

81. Jyotirao Phule was born in Satara district ofin 1827.

a) Maharastra b) Madras c) Gujarat d) Malabar

82. Jyotirao family belonged to caste.

a) Mali b) Thiyya c) Pulaya d) Mahar

83. In 1848, an incident took place in his life that later sparked off the dalit-revolution in the Indian society. Jyotirao was invited to attend a wedding of one of hisfriends.

a) Brahmin b) Christian c) pulaya d) Nayar

84. After reading Thomas Paine's famous bookJyotirao was greatly influenced by his ideas.

a) The Rights of Man b) prince c) Utopia d) Advaita Deepika

85. Viewing the pathetic condition of widows and unfortunate children Jyotirao decided the open

an orphanage called

a) Satya Shodhak Samaj b) Arya Samaj c) Brahma Samaj d) Ramakrishna Mission

86. In, Jyotiba Phule formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth).

a) 1773 b) 1853 c) 1873 d) 1889

87. Jyotiba Phule died On 28 November,.....

a) 1850 b) 1859 c) 1870 d) 1890

88. Sri Nārāyana Guru was born into an family.

a) Ezhava b) Nayar c) Pulaya d) Vannan

89. Narayana Guru was born on August 22, 1856, in the village ofnear Thiruvananthapuram

a) Chempazhanthi b) Karunagapally c) Kayamkulam d) Kannur

90. Narayana Guru was the son of.....

a) Madan Asan b) Krishnan Vaidyan c) Kummampilli Rāman Pillai Asan d) kumaran

91. The young Nanu had a keen mind and was sent to a famous scholar,Asan at Karunagapally, a village fifty miles away from his home, at the age of 21.

a) Madan Asan b) Kummampilli Rāman Pillai c) Krishnan Vaidyan d) Kumaran Asan

92. Under pressure from his family, Nanu married....., the daughter of a traditional village doctor.

a) Kaliaamma b) Kaliaamma c) Rohini d) Meenakshi Amma

93. Nanu met Kunjan Pillai, who later came to be known as Chattampi Swamikal. Kunjan Pillai, who discovered and appreciated Nānu Āśān's philosophical genius and passion for Yoga, introduced him to....., a 'Hatha yogi'.

a) Madan Asan b) Thycattu Ayyaavu c) Krishnan Vaidyan d) Kumaran Asan

94. Nānu moved to his hermitage deep inside the hilly forests of....., where he led an austere life immersed in meditative thought and yoga and subjected himself to extreme sustenance rituals.

a) Silanka b) Maruthwāmala c) Karunagapally d) Kayamkulam

95. Nārāyana Guru's later literary and philosophical masterpiece Atmopadesa Satakam written in.....

a) Tamil b) Malayalam c) Sanskrit d) Hindi

96. Aruvippuram installation was done by

a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Nārāyana Guru c) Chattampi Swamikal d) C.Kesavan

97. A new phase began in the Guru's life in 1904. He decided to give up his wandering life and settle down in a place to continue his Sadhana (spiritual practice). He chose....., twenty miles north of Thiruvananthapuram.

a) Karunagapally b) Sivagiri c) Kayamkulam d) Kannur

98. Nārāyana Guru started a Sanskrit school in

a) Varkala b) Kottayam c) Mahi d) Calicut

99. In 1913founded the Advaita Ashram at Aluva.

a) Nārāyana Guru b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Chattampi Swamikal d) K.Madhavan

100. When Nārāyana Guru attained the age of sixty, his birthday was observed throughout the west-coast from Mangalore to

a) Varkala b) Sri Lanka c) Kottayam d) Calicut

Answer

**81.a 82.a 83.a 84.a 85.a 86.c 87.d 88.a 89.a 90.a 91.b 92.b 93.b 94.b 95.b 96.b
97.b 98.a 99.a 100.b**

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