periyar wrote his anti-Hindi ideas was
- a) Navamani
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) Kudi Arasu
 - d) India

- 113) **The philanthropist who financially helped to run ‘Viduthalai’ was**
- a) Raja Annamaliyar
 - b) R.K.Shanmugam
 - c) Arjunan of Palayakottai
 - d) Azhagappan
- 114) **Periyar suggested that Dhoti could be worn after stitching, like a lunge. It was because**
- a) It will not be disturbed by wind
 - b) He wanted to be dressed like a Muslim
 - c) It will give a good look
 - d) It will not be torn easily
- 115) **When Periyar was in the school, his parents had advised him to drink water only in the teacher’s house and not in the low caste people’s houses nearby. But Periyar still did not drink water in the teacher’s house because**
- a) Periyar feared the teacher very much
 - b) The teacher’s house was far away from the school
 - c) The teacher’s daughter cleaned the tumbler after he drank from it and reprimanded him for drinking water keeping the tumbler at the lips, which caused hiccup for him
 - d) The water at the teacher’s house was not portable
- 116) **A protest was shown against Periyar when he spoke in a meeting in Yeengur near Erode. The protest was**
- a) Stone throwing
 - b) Egg throwing
 - c) Ash throwing
 - d) Chappal throwing
- 117) **The news of the death of Nagammai in 1933 was conveyed to Periyar during a public meeting in**
- a) Erode
 - b) Jolarpet
 - c) Mayiladuthurai
 - d) Thanjavur

- 118) In Erode, a customer of Periyar's onion depot was wonder struck at seeing a big wall-clock, with its pendulum swinging endlessly. The customer asked how the pendulum kept swinging. Periyar replied that a person sitting inside the wall clock was swinging it, just to fool him. The customer on hearing the reply said
- a) I cannot believe it; you are teasing me
 - b) You operate it with your magical powers
 - c) A person appointed only for this! Oh, yes. You are rich and can afford to have any number of persons
 - d) It is not good sign to ring bell in the Depot
- 119) The opinion of Periyar about gratitude is
- a) It is an act to be shown by the benefactor; it is silly to expect it by the one who helped
 - b) It is fate that one should help another and so it is a waste to show gratitude
 - c) It is only natural that the person who helped expects gratitude and there is nothing wrong
 - d) It is not good to forget gratitude; rather it is forgotten soon
- 120) Periyar used to appreciate food offered to him by friends and well wishers, even though it was pungent and bland. It was because
- a) He used to be very hungry
 - b) Those who offered food with love should be pleased
 - c) If it was kept for long, it might be spoiled
 - d) He wanted his friends to develop the habit of offering food to others
- 121) The great service rendered by Maniammai when she became the Secretary of the Movement was
- a) Selling large number of books
 - b) She took great care on the health of Periyar
 - c) Undertook many travels to propagate
 - d) Administered the functioning of 'Viduthalai'

- 122) When Maniammai took up the responsibility of the movement, there were huge collections of books unsold and kept in the office of Kudi Arasu. The cost of those unsold books was
- a) 2 lakh rupees
 - b) 4 lakh rupees
 - c) 5 lakh rupees
 - d) 50 thousand rupees
- 123) When Periyar returned from his trip to Benares his father asked him how he managed his food. His reply was
- a) He ate in the hotels
 - b) He ate in his relative's house
 - c) He ate in his friend's house
 - d) He collected back all the charity distributed
- 124) Periyar practiced frugality even though he was rich. He once requested his father to pay his elder brother some money. His father reprimanded him for his spend thriftiness. Periyar replied that
- a) It was the duty of the fathers to pay money to their children
 - b) We did not spend money in luxury, but on what was needed
 - c) Your father was a cart man but my father was a rich man
 - d) He would return in future all he received from his father
- 125) A Governor observed that Periyar is a person who did not know what fear was. It was
- a) Sir K.V.Reddy
 - b) Khurana
 - c) P.C.Alexander
 - d) K.K.Shah



ANSWERS

(1)	b	(2)	c	(3)	a
(4)	b	(5)	b	(6)	c
(7)	c	(8)	a	(9)	d
(10)	b	(11)	c	(12)	c
(13)	b	(14)	b	(15)	a
(16)	c	(17)	b	(18)	b
(19)	c	(20)	c	(21)	d
(22)	c	(23)	c	(24)	a
(25)	d	(26)	a	(27)	c
(28)	b	(29)	a	(30)	d
(31)	c	(32)	d	(33)	b
(34)	c	(35)	a	(36)	b
(37)	c	(38)	c	(39)	c
(40)	a	(41)	b	(42)	c
(43)	c	(44)	c	(45)	c
(46)	a	(47)	b	(48)	d
(49)	b	(50)	b	(51)	c
(52)	b	(53)	d	(54)	d
(55)	a	(56)	a	(57)	c
(58)	c	(59)	c	(60)	a
(61)	c	(62)	d	(63)	c
(64)	d	(65)	c	(66)	b
(67)	c	(68)	a	(69)	b
(70)	d	(71)	c	(72)	b
(73)	d	(74)	c	(75)	b
(76)	d	(77)	b	(78)	b
(79)	b	(80)	d	(81)	c
(82)	a	(83)	d	(84)	c
(85)	c	(86)	a	(87)	b
(88)	c	(89)	b	(90)	b
(91)	d	(92)	c	(93)	d
(94)	b	(95)	c	(96)	d
(97)	b	(98)	a	(99)	c
(100)	a	(101)	c	(102)	a
(103)	c	(104)	c	(105)	c
(106)	c	(107)	a	(108)	d
(109)	c	(110)	c	(111)	b
(112)	c	(113)	b	(114)	d
(115)	c	(116)	c	(117)	b
(118)	c	(119)	a	(120)	b
(121)	b	(122)	c	(123)	d
(124)	c	(125)	a		



CHAPTER - II

VAIKOM - CHERANMADEVI - KANCHIPURAM

• **Dr. P. Rajadurai M.A., Ph.D.,**

- 1) Vaikom is a town in the State of
 - a) Andhra
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Tamilnadu
- 2) There was no caste in ancient Dravida Nadu. But those who introduced caste systems here are ?
 - a) Mangolians
 - b) Phrases
 - c) Aryans
 - d) Britishers
- 3) The foundation on which caste system stands, is
 - a) Discrimination by birth
 - b) Discrimination by profession
 - c) Discrimination by economic status
 - d) Discrimination by physical appearance

- 4) The discrimination as enshrined in Varna Dharma, caused innumerable hardships and humiliations to the Sudras and the backward classes, sanctioning several social restrictions on them. There started a great struggle for human dignity in Vaikom against such discrimination. This battle was started based on
- The suppressed classes should be made archakas
 - Malayalam should be the language of worship
 - The suppressed people should have the right to walk along the four paths around the temple
 - The suppressed should have the right to enter the temple
- 5) The person who inspired Vaikom struggle was?
- Periyar
 - Gandhi
 - T.K.Madhavan
 - George Joseph
- 6) There was a debate initiated in a Kerala magazine in 1919 (The first day of Dhanu 1093) about the suppressed classes entering the temple. The magazine was
- West coast spectator
 - Malayala Manorama
 - Desabimani
 - Kerala Kaumudi
- 7) When Sremath Mannath Krishnan Nair was the Divan, a request was submitted in the Travancore Assembly regarding the temple entry of the lower caste people. The person who placed this request was
- T.K.Madhavan
 - Sangunni Nair
 - George Joseph
 - Kelappan
- 8) During the debate on this request, a person was talking about temple entry for Sudras. It was
- Moolur S.Padmanabha Panicker
 - A.K.Pillai
 - K.P. Kesava Menon
 - Kelappan
- 9) When T.K. Madhavan was about to read this request, a person observed "You may read the petition. But I am ashamed that others are going to mock at us, which I cannot bear. Therefore I go to the back seat". This person was
- Moolur S.Padmanabha Panicker
 - A.K.Pillai
 - Sangunni Nair
 - Kelappan

- 10) The day after T.K. Madhavan read the request, he received a telegram, sent by his brother. It mentioned that his wife lost her eye sight all at once. A Namboothiri by the side of Madhavan Nair, said on hearing this that
- a) He was sorry at the news
 - b) He would pray for a speedy recovery
 - c) Be consoled
 - d) Only yesterday you asked for the entry into the temple. See how fast the sequence has come!”
- 11) On this issue, a magazine coming from Quilon Savarna (upper caste) wrote that
- a) The Avarnas should be granted temple entry
 - b) The Avarnas should be allowed to become archakas
 - c) It was unjust to deny them entry based on caste
 - d) They should not be given temple entry rights, but should be beaten up instead
- 12) T.K.Madhavan made a request regarding this to Gandhi who was travelling the South at that time. He met Gandhi in this regard in
- a) Madurai
 - b) Chennai
 - c) Thirunelveli
 - d) Tiruchendur
- 13) When T.K.Madhavan presented his request second time that all should have temple entry right in the council to the Divan, who was
- a) Srimath Mannth Krishnan Nair
 - b) Divan Bahadur Krishnan Nair
 - c) Divan Bahadur Ragaviah
 - d) C.P.Ramasamy Iyer
- 14) The Divan rejected the petition when it was submitted third time, saying, that the temple entry was a religious subject and it cannot therefore be debated in the council. The Divan was
- a) Srimath Mannath Krishnan Nair
 - b) Divan Bahadur Krishnan Nair
 - c) Divan Bahadur Raghava Iyer
 - d) Sir C.P.Ramasamy Iyer

- 15) The petition was rejected on the third time. T.K.Madhavan requested the Divan for an appointment with the King. Divan Ragaviah refused even this request. T.K.Madhavan told him, "You have rejected the petition in the Council. You have denied us permission to meet the king. Now there is no other option left for us except all of us deserting Travancore. On hearing this Divan replied
- Be patient for some time
 - We shall take it up later
 - You may leave Travancore to avoid the problems and inform
 - He will consult the King
- 16) T.K.Madhavan, after his petition being rejected and his request to meet the King also being rejected, he
- Kept quiet
 - Kept complaining
 - Joined the Congress party in 1923 in Kerala
 - Desired to enter journalism
- 17) The achievement that T.K.Madhavan made in the Kakinada Congress was
- He made an impressive lecture
 - He said he had resolved to work for Independence
 - He insisted on the Congress passing a resolution for the eradication of castes, with the President of the Conference Mr.Mohamed Ali
 - He strongly condemned caste distinctions
- 18) Congress accepted T.K.Madhavan's request to hold as their primary object to eradicate castes. Congress, consequently decided on a plan of action to
- Not to interfere with the religious issues
 - Hold the Independence as their main object
 - Take anything only after Independence
 - Allow the state Congress leaders to work for the eradication of untouchability, depending on the climate of their state

- 19) The first war fought by the Kerala Congress after this clause was
- a) The struggle to enter the Agraharam in Kalpathi
 - b) Vaikom Rights Struggle
 - c) Struggle for all becoming archakas
 - d) Struggle for the use of one's mother tongue in worshipping
- 20) Periyar declared in public that Gandhi was all for caste discriminations to be practiced in the temples and public wells and tanks. It was a hypocritical show of Gandhi that he was against castes. He said these facts in the meetings conducted in
- a) Iraniel, Marthandam
 - b) Thirunelveli, Kanyakumari
 - c) Kottampatti, Madurai
 - d) Virudunagar, Aruppukottai
- 21) When Periyar was the Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Congress, the Congress party gave money to Periyar to build separate schools and temples for the 'Pariahs', 'Sakkiliars' and the 'Brahmins'. The amount paid was
- a) One lakh rupees
 - b) Fifty thousand rupees
 - c) Forty eight thousand rupees
 - d) Two lakh rupees
- 22) Periyar said that the Vaikom struggle started on a very small issue. There was a court of law functioning in the palace of the King. Sheds were constructed in the palace to celebrate King's birthday. P.A.Madhavan B.A.,B.L., a low caste advocate was prevented from entering the Pandal. He belonged to
- a) Theeyar Community
 - b) Ezhava community
 - c) Nayadi community
 - d) Nair community
- 23) T.K.Madhavan of Ezhava Community, Lawyer Madhavan and K.P.Kesava Menon decided to hold sathyagraha in a place where there was a temple surrounded by four roads. This place was
- a) Vaikom
 - b) Quilon
 - c) Thiruvananthapuram
 - d) Changanancherry
- 24) Gandhi wrote a letter to Kesava Menon permitting him to start the Satyagraha on
- a) 15-3-1924
 - b) 16-3-1924
 - c) 17-3-1924
 - d) 18-3-1924

- 25) This procession was banned by the Government on
- a) 26-2-1924
 - b) 28-2-1924
 - c) 27-2-1924
 - d) 29-2-1924
- 26) As the procession was banned they gave up the procession but decided to hold the Sathyagraha on
- a) 28-3-1924
 - b) 29-3-1924
 - c) 30-3-1924
 - d) 31-3-1924
- 27) An office for publicity for Vaikom struggle was started. Its name was
- a) Office of Sathyagraha
 - b) Office of the Struggle Committee
 - c) Satyagraha Ashram
 - d) Office of Satyagraham
- 28) Both K.P.Kesava Menon and T.K.Madhavan were arrested on
- a) 07-04-1924
 - b) 08-04-1924
 - c) 09-04-1924
 - d) 10-04-1924
- 29) On 07-04-1924, a lady made an appeal to people, asking for support for the Satyagraha, and for the strengthening of the movement more and more. When pigs and dogs freely use the roads, it could not be used by a human being. Can there be anything more harmful to Hinduism than this? who was the lady?
- a) Mrs.T.K.Madhavan
 - b) Mrs.K.P.Kesava Menon
 - c) Mrs. George Joseph
 - d) Mrs. A.K.Pillai
- 30) A.K.Pillai, Velayuda Menon and Kelappan were arrested on
- a) 08-04-1924
 - b) 09-04-1924
 - c) 10-04-1924
 - d) 11-4-1924
- 31) George Joseph was arrested on
- a) 11-02-1924
 - b) 12-02-1924
 - c) 10-04-1924
 - d) 15-4-1924

- 32) Seeing the front line leaders getting arrested, and the movement losing its momentum, an English daily from Madras wrote a note of regret. This magazine was
- a) The Hindu
 - b) Justice
 - c) New India
 - d) Madras
- 33) Two leaders requested Periyar through a letter to lead the agitation in the absence of a leader. They were
- a) Barriester George Joseph & Kesava Menon
 - b) T.K.Madhavan Lawyer Madhavan
 - c) A.K.Pillai and Velayudha Menon
 - d) Kelappan and Mrs. T.K.Madhavan
- 34) Periyar received this letter when he was addressing a meeting in
- a) Kailasapuramb) Visuvasapuram
 - c) Pannaipuram d) Villupuram
- 35) Periyar reached Vaikom on
- a) 13-04-1924
 - b) 14-04-1924
 - c) 15-04-1924
 - d) 16-4-1924
- 36) On 13-4-1924 in the meeting participated by many leaders it was decided to change the place of Sathyagraha to
- a) Thiruvananthapuram
 - b) Cochin
 - c) Quilon
 - d) The Kottayam
- 37) On the very day 13-4-1924 Periyar reached Vaikom, he addressed a meeting for three hours in
- a) Cochin
 - b) Thiruvananthapuram
 - c) Ernakulam
 - d) The tankbund road, Vaikom
- 38) On 17-4-1924, in the public meeting four persons spoke. One of them proclaimed then that if this Sathyagraha could not be made a success by the men, women should gather and succeed. The speaker was
- a) Govindan Sanar
 - b) Ayyamuthu Gounder
 - c) Ramakrishna Dass
 - d) Naraini Ammal

- 46) A famous man wrote to George Joseph who worked hard for Vaikom Sathyagraha. "It is wrong that you have participated in the affair relating to the Hindu religion". It was
- a) C.Rajagopalachari b) Vijaya Ragavachariar
c) Sathyamurthy Iyer d) Vaidyanatha Iyer
- 47) The third ban order on Periyar was passed by the Magistrate on
- a) 13-05-1924 b) 14-05-1924
c) 15-05-1924 d) 16-05-1924
- 48) Periyar defied the ban order and was imprisoned at
- a) Vaikom lock-up b) Karur Police station
c) Poojapuram Prison^f d) Kottayam Lock-up
- 49) The person who ordered that it was not good for the sathyagrahis to receive the free food from the charity house of the Akalis (Sikhs)and that they should stop it at once was
- a) C.Rajagopalachari b) Gandhi
c) Tamil Nadu Congress Committee
d) Kerala Congress Committee
- 50) When Periyar was locked up in prison, the Namboodiri Brahmins and some orthodox Hindus jointly conducted a yaga to destroy both the Sathyagraha and persons like Periyar. The name of the yaga was
- a) Aswametha Yagam b) Buddira Kameshti Yagam
c) Sathru Sangara Yagam d) Rajasooya Yagam
- 51) Gandhi asked the members of the Congress Working Committee not to participate in the Sathyagraha and also the non-Hindus should not participate. This was condemned by a Kerala magazine on 24-5-1924. The magazine was
- a) Malayala Manorama b) Srivazhum Kodu
c) Bowran d) Malayalee
- 52) When EVR Maniammai along with 4 women, tried to enter the temple, Mrs. Govindan Sanar alone was not allowed to enter the temple and hence, Mrs.EVR also refused to enter the temple. This happened on
- a) 18-05-1924 b) 19-05-1924
c) 20-05-1924 d) 21-05-1924

of the sins committed by the Ezhavars and Panchamars, they were born so. Gandhi replied

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) I shall respond after deep thought on it
- d) That he would consult the Pundits and say

67) Gandhi met the Queen in Varkalai on

- a) 10-03-1925
- b) 11-03-1925
- c) 12-03-1925
- d) 13-03-1925

68) Periyar reached Varkalai on

- a) 10-03-1925
- b) 11-03-1925
- c) 12-03-1925
- d) 13-03-1925

69) Narayana Guru met Gandhi on

- a) 10-03-1925
- b) 11-03-1925
- c) 12-03-1925
- d) 13-03-1925

70) The magazine 'Mathru Boomi' wrote an editorial on the information that the Eastern Road also would be open on

- a) 20-11-1925
- b) 21-11-1925
- c) 22-11-1925
- d) 23-11-1925

71) Sathyagraha was stopped as the Eastern Road was opened on

- a) 23-11-1925
- b) 24-11-1925
- c) 25-11-1925
- d) 26-11-1925

72) A report was released that there would be consultations on the eradication of castes, and the celebration of the victory of the Sathyagraha and a meeting to take decisions on these issues was to be conducted on 29-11-1925 and this would be presided over by Periyar. The report was released by

- a) K.Kelappan
- b) A.K.Pillai
- c) T.K.Madhavan
- d) Lawyer Madhavan

73) A leader spoke with emotional gratitude to both Periyar and Nagammai for their sacrifice, leadership and commitment. He was

- a) Mannath Padmanabha Pillai b) T.K. Madhavan
c) K.Kelappan d) Kesava Pillai
- 74) **The magazine Pakish Kanth Bharath wrote that the Vaikom Sathyagraha was an inspiration to the struggle of Ambedkar in the year**
- a) 1925 b) 1926
c) 1927 d) 1928
- 75) **On 29-11-1925, the address of victory by Periyar was published in Kudi Arasu on 06.12.1925. Periyar therein severely warned that they would have to wear the meaningless poonool (sacred thread), and render the meaningless Sandyavandhanam also if they go on**
- a) Brahma Samajam b) Prarthana Samajam
c) Arya Samajam d) Theosophical Sangam
- 76) **“What he has rendered in Vaikom is immeasurable. He was once a revolutionary in the national struggle. The only one whom the revolutionaries should follow is Periyar” This was said by**
- a) N. Sivaraj B.A.,B.L., b) Kakkan
c) Sivashanmugam Pillai d) Thondu Veerasamy
- 77) **An Englishman remarked in his report of the Vaikom struggle that only after Periyar joined Vaikom struggle it got a new life and a new strength. He was**
- a) Mr. Bit b) Cotton I.C.S
c) Mr. Norton d) Mr. Wood
- 78) **A Congress man accused that Periyar did not show proper account of money he received for the Vaikom struggle. It was**
- a) C.N.Muthuramalinga Mudaliar
b) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
c) Dhandapani Pillai
d) Srinivasa Iyenger



ANSWERS

(1)	b	(2)	c	(3)	a
(4)	c	(5)	c	(6)	c
(7)	a	(8)	a	(9)	a
(10)	d	(11)	d	(12)	c
(13)	b	(14)	c	(15)	c
(16)	c	(17)	c	(18)	d
(19)	b	(20)	a	(21)	c
(22)	b	(23)	a	(24)	a
(25)	d	(26)	c	(27)	c
(28)	a	(29)	a	(30)	b
(31)	a	(32)	b	(33)	a
(34)	c	(35)	a	(36)	b
(37)	d	(38)	d	(39)	b
(40)	b	(41)	a	(42)	a
(43)	a	(44)	b	(45)	c
(46)	a	(47)	b	(48)	c
(49)	b	(50)	c	(51)	c
(52)	a	(53)	d	(54)	b
(55)	b	(56)	c	(57)	a
(58)	d	(59)	d	(60)	c
(61)	a	(62)	b	(63)	a
(64)	c	(65)	b	(66)	a
(67)	c	(68)	c	(69)	c
(70)	b	(71)	a	(72)	a
(73)	a	(74)	c	(75)	c
(76)	a	(77)	b	(78)	a



CHERANMADEVI

• **Dr. P. Rajadurai M.A., Ph.D.,**

- 1) **Cheranmadevi is in the District of**
 - a) Tiruchirappalli
 - b) Thanjavur
 - c) Tirunelveli
 - d) Kovai
- 2) **The national school that was started in this town is**
 - a) Education ashram
 - b) A school
 - c) Thamizh Gurukula school
 - d) Patasala
- 3) **This Tamil Gurukula vidyalaya was founded by**
 - a) Bharathiar
 - b) Sathyamurthy Iyer
 - c) Madurai Vaidyanatha Iyer
 - d) Va.Ve.Su. Iyer
- 4) **Va.Ve.Su. Iyer hailed from**
 - a) Arumuganeri
 - b) Varaganeri
 - c) Vepery
 - d) Karumbalaperry
- 5) **What did he want to establish in this school?**
 - a) The development of Tamil literature
 - b) English Medium Education
 - c) Indian Culture
 - d) Hindu principles
- 6) **Cheranmadevi Gurukulam was started in the year**
 - a) 1923
 - b) 1924
 - c) 1925
 - d) 1926

- 7) Some teachers from Kallidaikurichi were involved in the non-cooperation movement. They started a new school after resigning from the Taluk Board School. The school which they started was
- a) Gandhi Vidyalayam
 - b) Nehru Vidyalayam
 - c) Bharathi Vidyalayam
 - d) Thilakar Vidyalayam
- 8) When Va.Ve.Su. Iyer tried to establish the Gurukulam in Cheranmadevi, there was a land of 30 acres for sale. A Chettinadu philanthropist offered 3000 rupees the amount required to purchase the land. He was
- a) Raja Sir. Annamalai Chettiar
 - b) Alagappa Chettiar
 - c) Kanadukathan Vai. Su. Shanmugam Chettiar
 - d) C.V.C.T. Venkatachalam Chettiar
- 9) Va.Ve.Su. Iyer made a request for financial help to run the Gurukulam to
- a) Tamilnadu Congress Party
 - b) Government of Justice Party
 - c) All India Congress Committee
 - d) Tirunelveli Municipality
- 10) The President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee at that time was
- a) O.P. Ramasamy
 - b) Rajagopalachari
 - c) Varadarajulu Naidu
 - d) N.S.Varadhachary
- 11) At this time there were two secretaries for Tamil Nadu Congress. They were
- a) E.V.Ramasamy & K.Santhanam
 - b) Thiru Vi.Ka. & Santhanam
 - c) Thangaperumal Pillai & Adinarayanan Chettiar
 - d) T.S.S. Rajan & Halasyam Iyer
- 12) An advance of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Gurukulam as donation by the Tamil Nadu Congress for a promised amount of Rs
- a) 20,000
 - b) 15,000
 - c) 10,000
 - d) 6,000

- 13) The Gurukulam was expected to offer National Education without caste discriminations. The son of a Chief Minister (at a later period) studied there. This Chief Minister was
- a) P.S.Kumarasamy Raja
 - b) M.Bakthavatchalam
 - c) O.P. Ramasamy Reddiar
 - d) Dr. P.Subbarayan
- 14) After learning from his son that caste discrimination practices were continued in Gurukulam. Mr. Reddiar advised his son to meet at once
- a) Varadharajulu Naidu
 - b) Thiru Vi.Ka
 - c) S.Ramanathan
 - d) E.V.Ramasamy
- 15) On a meeting of enquiry by the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee on 17-1-1925, it was established that there were discriminating treatment accorded to students based on caste in the Gurukulam. It was decided to withhold the balance amount of Rs. 5000 by
- a) Varadarajulu Naidu and Periyar E.V.R
 - b) S.Ramathanan & Thanga Perumal Pillai
 - c) Thiru Vi.Ka. and Halasyam Iyer
 - d) Santhanam and Ganapathy Sankagiri Sasthri
- 16) Immediately after this decision, the very next day Va.Ve.Su. Iyer collected the balance amount of Rs. 5,000 secretly from
- a) K.Santhanam
 - b) S.Ramanathan
 - c) Thiru Vi.Ka.
 - d) Thangaperumal Pillai
- 17) When the fact of the discriminatory practices was brought to the notice of Gandhi, he made an arrangement that all students might eat together but the cook should be a Brahmin. But this was protested and a demand that Va.Ve.Su. Iyer should return the amount he received from the Congress Party by
- a) Thiru Vi.Ka.
 - b) P. Varadarajulu Naidu
 - c) Thanga Perumal Pillai
 - d) V. Rajagopalachariar

- 18) Based on this development in the public meeting in Salem, a strong warning was issued that before the Britishers leave India the issues between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins should be sorted out, otherwise things would deteriorate fast. This was by
- a) P.Varadha Rajulu Naidu b) Thiru Vi.Ka
c) S.Ramanathan d) Periyar E.V.Ramasamy
- 19) Va.Ve.Su. Iyer announced his resignation from the Presidentship of the Gurukulam through the news paper dated 21-04-1925
- a) The Hindu b) New India
c) Justice d) The West Coast Spectator
- 20) On 28-4-1925 the person who was chosen as the President of the Gurukulam was
- a) T.R.Mahadeva Iyer b) Halasyam Iyer
c) T.S.S.Rajan d) T.V.Saminathan
- 21) A magazine wrote that Periyar resigned from the Congress to fight against the domination of the Brahmins and to remove it from Tamil Nadu and that one of the many reasons for this action is the issue of Cheranmadevi Gurukulam issue. This magazine was
- a) New India b) Justice
c) The Hindu d) The West Coast Spectator



ANSWERS						
(1)	c		(2)	c	(3)	d
(4)	b		(5)	c	(6)	a
(7)	d		(8)	c	(9)	a
(10)	b		(11)	a	(12)	c
(13)	c		(14)	d	(15)	a
(16)	a		(17)	b	(18)	d
(19)	a		(20)	a	(21)	c



KANCHEEPURAM

- 1) **The important turning point in E.V.R.'s political life is**
 - a) That all castes should become eligible to the profession of Archakas
 - b) Use of Tamil as a language of worship in the temples
 - c) Eradication of Hindi in Tamil Nadu
 - d) Community reservation in government jobs
- 2) **When Periyar was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, its secretary was**
 - a) Kovai Ayyamuthu
 - b) Thangaperumal Pillai
 - c) S.Ramanathan
 - d) Singaravelu Chettiar
- 3) **When the Tamil Nadu Congress Conference was held in Thanjavur in 1921, Periyar announced that there would be a meeting where the non-Brahmin representatives were staying in order to**
 - a) Study independence for India
 - b) To find solution for language issue
 - c) To talk about the non-Brahmins
 - d) To study the preparations for the election
- 4) **Periyar said "We are still in Congress. There is a party called Justice Party against us. They claim that they are working for the welfare of the non-Brahmins. Under these circumstances, we should discuss and decide on the stand to be taken by the non-Brahmins, along with finalizing our duties and rights. This**

meeting is convened only for that purpose.” In reply to this one leader said that he did not agree with this view and that all they needed at that movement was freedom. This leader was

- a) Dr.P.Varadharajulu Naidu
- b) Thiru Vi.Ka
- c) S.Ramanathan
- d) Singaravelu Chettiar

5) On hearing this E.V.R. told Ramanathan that it was a meeting meant for the non-Brahmins and hence he did not have any right to speak there. Ramanathan laughed on hearing this because

- a) He wanted to calm down Periyar
- b) He was a non-Brahmin
- c) He was troubled seeing the caste fight
- d) There was no link in this matter to Congress

6) The President for the Congress Conference held in Thiruvannamalai in 1924 was

- a) E.V.Ramasamy
- b) Thiru Vi.Ka
- c) S.Ramanathan
- d) Dr. Varadharajulu Naidu

7) The one who brought a hundred non-Brahmin paid workers to protest against Periyar when he made the Presidential address was

- a) Srinivasa Iyengar
- b) Rajagopalachariar
- c) Santhanam
- d) Sathyamurthy Iyer

8) When it was suggested that support of both Annie Beasant and Srinivasa Sasthri should be obtained, it was also suggested that the President of the Justice Party Thiagarayar also be requested for support. This suggestion came from

- a) Dr. Varadharajulu Naidu.
- b) Kovai Ayyamuthu
- c) S. Ramanathan
- d) Thanjavur Venkatakrisna Pillai

9) The supporters of Srinivasa Iyengar abused Thiagarayar saying that he was

- a) Ignorant
- b) Tyer, the cruel man
- c) A betrayer
- d) The enemy of the Congress

- 10) In 1925, the Congress Conference was held in Tamil Nadu in
a) Madurai
b) Tirunelveli
c) Kanjipuram
d) Madras
- 11) The President of this conference was
a) S.Ramanathan
b) Srinivasa Iyengar
c) Thiru Vi.Ka.
d) Singaravelu Chettiar
- 12) A leader proposed in this Conference that considering the welfare and the national unity a resolution should be passed that henceforth all the jobs in the Government should be proportionately allotted, as per the population strength of the Brahmins, non-Brahmins and the untouchables. The Congress should be pressured to take up this proposal. This proposal was made by
a) Dr.P.Varadharajulu Naidu
b) S.Ramanathan
c) Sarkarai Chettiar
d) E.V.Ramasamy
- 13) This proposal of E.V.Ramasamy was seconded by
a) Arya Menon
b) Thanjavur Venkatakrishna Pillai
c) Sarkarai Chettiar
d) S.Ramanathan
- 14) “Even while the Britishers are ruling now, people are prevented from walking in certain streets and drawing water from certain tanks besides many such discriminations and hardships. If the ruling power goes in the hands of people who discriminate like this, the others would have to suffer much more. Such fears can be removed from the affected, what the intention behind that statement of Periyar?
a) The reservation of jobs is sanctioned such fears would be removed
b) The caste bias should be reduced
c) The untouchability would vanish
d) The communal harmony would emerge
- 15) Thiru Vi.Ka. did not allow Periyar to present this proposal for reservation (castewise) in the Kanchipuram Conference because
a) The proposal was unconstitutional
b) It was unnecessary
c) This would split people
d) It was anti-national

- 16) Periyar blamed Thiru Vi.Ka. that he rejected the proposal on the advice of a few Brahmins. Thiru Vi.Ka. replied that
- It was in the interest of the nation
 - The Conference should pass without confusion
 - Reservation was the preamble of Justice Party
 - Reservation was against the Congress policies
- 17) On hearing the reply of Thiru Vi.Ka. to accept his proposal for Caste wise Reservation in government jobs and admission in educational institutions, E.V.Ramasamy made a challenging public remark that he would destroy such a Congress in his lifetime amidst the congregation of 4000 workers. After saying this, Periyar
- Regretted
 - He quit both the Congress and the Conference
 - Was waiting for an appropriate opportunity
 - Gathered his supporters
- 18) After leaving Congress and this Conference venue, in order to achieve his plan of reservation based on castes, Periyar
- Started Self-respect Movement
 - Sent a request to the Congress High Command
 - Started propagation among people
 - Started supporting Justice Party



ANSWERS

(1)	d	(2)	c	(3)	c
(4)	c	(5)	b	(6)	a
(7)	a	(8)	c	(9)	b
(10)	c	(11)	c	(12)	d
(13)	c	(14)	a	(15)	a
(16)	a	(17)	b	(18)	a

- c) Gave up all the nine honorary jobs he was holding
d) Gave up all the 29 honorary jobs he was holding
- 5) **The organisation that appointed Periyar as Vice-President in order to oppose Justice Party was**
- a) Home Rule Movement
 - b) Madras State Association
 - c) South Indian Welfare Association
 - d) Association of the most fierce activities
- 6) **The Association that was started with Periyar as the Vice-President to oppose the Home Rule Movement was**
- a) The South Indian Welfare Association
 - b) The Association of fierce activities
 - c) Home Rule Movement
 - d) The Madras State Association
- 7) **Gandhi non-cooperation movement attracted Periyar because of**
- a) Eradication of untouchability and caste discrimination
 - b) Periyar's resignation of offices
 - c) Decision not to attend the Assembly, or accepting any office there.
 - d) All of these
- 8) **The Tamil leader who condemned Panjab (Jollianwalabagh) massacre by travelling throughout the country was**
- a) Bharathiar
 - b) Thanthai Periyar
 - c) Kamarajar
 - d) Sathyamurthyier
- 9) **The one who strengthened Khadi Movement in Tamil Nadu was**
- a) Thanthai Periyar
 - b) Rajagopalachariyar
 - c) Panagal Raja
 - d) Kaivalya Samiar
- 10) **The one who showered praises on Periyar for strengthening and developing Congress in Tamil Nadu**
- a) Thiru Vi.Ka.
 - b) Bharathi Dasan
 - c) Sami Chidambaranar
 - D) Poet Karunanandam
- 11) **The famous writer who served the Khadi Angadi (shop) opened by Periyar in Tiruchengode was**
- a) Kalki
 - b) Maraimalai Adigal
 - c) Ma.Po.Si.
 - d) Puthumai Pithan

- 19) The place where Periyar and the Congress leaders decided on the protest against toddy shops is
- a) Sabharmathi Ashramam
 - b) Vardha
 - c) Periyar's residence in Erode
 - d) Sevagramam
- 20) Periyar was shut in prison on the charge of hatred against Government and community on
- a) 11-09-1902
 - b) 11-9-1924
 - c) 11-9-1935
 - d) 11-9-1946
- 21) The conference organised by Periyar to thwart the influence of the Justice Party in Erode in the year 1919 was
- a) The Tamilar Conference
 - b) Self Respect State Conference
 - c) Madras State Association Conference
 - d) The Conference to eradicate the Brahminical imperialism
- 22) The Congress leader who stayed in Periyar's residence in Erode in the year 1922 was
- a) Panditha Motilal Nehru
 - b) Vittal Bai Patel
 - c) Dr. Ansari
 - d) All the three
- 23) From 1922 to 1924 Periyar ran a school in Erode at his own expenses to teach 30 students
- a) Tamil
 - b) Malayalam
 - c) Sanskrit
 - d) Hindi
- 24) The one who staunchly opposed Chitharanjan Das who started Swarajya Party with an object of capturing all State Assemblies, while lending support to the Government was
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Periyar
 - c) Rajagopalachariar
 - d) All the three
- 25) The person who gave the title the 'Vaikom Hero' to Periyar was
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Sami Chidambaranar
 - c) Thiru.Vi.Ka.
 - d) Anna

- 26) **The Vaikom struggle was**
- a) A temple entry struggle
 - b) Fighting for the rights to the untouchables to walk in streets around the temple
 - c) Struggle for freedom for the nation
 - d) Salt satyagraha
- 27) **When Periyar left for Vaikom struggle, he handed over the responsibility of the President to**
- a) Thiru Vi.Ka.
 - b) Va.Ve.Su.Iyer
 - c) Varadarajulu Naidu
 - d) Rajagopalachari
- 28) **The sentence written on advertising board just a few yards from Vaikom Mahadeva Temple was**
- a) The untouchables can worship from here
 - b) The untouchables should not go beyond this
 - c) The untouchables may enter the temple without upper garment
 - d) The untouchables may enter the temple with small pots hung around their necks
- 29) **The person who sent a telegram to Periyar to participate in the Vaikom struggle was**
- a) George Joseph
 - b) T.M.Nair
 - c) K.Kelappan
 - d) Neelakandan Namboodhri
- 30) **The reason for Periyar being invited to participate in the Vaikom struggle was**
- a) He was the President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee
 - b) He was very vigorous about eradication of untouchability
 - c) He was a friend to Travancore King
 - d) He was a trusted person for Gandhi
- 31) **The day on which Periyar was arrested to Vaikom Struggle was**
- a) 22-4-1923
 - b) 22-4-1924
 - c) 22-4-1925
 - d) 22-4-1929

- 32) Periyar was imprisoned for a month for Vaikom struggle in the jail of
- a) Aruvikuthi
 - b) Travancore Central Jail
 - c) Andaman
 - d) Madras Central Jail
- 33) After the Vaikom struggle, Periyar was awarded six months of rigorous imprisonment and was jailed in
- a) Aruvikuthi
 - b) Travancore Central Jail
 - c) Bellary
 - d) Andaman
- 34) After the release from one month's prison sentence for Vaikom struggle, Periyar
- a) Stopped the struggle
 - b) Returned to Erode
 - c) Sought the support of Gandhi
 - d) Got arrested again for violating the order of banishing from the State
- 35) The person who was arrested along with Periyar in Vaikom Struggle was
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Rajagopalachariar
 - c) Ayyamuthu
 - d) Kamarajar
- 36) The women who led the struggle at Vaikom after the arrest of Periyar were
- a) Kasthuribai & Annee Besant
 - b) Nagammai and Kannammal
 - c) Maniammal and Mrs. Bitt
 - d) None of these
- 37) Periyar who was sentenced for six months jail
- a) Disappeared without going to prison
 - b) Was jailed for more than six months
 - c) Was released in four months
 - d) None of these
- 38) A person called for the end of the Vaikom struggle advising that persons belonging to other faiths should not participate in it but instead they should work for the conversion of the minds of the people concerned. This was
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Kamarajar
 - c) Nehru
 - d) Subash Chandra Bose

- 53) The picture that appeared at the front page of Kudi Arasu run by Periyar was
- a) The light of rationalism b) Periyar
c) A family lamp d) The hand weaving wheel
- 54) The year in which the picture of Gandhi while weaving' at the front page of Kudi Arasu was
- a) 1923-24 b) 1925-27
c) 1928-30 d) 1931-34
- 55) The magazine that Periyar published with the picture of Bharatha Matha at the front page was
- a) Kudi Arasu b) Viduthalai
c) Unmai d) The Modern Rationalist
- 56) The declaration that took place at the front page of Kudi Arasu from 18-4-1926 to 25-12-1927 was
- a) Long live Tamil
b) Victory to rationalism
c) We shall defend human love
d) Long live Gandhi
- 57) Even after leaving Congress, Periyar had respect for the constructive plans of Gandhi until
- a) 1926 b) 1927 c) 1930 d) 1932
- 58) Gandhi met Periyar to hear his side of explanation on Vaikom struggle in
- a) Thiruvananthapuram b) Aruvikuthi
c) Bangalore d) Kottaram
- 59) The meeting of Periyar and Gandhi took place in Bangalore in
- a) August 1927 b) August, 1930
c) August 1937 d) August, 1947
- 60) The Congress party extended its support to the Vaikom struggle for the first time on
- a) 26-12-1923 b) 26-12-1924
c) 26-12-1925 d) 01-02-1924

- 61) The person who presided over the Belgaum Congress conference and expressed support for Vaikom struggle was
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Nehru
 - c) Periyar
 - d) Rajagopalachari
- 62) The year in which the protest against the Gurukulam was conducted in
- a) 1922
 - b) 1925
 - c) 1929
 - d) 1932
- 63) The Gurukulam run by Va. Ve. Su. Iyer in Cheranmadevi created in the minds of the students
- a) A national loyal feeling
 - b) Caste discrimination
 - c) Love of rationalism
 - d) desire for terrorism
- 64) Periyar Started 'Kudi Arasu'
- a) After starting the Self respect Movement
 - b) After becoming the leader of the Justice Party
 - c) While he was in Congress
 - d) During the World War II
- 65) Periyar said, "We should find a permanent solution to the caste issue while the Britishers are ruling us. Otherwise, instead of democracy there would be only Brahminocracy." This was in
- a) Salem
 - b) Erode
 - c) Tiruchirappalli
 - d) Thanjavur
- 66) Periyar said it in the year
- a) 1919
 - b) 1920
 - c) 1924
 - d) 1925
- 67) The event that caused this incident was
- a) Vaikom struggle
 - b) Gurukulam struggle
 - c) Non-cooperation Movement
 - d) Protest against toddy shops
- 68) A person joined Periyar in this issue even against Gandhi was
- a) P. Varadharajulu
 - b) Thiru. Vi. Ka
 - c) C. Rajagopalachari
 - d) V. O. C

- 69) **There was a voting in the Congress Working Committee protesting against the caste discriminatory practices in Cheranmadevi. The for and against in that order was**
- a) 6/20
 - b) 15 11/15
 - c) 13/13
 - d) 19 6/19
- 70) **The solution that Gandhi offered for the Gurukulam issue was**
- a) To close down the Ashram
 - b) Students should eat separately based on their castes
 - c) A Brahmin cook should cook
 - d) The person in charge of the Ashram should be changed
- 71) **The strategy that Periyar used in order to closedown Gurukulam was**
- a) He brought a resolution of condemnation on Va.Ve.Su. Iyer
 - b) Periyar complained to Gandhi against Va.Ve.Su.Iyer
 - c) He requested the Tamils who were offering financial assistance to the Ashram to stop them all
 - d) He dismissed Va.Ve.Su.Iyer from the Congress
- 72) **The person who fought along with Periyar in removing the Gurukulam that encouraged caste discrimination having the name of the National Institute was**
- a) Dr.Varadharajulu Naidu
 - b) S.Ramanathan
 - c) Thiru Vi.Ka.
 - d) All the above three
- 73) **In the Tamil nadu Congress Committee meeting held in Tiruchirappalli, a resolution of condemnation for whipping anti Brahmin sentiments was brought against**
- a) Periyar
 - b) Dr. Varadharajulu
 - c) S.Ramanathan
 - d) Dhandayuthapani Pillai
- 74) **The resolution of condemnation against Varadharajulu for his anti-Brahmin activities was defeated in the Congress Committee meeting held at Tiruchirappalli with an effective speech by**
- a) Periyar
 - b) Thiru Vi.Ka
 - c) S.Ramanathan
 - d) Ayyamuthu

- 75) The one who contested against Periyar for the post of Secretary to Tamil nadu Congress was
- a) Rajagopalachariar b) Srinivasan Iyengar
c) Thyaraya Chettiar d) Adhinarayanan Chettiar
- 76) The Congress Conference which was cause for Periyar's exit from Congress was
- a) Tiruchirappalli conference b) Kanjipuram Conference
c) Tirunelveli Conference d) Madras Conference
- 77) The 30th Congress Conference was held in Kanchipuram in
- a) November 21,22-1923 b) November 21,22 -1924
c) November 21,22-1925 d) November 21,22-1926
- 78) The Conference in which Periyar fought that the Congress party should accept the principle of communal reservation was held in
- a) Tiruchirappalli Conference of 1919 and Tirunelveli Conference of 1920
b) Thanjavur Conference of 1921, Tiruppur Conference of 1923 and Thiruvannamalai Conference of 1924
c) The Kanchipuram Conference of 1925
d) All of these
- 79) Is the following matching is correct?
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Conference | President |
| Tiruchirappalli | Somasundara Bharathiyar |
| Tirunelveli | Srinivasa Iyengar |
| Tiruvannamalai | Periyar |
- a) All are right b) All are wrong
c) 1 and 4 are right d) 2 and 3 wrong
- 80) The Conference that introduced the resolution for temple entry when Periyar was in the Congress was held at
- a) Tiruchirappalli Conference of 1919
b) Thanjavur Conference of 1921
c) Tiruppur Conference of 1922
d) Kanjipuram Conference of 1925

- 87) Periyar said, "I cannot accept that Swarajya is that which is when the country is ruled, not by the foreigners, but by her own citizens." It was said
- a) Before Periyar entered public life
 - b) When he was in the Congress Party
 - c) When he supported Justice Party
 - d) When Dravidar Kazhagam was started
- 88) It was said, "If we want Swarajya, the arrogance of the rich, the humiliation of the poor, the hardships faced by the lower community people should be eradicated first. That alone is the battle for Swarajya". This was said by
- a) Gandhi
 - b) Periyar
 - c) Queen Victoria
 - d) Mount Baton
- 89) Periyar was elected as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Party by majority of voters. But within one hour of this election, a non-confidence motion was brought by
- a) Rajagopalachariar
 - b) Srinivsa Iyengar
 - c) Va.Ve.Su.Iyer
 - d) Vijayaraghavachariar
- 90) The reason for Periyar leaving Congress was
- a) The conspiracy of the Brahmins
 - b) The rejection of the policy of communal reservation
 - c) The domination of the Brahmins
 - d) All of these
- 91) The person who told Periyar who was fighting Brahmin domination in Congress that the Justice Party is 100 times better than Periyar, was
- a) T.M.Nair
 - b) Rajagopalachariar
 - c) Thyagarayar
 - d) Va.Ve.Su.Iyer

- 92) **When Periyar was in Congress**
- a) He insisted on communal reservation rights
 - b) He opposed untouchability
 - c) He insisted on temple entry
 - d) All these three
- 93) **While being in Congress Periyar supported the Justice Party rule for**
- a) Communal reservation
 - b) The protection of Hindu Endowment Department
 - c) The act of Indianising the Medical Department
 - d) Granting voting rights for women



ANSWERS

(1)	c	(2)	a	(3)	a
(4)	d	(5)	b	(6)	b
(7)	d	(8)	b	(9)	a
(10)	d	(11)	a	(12)	d
(13)	d	(14)	c	(15)	a
(16)	d	(17)	a	(18)	a
(19)	c	(20)	b	(21)	c
(22)	d	(23)	d	(24)	d
(25)	c	(26)	b	(27)	d
(28)	b	(29)	a	(30)	b
(31)	b	(32)	a	(33)	b
(34)	d	(35)	c	(36)	b
(37)	c	(38)	a	(39)	a
(40)	b	(41)	b	(42)	b
(43)	b	(44)	b	(45)	a
(46)	a	(47)	b	(48)	a
(49)	b	(50)	b	(51)	d
(52)	a	(53)	d	(54)	b
(55)	a	(56)	d	(57)	b
(58)	d	(59)	a	(60)	b
(61)	a	(62)	b	(63)	b
(64)	c	(65)	a	(66)	c
(67)	b	(68)	a	(69)	d
(70)	c	(71)	c	(72)	d
(73)	b	(74)	a	(75)	d
(76)	b	(77)	c	(78)	d
(79)	a	(80)	c	(81)	d
(82)	d	(83)	a	(84)	b
(85)	d	(86)	a	(87)	b
(88)	b	(89)	c	(90)	d
(91)	b	(92)	d	(93)	b



CHAPTER - IV

THE ADVENT OF SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENT- ITS EVOLUTION 1925 - 1931

• **S.Arivukkarasu, M.A., M.Phil.,**

- 1) The Congress leader who spoke in support of the Hindu Endowment Security Act implemented by the Justice party in 1924 was
 - a) Kuthi Kesavapillai
 - b) Varadharajulu Naidu
 - c) Periyar
 - d) V.O.C
- 2) The magazine Kudi Arasu was started on
 - a) 02-05-1925
 - b) 09-01-1927
 - c) 11-05-1953
 - d) 22-11-1925
- 3) The Publisher of 'Kudi Arasu' was
 - a) Nagammai
 - b) E.V.Krishnasamy
 - c) Periyar
 - d) Thanga Perumal

- 4) The person who inaugurated 'Kudi Arasu' was
- a) Periyar
 - b) Thiru Vi.Ka
 - c) V.O.C.
 - d) Gnaniar Adigal
- 5) A resolution was passed in the Congress Conference complimenting the Queen who granted the rights for everyone to walk along the four roads around the temple and Periyar who relentlessly struggled and made innumerable sacrifices for the success of Vaikom struggle. This conference was conducted in
- a) Kerala Congress Conference
 - b) Travancore-Cochin Congress Conference
 - c) Kanchipuram Congress Conference
 - d) Thiruvannamalai Congress Conference
- 6) The person who made a proposal in the Madurai Ramanathapuram Conference of the non-Brahmins in 1928 that the first Self Respect Movement Conference should be convened was
- a) Kari Varadha Sami
 - b) Pattukottai Azhagiri
 - c) Sivaganga Ramachandran
 - d) Soundara Pandyan
- 7) Gandhi wrote in Young India about Vaikom Struggle wherein he had mentioned Periyar's name
- a) Nowhere
 - b) only once
 - c) Thrive
 - d) 17 times
- 8) The person who wrote a letter to Periyar on 08-01-1925 that they all should sink their differences and move further, not to offend Gandhi, was
- a) Rajagopalachariar
 - b) Thiru Vi.Ka'
 - c) P. Varadharajulu Naidu
 - d) V.O.C
- 9) The person who extended an invitation to conduct the Second Self Respect Conference , Erode was
- a) C.S. Rathinasabapathi
 - b) Periyar
 - c) E.V.Krishnasamy
 - d) Chickaya Naicker
- 10) The person who proposed the name of Periyar to be the President of the two day conference of South Indian Revolutionaries during 26 and 27 November 1928, was

- a) Panagal King
 - b) Ma.Singaravelar
 - c) Revolutionary Poet Bharathi dasan
 - d) Kuthoosi Gurusamy
- 11) **The Justice party people wanted to snatch a magazine from Periyar for writing vigorously against the entry of the Brahmins in the Justice Party. The magazine was**
- a) Kudi Arasu
 - b) Dravidan
 - c) Viduthalai
 - d) Andhra Prakasa
- 12) **As a result of the struggle against the Gurukulam in Cheranmadevi**
- a) Periyar quit Congress
 - b) Va.Ve.Su. Iyer got out of Gurukulam
 - c) The Congress itself started running Gurukulam
 - d) P.Varadharajulu Naidu was appointed President of the Gurukulam
- 13) **The first non-Brahmin's meet was convened by Periyar**
- a) on 25 & 26 December 1926 in Madurai
 - b) On 22-11-1925 in Kanchipuram
 - c) In July 1927 in Kovai
 - d) On 17 & 18, Feb. 1929 in Chengleput
- 14) **The reason for Periyar leaving Congress was**
- a) The Cheranmadevi Gurukulam Struggle
 - b) The Congress did not accept the communal reservation proposal
 - c) Gandhi left out the name of Periyar in his article on Vaikom Struggle
 - d) Periyar violated party discipline and hence was dismissed
- 15) **The final action by the Brahmin supporters including Rajagopalachariar and Va.Ve.Su.Iyer in the Gurukulam struggle was**
- a) They dismantled the Gurukulam
 - b) they resigned from the Congress Working Committee
 - c) Created another organization
 - d) Started protesting against Periyar

- 16) In the issue of Cheranmadevi Gurukulam the magazines of Tamil nadu (Varadarajulu Naidu) Kumaran and Navasakthi (Thiru Vi.Ka.)
- a) Supported Va.Ve.Su.Iyer b) Opposed
c) Observed neutral stand d) None of these
- 17) The Brahmin who proclaimed the inflammation discriminatory statement that he would starve for ten days if he heard that a Brahmin boy had his meals along with a non-Brahmin boy was
- a) M.K.Acharya b) C.Rajagopalachari
c) Va.Ve.Su.Iyer d) Sathyamurthy Iyer
- 18) The day on which the Queen ordered that the people belonging to Ezhava Community also could use the four roads around the temple on
- a) 02-05-1925 b) 21-06-1925
c) 29-11-1925 d) 9-03-1925
- 19) Periyar proclaimed “I am running these journals neither for fame to increase my influence nor for a living. I am in such a position. If I am forced to a state when the ideas that I want to propagate, I shall myself write, I myself compose, print and read. I shall publish it unminding the loss. This was about
- a) Viduthalai b) Puratchi
c) Kudi Arasu d) Revolt
- 20) Periyar said “ when all the other journals and magazines fear to publish what they realized to be true, the magazine which I began shall reveal truth as it is to all”. This magazine was,
- a) Viduthalai b) Dravidan
c) Puratchi d) Kudi Arasu
- 21) A Saivite leader declared. “In our country there is much arrogance on the upper and lower castes. A feeling of equality should be spread everywhere. I have as much interest as Periyar has in this magazine”. It was
- a) Gnaniar Adigal b) Maraimalai Adigal
c) Thiru Vi.Ka. d) Kundrakudi Adigalar
- 22) The person who wrote in Kudi Arasu with the pen name Agappaiair (wooden spoon) was

- a) Periyar
c) Samy Chidambaranar
- b) Kaivalyam
d) Thirumalaichamy
- 23) The Conference of Isai Velalar (Music community) participated by Periyar, Thiru Vi.Ka., S.Ramanathan and Dhandapani Pillai was held in 1925 in
- a) Thiruvarur
c) Mayiladuthurai
- b) Thirukuvalai
d) Thirugokarnam
- 24) Periyar wrote an article titled, "Betrayal of Tamil and the secret of Hindi" in his Kudi Arasu in the year
- a) 1936
c) 1926
- b) 1938
d) 1927
- 25) An editorial was written in Kudi Arasu that the untouchables should be allowed to enter Suseendram Temple in the year
- a) 1934
c) 1926
- b) 1928
d) 1927
- 26) Periyar wrote in Kudi Arasu on hearing the car of Thiruvarur temple was burnt, that it was a good news and instead they might now build an industry or a college on
- a) 10-04-1934
c) 07-03-1923
- b) 09-06-1926
d) 01-11-1042
- 27) The Justice Party leader who made a legislation that no knowledge of Sanskrit was required for the study of Medicine, thereby releasing the Medical Education from the English to the Tamils, was
- a) The king of Panagal
c) A.B.Bathro
- b) The king of Bobbili
d) A.Subbarayalu Reddi
- 28) On 31-10-1926, there was an article in Kudi Arasu. It raised an important question. "A sishya (disciple) who was born in this soil, and our caste, who grew in this land, bearing our name, worshipping our god, and worshipping our Guru, is prevented from seeing the Ratha Utchavam (car festival) of our god. Can anyone grant us independence for a country such as ours? Can we trust you to hand over the power snatching it away from the British?" The person who wrote it was
- a) Periyar
c) Kaivalyam
- b) Nagammai
d) M.Singaravelar

