

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

BA HISTORY

(2011 Admission Onwards)

VI Semester

Additional Course (In lieu of Project)

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN INDIA

QUESTION BANK

1.were the first Europeans who introduced printing press in India.
a) British b) French c) Dutch d) Portuguese
2. Annie Besant came to India on 16 November 1893 to attend the Annual Convention of the Theosophical Society at
a) Adyar b) Bangalore c) Trivandrum d) Tirunelveli
3. Who founded a weekly newspaper 'Commonweal' in January 1914?
a) Annie Besant b) S.N.B banerje c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan d) Mahatma Gandhi
4. Who started 'new India'?
a) Annie Besant b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Lord Rippon d) Wellesley c) Delhousie
5. Who started 'Young India'?
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Annie Besant c) Madan Mohan Malviya d) Pherozeshah Mehta
6. Mahatma Gandhi started his first paper;was in South Africa.
a) My Experiments with Truth b) Indian Opinion c) Young India d) new India'
7. 'My Experiments with Truth' is the biography of

- a) Madan Mohan Malviya b) Mahatma Gandhi c) S.N.B banerje d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
8. Who started newspaper 'Harijan'?
- a) Madan Mohan Malviya b) Gandhiji c) S.N.B banerje c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
9. A pioneering foursome embarked upon a publication entitled the *Western Star* fromin 1860.
- a) Cochin b) Travancore c) Irinjalakkuda d) Palakkad
- 10....., who had left England after completing his studies, took over as the *Western Star* paper's editor.
- a) Charles Lawson b) Devji Bhimji c) C.V.Raman Pillai d) Dr.Herman Gundart
11.migrated to Madras to launch the Madras Mail in later years.
- a) C.V.Raman Pillai b) Devji Bhimji c) Lawson's maiden d) Charles Lawson
12. In 1864 a Malayalam edition of the *Western Star* started publication fromunder the banner *Paschimataraka*.
- a) Travancore b) Cochin c) Irinjalakkuda d) Thrissur
13. The paperwas edited by T.J. Paily in the first instance and later by Kalloor Oommen Philippose Asan.
- a) '*Paschimataraka*' b) *The Malabar Spectator* c) *Atmavidhya Kahalam* d) *Swaraj*
14. The history of modern journalism in Bengal was inaugurated by
- a) Augustus Hicky b) McKinley c) Hermione Granger d) John Pilger
15. Bengal gazette was the journal of
- a) Edmund Burke b) Samuel F. B. Morse c) John Pilger d) Augustus Hicky
16. The first Bangla newspaper, *Samachar Darpan*, was published fromin 1818.
- a) Calcutta b) Serampore c) Madras d) Bombay
17. The '*Travancore Herald*', was printed in English from the C.M.S. Press.....
- a) Kottayam b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Trissur
18. The *Santishtavadi* was outspoken in its criticism of the powers that be, and soon fell foul of theGovernment which ordered its closure.
- a) Thrissur b) Cochin c) Irinjalakkuda d) Travancore
19. Thecreated history in Malayalam journalism by becoming the first martyr to the cause of freedom of the press.
- a) *Santishtavadi* b) *The Malabar Spectator* c) *Atmavidhya Kahalam* d) *Swaraj*

20. The Malayalam paper '*Satyanadakahalam*' started publication modestly as a fortnightly from Kunammavu in October.....
a) 1816 b) 1826 c) 1836 d) 1876
21. *Satyanadakahalam* was published under the auspices of theCarmelite Mission, with the Rev.Fr.Candidus designated as its first editor.
a) British b) German c) Italian d) Spanish
22. From 1900was issued thrice a month. Four years later it was converted into a weekly.
a) Atmavidhya Kahalam b) *Keralopakari* c) *Satyanadom* d)Swaraj
23. In 1926 a change in format was introduced and thejoined the early ranks of 'illustrated weeklies'.
a) *Satyanadom* b) *The Malabar Spectator* c) *Keralopakari* d) *Malayalamitram*
24. The *Tiruvathancore Abhimani* began to publish
a)1878 b)1883 c)1886 d)1889
25. The *Keralopakari* published from Malabar, which had the distinction of being theprinted magazine issuing from this area.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
26. Incidentally, the *Keralopakari* was printed from the Basel Mission Press located at.....
a) Mangalore b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Irinjalakkuda
27. Devji Bhimji started a printing press atin 1865 under the name of the Keralamitram Press.
a) Irinjalakkuda b) Travancore c) Cochin d) Palakkad
28. Devji Bhimji started a printing press at Cochin in under the name of the Keralamitram Press.
a) 1865 b) 1869 c) 1875 d) 1895
29. Devji Bhimji had co-sponsored the English *Western Star* in 1860 and the Malayalam *Paschimataraka* in.....
a) 1864 b) 1868 c) 1874 d) 1879
30. The Keralamitram began to publish
a)1881b)1887 c)1895 d)1898
31. The first book printed in India was inlanguage in Old Goa.
a) French b) Dutch c) British d) Portugese

32. The *Keralamitram* was fortunate in that it had as its first editor none other than Kandathil Varghese Mappilai who later founded the.....
a) *Malayalamanorama* b) Yuvabharatham c) Malayala Rajyam d) Kerala Kesari
33. An English weekly entitled the *West Coast Spectator* started publication in from Kozhikode.
a) 1819 b) 1829 c) 1849 d) 1879
34. On January 29, 1780 James Augustus Hickey launched the
a) Samachar Darpan b) Indian Gazette c) "Calcutta Gazette d) Bengal Gazette
35. The Madras Courier was started in
a) 1785 b) 1789 c) 1854 d) 1885
36. Who edited a Persian Weekly called 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar'.
a) Ronald Rose b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
37. The Bengali Gazette was started byin 1816.
a) Mother Theresa b) Rabindranath Tagore c) Sir C. V Raman d) Gangadhar Bhattacharjee
38. A significant development was the publication in 1884 of the *Keralapatrika* weekly from.....
a) Kozhikode b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Thrissur
39. The author of "The Jungle Book", Rudyard Kipling, startedin 1866 from Allahabad.
a) The Statesman b) The Times of India c) The Amrita Bazar Patrika d) The Pioneer
40. Gandhiji started theunder the editorship of Mahadev Desai.
a) Harijan b) Mumbai Herald c) Mumbai Samachar d) The Tribune
41. Wholaunched a weekly, called the "Navjeevan", in Gujarati?
a) Gandhiji b) Nathaniel Butter c) Nicholas Bourne d) Henry Muddiman
42.was printed from the Vidyavilasom Press and had the active backing of a number of prominent personalities of the day.
a) *Keralapatrika* b) Swabhimani c) Mahatma d) Navajivan
43. The *Atmavidyakahalam* edited by Vagbhadananda Guru fromin the late thirties was yet another weekly noted for its sharp attacks against superstitions and conventions.
a) Kozhikode b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Thrissoor
44.is sometimes called the "father of Malayalam Journalism".

a) Chengulathu Kunhirama Menon b) Keralavarma Valiyakoyi Thampuran c) C.V.Raman Pillai d) K.P.Kesava Menon

45. The management of thechanged hands in 1938 some time after the death of Kunhirama Menon.

a) *Keralopakari* b) *Swabhimani* c) *Keralapatrika* d) *Navajivan*

46. The management of the *Keralapatrika* changed hands in 1938 some time after the death of.....

a) Kunhirama Menon b) Sanjayan c) Koyippalli Parameswara Kurup d) C.V.Raman Pillai

47. The Spectator Press of Kozhikode came out in 1886 with a Malayalam periodical entitled the.....

a) *Kerala Sanchari* b) *Keralopakari* c) *Navajivan* d) *Swabhimani*

48.was edited by Vengayil Kunhiraman Nayanar, otherwise well-known by his pen-name "Kesari".

a) *Kerala Sanchari* b) *Swabhimani* c) *Mahatma* d) *Navajivan*

49.was associated with the periodical for some time in 1897 as *Kerala Sanchari's* editor.

a) C.V.Raman Pillai b) Moorkoth Kumaran c) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan d) C.Krishnan

50. Bengal Gazette was published by

a) James Augustus Hicky b) Alan Rusbridger c) Volney B. Palmer d) Brissot

51. *Bengal Gazette* was published by James Augustus Hicky in

a) 1770 b) 1780 c) 1886 d) 1889

52. *Calcutta Gazette* a newspaper, circulating government advertisements, was first published on 4 March

a) 1764 b) 1784 c) 1789 d) 1794

53. *Calcutta Gazette* a newspaper, circulating government advertisements, was first published on 4 March 1784. It was not a government publication and owed its origin and initial management to....., an oriental scholar and an officer of the east India Company.

a) John Edward Taylor b) Francis Gladwin c) John Anderton d) William Bolts

54. Who was the owner of the *Calcutta Morning Post*?

a) Will Smith b) Mr. Heatly c) J.Z.Kiermander d) Peter Read

55. The *Calcutta Journal*, a new newspaper was launched by

a) James Silk Buckingham b) B. Messinck c) E. Jerome McCarthy d) Arthur Muir

56.were the first European nations who brought a printing press to India and the first book published in India was by the Jesuits of Goa in 1557.
a) The French b) The Portuguese c) the English d) the Dutch
57. In 1684 the English East India Company set up a printing press in
a) Gujarat b) Bombay c) Calcutta d) Madras
58. When the Vernacular Press Act was passed?
a) 1868 b) 1878 c) 1888 d) 1898
59. Who passed the Vernacular Press Act?
a) Lord Wellesley b) Lord Lytton c) Lord Hastings d) Lord William Bentinck
60. Which Act came to be nicknamed as the Gagging Act?
a) The Vernacular Press Act b) Act of 1858 c) Act of 1909 d) Act of 1919
- 61....., a teacher and reformist, started the first Bangla weekly *Bengal Gazette* in early 1818
a)Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya b) Herbert Harrington c) Edmond Morris d) Pierre Brissot
62. Raja Rammohan set up.....
a) *Sambad Kaumudi* b) the Amrita Bazar Patrika c) The Statesman d) The Hindu
63. Raja Rammohan set upin English
a) *Brahminical Magazine* b) The Tribune c) The Hindustan Times d) The Statesman
64. Raja Rammohan set up thein Persian
a) *Mirat-ul-Akbar* b) The Times of India c) The Hindu d) Mumbai Samachar
65. The government of India established the *Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI)* in on the recommendation of the first Press Commission.
a) 1936 b)1956 c) 1966 d) 1978
66. Who established Serampore Mission, India's first Christian missionary organisation.
a) William carey b) Lord Ellenborough c) B.Messink d) Peter Reed
67. Serampore Mission was established on 10 January
a) 1700 b) 1800 c) 1867 d) 1876
68. Who was called as the 'Liberator of the Indian Press'?
a) Charles Metcalfe b) Lord Lytton c) Lord Wellesly d) Lord Mecauly
69. The *Mumbai Samachar* is the oldest newspaper in India, published inand is one of the most trusted newspapers of Mumbai.
a) Gujarati b) Marathi c) Hindi d) Kannada

70. Who brought out the Newspaper, the Bombay Samachar, in 1822.
a) Fardoonji Murazban b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Vallabhbhai Patel
71. The *Madras Courier* was started in
a) 1755 b) 1765 c) 1768 d) 1785
72. Who was the founder of the newspaper 'The *Madras Courier*'?
a) Vallabhbhai Patel b) Mohare Hanamanthraya c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Richard Johnson
73. Who launched in 1858 a Bangla weekly '*Som Prakash*'?
a) Mohare Hanamanthraya b) Robert Knight c) Richard Johnson d) Iswar Chandra vidyasagar
74. In 1875, Robert Knight founded
a) *The Calcutta Chronicle* b) *The Calcutta Gazette* c) *The Bengal Journal* d) *The Statesman*
75. Who was the founder of the newspaper "The Hindu" (1878)?
a) Kasturi Ranga Iyengar b) Jogendra Nath Bose c) Dinabandhu Mitra d) Robert Knight
76. Vernacular Press Act was passed in
a) 1828 b) 1838 c) 1858 d) 1878
77. Who passed Vernacular Press Act?
a) Lord Rippon b) Wellesley c) Delhousie d) Lord Lytton
78. The appearance of thefrom Tellicherry in 1907 marks the next important milestone in the history of the press in Kerala.
a) *Mitavadi* b) *Yuktivadi* c) *Malayala Rajyam* d) *Kerala Kesari*
- 79....., who had already tried his hand successfully at other journalistic ventures, occupied the editorial chair of *Mitavadi*.
a) Moorkoth Kumaran b) Ramakrishna Pillai c) K.P.Kesava Menon d) K.Madhavan Nair
80. Mahakavi Kumaran Asan's famous poem, *Veena Poovu* was first published in the.....
a) *Mitavadi* b) *Yuvabharatham* c) *Malayala Rajyam* d) *Kerala Kesari*
81. Lokmanya Tilak started the newspaper 'Kesari' in
a) Marathi b) English c) Hindi d) Malayalam
82. Lokmanya Tilak started the newspaper 'Maratha' in.....
a) English b) Gujarathi c) Marathi d) Hindi
83. '*The Spectator*' was an English-language newspaper published from
a) Madras b) Bombay c) Bihar d) Assam

84. *Kerala Kaumudi* paper initially started publication from..... Later, it was shifted to Kollam and then to Thiruvananthapuram.
a) Cochin b) Mayyanad c) Travancore d) Thrissoor
85. *Kerala Kaumudi* was converted into a full-fledged daily in.....
a) 1901 b) 1910 c) 1920 d) 1940
86. who rose to prominence as general secretary of the S.N.D.P. yogam started publication of the *Desabhimani* in 1915.
a) T.K.Madhavan b) Ramakrishna Pillai c) P.Ramunni Menon d) K.A.Damodara Menon
87. Theof 1915 rendered Yeoman Service in pin-pointing the grievances, political and social, of the Ezhava community and seeking redressal.
a) *Desabhimani* b) Al Ameen c) Malayala Rajyam d) Chandrika
88. was drawn into the vortex of the movement and soon became an important leader of the Congress.
a) T.K. Madhavan b) P.Ramunni Menon c) K.A.Damodara Menon
89. The apogee of Madhavan's reputation and influence as a journalist came with the famous satyagraha at thetemple.
a) Palakkad b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Vaikom
90. The Sahodaran was published byfrom Cherayi in 1917.
a) K.Ayyappan b) T.K. Madhavan c) K.A.Damodara Menon d) Vakkom Moulavi
91.encouraged rationalist thought and the socialist doctrine.
a) T.K. Madhavan b) K.Ayyappan c) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan d) Vakkom Moulavi
92. In fact, in 1933,launched a publication, the Velakkaran, modeled along the British *Daily Worker* and devoted in the main to the labour movement.
a) K.Ayyappan b) Ramakrishna Pillai c) Abdul Rahiman Sahib d) T.K. Madhavan
93.was associated with two other publications-the *Yuktivadi* and the *Stree*.
a) Abdul Rahiman Sahib b) Ramakrishna Pillai c) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan d) K.Ayyappan
94. 'The Leader' was one of the most influential English-language newspapers in India during British Raj which was Founded by
a) S.N. Banerje b) Madan Mohan Malviya c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan d) K. P. Kesava Menon
95. Bombay Chronicle was an English-language newspaper started in 1910 by
a) Sir Pherozeshah Mehta b) Madan Mohan Malviya c) K. P. Kesava Menon d) Gandhiji

96. Mathrubhumi was first published on 18th March,

- a) 1923 b) 1933 c) 1935 d) 1936

97. The founder of 'Mathrubhumi', the Malayalam language newspaper was the renowned freedom fighter

- a) K. P. Kesava Menon b) Madan Mohan Malviya c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Annie Besant

98. Who founded the newspaper 'National Herald'?

- a) Madan Mohan Malviya b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Annie Besant d) Tilak

99. 'Yugantar' was started by

- a) Madan Mohan Malviya b) Barindra Kumar Ghosh c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Patel

100. In 1930 the government confiscated the 'Al Ameen' press and in the paper was completely closed down.

- a) 1919 b) 1929 c) 1939 d) 1949

101. After independence Al Ameen was re launched by who was a close disciple of Muhammed Abdul Rahman, and it continued for a long time.

- a) Moidu Maoulavi b) Vakkom Moulavi c) Muhammed Basheer d) Moidu Kunnath

102. Being an admirer of Subhas Chandra Bose, associated himself with the Forward Block formed by Netaji.

- a) Abdul Rahiman Sahib b) K.G. Sankar c) Muhammed Basheer d) Moidu Kunnath

103. The Second World War broke out, and Mohammed Abdul Rahiman Sahib was kept in jail from 1940 to 1945 by the

- a) French b) British c) Dutch d) Portuguese

104. Muhammed Abdul Rahman died on November 23, 1945 at Pottashery village near just after addressing a public meeting at Kodiyathur.

- a) Chennamangallur b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Thrissoor

105. Muhammed Abdul Rahman died on November 23, 1945 at Pottashery village near Chennamangallur just after addressing a public meeting at

- a) Cochin b) Kodiyathur c) Travancore d) Palakkad

106. The *Samadarshi* which commenced publication from in 1918 was a powerful and popular vehicle of public opinion.

- a) Thrissoor b) Cochin c) Thiruvananthapuram d) Palakkad

107. joined the paper *Samadarshi* in 1923 as editor.

- a) A. Balakrishna Pillai b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) Barrister A.K. Pillai d) T.K. Madhavan

108. It is said that the notorious Travancore Newspaper Regulations of were an offshoot of Balakrishna Pillai's incisive criticisms.
a) 1906 b) 1909 c) 1916 d) 1926
109. The All Kerala Political Conference held atin April 1921 marked the beginning of the move for a united Kerala which became a reality in terms of law thirty-five years later.
a) Kollam b) Ottapalam c) Cochin d) Thrissoor
110. The newspaper regulation of 1926 was promulgated by.....
a) Dewan Watts b) Barrister A.K.Pillai c) K.Ayyappan d)K.P.Kesava Menon
111. A.Balakrishana Pillai, who had earlier been eased out of editorial responsibility of the *Samadarshi*, had in the meanwhile launched a new periodical entitled.....
a) Kerala Kesari b)Yuvabharatham c)Malayala Rajyam d) *Prabhodakan*
112.now started the *Kesari*, later to become famous in the annals of Malayalam journalism.
a) K.G.Sankar b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) K.Ayyappan d) Balakrishna Pillai
113. *Swarad* editorled the deputation to the Dewan who, it must be conceded, gave them a patient hearing.
a) A.K.Pillai b) K.G.Sankar c) K.Ayyappan d)C.Krishnan
114. June 26,, the day the new newspaper regulations took effect, was observed as a day of mourning by the people of Thiruvananthapuram.
a) 1906 b) 1916 c) 1919 d) 1926
115. Themade a triumphant entry into Malayalam journalism in 1929, featuring in its columns API and Reuter despatches and news pictures fed by foreign photo agencies.
a) *Malayalarajyam* b) *Swarad* c) *Prabhodakan* d)Yuvabharatham
116. *Malayalarajyam* was published from.....
a) Thrissoor b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Kollam
117. The *Malayalarajyam* daily was edited by....., who was forced to resign from the Malayali over a controversial editorial criticizing the Travancore government.
a) K.G.Sankar b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) A.K.Pillai
118. The All Kerala Political Conference held at Ottapalam in April marked the beginning of the move for a united Kerala which became a reality in terms of law thirty-five years later.
a) 1901 b)1911 c)1921 d)1931

119. It was the course of the non-cooperation and Khilafat movements that Kerala witnessed what was probably the most tragic episode in its freedom struggle, namely the Mappila Rebellion or, has been increasingly called, the Malabar Rebellion of.....

a) 1821 b) 1892 c) 1921 d) 1929

120. This was best illustrated by the starting of the nationalist newspaper, the *Mathrubhoomi*, from Kozhikode in.....

a) 1903 b) 1913 c) 1923 d) 1928

121. *Mathrubhoomi* started issuing on March 18, 1923, thrice a week, withas its editor.

a) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan b) K.P.Kesava Menon c) T.K.Madhavan d) Sanjayan

122.The moving spirit of the Vaikom satyagraha was Shri....., himself a redoubtable journalist.

a) T.K.Madhavan b)K.P.Kesava Menon c) Dr. Sebastian Paul d) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan

123. At the peak of the civil disobedience movement, in April 1930, thestarted issuing as a daily.

a) Kerala Kesari b)Yuvabharatham c)Malayala Rajyam d) *Mathrubhoomi*

124. An article by....., the well-known humourist, criticized the high-handedness of British army personnel at Cochin.

a) Sanjayan b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) K.G.Sankar

125. The Dewan of Travancore, Sir....., refused entry to the paper *Mathrubhoomi* in the State.

a) C.P.Ramaswamy Iyer b) K.G.Sankar c) A.K.Pillai d)P.Rajagopalachari

126. The *Prabhatam* started publication fromwith E.M.S. Namboodiripad as its editor.

a) Shoranur b) Irinjalakkuda c) Cochin d) Thrissoor

127. The *Deenabandu* commenced publication as a weekly in 1941 from.....

a) Anchuthengu b) Travancore c)Thangassery d) Thrissur

128.The..... weekly was edited by V.R.Krishnan Ezhuthachan.

a) *Deenabandu* b)Yuvabharatham c)Malayala Rajyam d)Kerala Kesari

129. Thewas trial-blazer in the sense that it was one of the first periodicals published from Cochin State which supported the national movement.

a) Kerala Kesari b)Yuvabharatham c)Malayala Rajyam d) *Deenabandu*

130. The *Deenabandu* resumed publication in on the release of its editor and other staff from jail.

- a) 1904 b)1914 c)1924 d)1944

131. After a splendid innings spread over 21 years the *Deenabandu* finally succumbed to financial difficulties and ceased publication in.....

- a) 1902 b)1912 c)1962 d)1967

132. The *Lokamanyan* started publication from.....

- a) Thrissur b) Irinjalakkuda c) Cochin d) Calicut

133. The *Swarad* started publication from.....

- a) Kollam b) Cochin c) Thrissoor d) Palghat

134. The *Yuvabharatham* started publication from.....

- a) Thrissoor b) Irinjalakkuda c) Palakkad d) Calicut

135. The *Kerala Kesari* started publication from.....

- a) Thrissur b) Palakkad c) Irinjalakkuda d) Thalassery

136. The *Chandrika*, started out in 1934 fromas a weekly.

- a) Palakkad b) Irinjalakkuda c) Cochin d) Thalassery

137. The *Chandrika* of the Muslim League blossomed into a daily inand was shifted to Kozhikode.

- a) 1909 b)1919 c)1939 d)1946

138. The *Desabhimani*, currently the organ of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), began publication from Kozhikode in as a weekly.

- a) 1912 b) 1923 c) 1938 d) 1942

139. Aurobindo was the editor of

- a) Harijan (b) Pioneer(c) Vande Mataram (d) Chronicle

140. The government of Madras banned the paper *Desabhimani* in.....

- a) 1908 b)1917 c)1928 d)1948

141. In the Travancore area the Communist Party started its own publication, the.....

- a) *Janayugam* b) *Kaumudi* c) *Kerala Kesari* d) *Bharati*

142. The *Navajeevan*, was launched into existence from Thrissur, withas its editor.

- a) Joseph Mundassery b) Dr. Sebastian Paul c) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan d) K.G.Sankar

143. The *Navajeevan*, was launched into existence from....., with Joseph Mundassery as its editor.

- a) Ernakulam b) Irinjalakkuda c) Kozhikode d) Thrissur

144. In the late sixties the paper *Navajeevan* was shifted to....., but did not survive for long.

- a) Thrissur b) Travancore c) Kozhikode d) Tellicherry

145. The Arch Bishop of Ernakulam brought out the *Malabar Mail* from Ernakulam in.....

- a) 1906 b) 1916 c) 1926 d) 1936

146. The *Powraprabha* issuing fromin the late thirties wielded considerable influence in the Travancore area.

- a) Travancore b) Irinjalakkuda c) Cochin d) Kottayam

147. The *Powraprabha's* publishing base was successively shifted first to Mavelikkara and then to Kottayam, withas its editor.

- a) C.M. Stephen b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) K.M. Chacko d) K.K. Kuruvilla

148. The *Powradhwani* was-based paper.

- a) Calicut b) Irinjalakkuda c) Travancore d) Kottayam

149. The *Powradhwani* Started in 1939 by.....

- a) K.M. Chacko b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) A.K. Pillai d) C. Krishnan

150. Oldest English daily of India is

- (a) Statesman (b) The Times of India (c) The Tribune (d) The Hindu

151. The *Powradhwani* stopped publication in.....

- a) 1905 b) 1915 c) 1925 d) 1955

152. The *Keralabhushanam* was launched from Kottayam in 1944 by.....

- a) K.K. Kuruvilla b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) K. Krishnan d) K.A. Damodara Menon

153. The *Prabhatam* started out as a weekly fromin 1944, but was soon converted into a daily.

- a) Kollam b) Irinjalakkuda c) Cochin d) Thirissur

154. The birth of the *Express* was from.....

- a) Travancore b) Irinjalakkuda c) Cochin d) Thrissur

155. The paper *Express* was edited byand with its pronounced nationalist and socialist views gained extensive circulation in Cochin State.

- a) K. Krishnan b) Pettayil Raman Pillai Asan c) K.A. Damodara Menon d) B.C. Varghese

156. The National War Front co-sponsored a daily entitled Powrasakhi fromat the height of the Second World War in 1944.

- a) Cochin b) Irinjalakkuda c) Kozhikode d) Travancore

157. After the war '.....' came out as a regular newspaper, with B.C.Varghese, Varghese Kalathil and K.A.Damodara Menon occupying the editorial chair on successive occasions.

- a) Powrasakhi b) The *Kaumudi* c) the *Kerala Kesari* d) the *Bharati*

158. Powrasakhi daily bowed out in.....

- a) 1916 b) 1926 c) 1956 d) 1966

159. The Namboodiri Yogakshema Sabha sponsored two notable publications, the *Yogakshemam* and the*Namboodiri*.

- a) *Krishnan* b) *Raman* c) *Vishnu* d) *Unni*

160. V.T.Bhatadiripad, among others, wielded his powerful pen to break the isolation and ridcommunity of conservatism.

- a) Nair b) Ezhava c) Muslim d) Namboodiri

161. The *Vivekodayam* was the official organ of the SNDP and was edited by.....

- a) Mahakavi Kumaran Asan b) B.C.Varghese c) Vagbhadananda Guru d) C.V.Raman Pillai

162. The *Vivekodayam* was revived in 1967 as a magazine and published from.....

- a) Thrissoor b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Irinjalakkuda

163. The *Atmavidyakahalam* edited byfrom Kozhikode in the late thirties was yet another weekly noted for its sharp attacks against superstitions and conventions.

- a) Vagbhadananda Guru b) Kainikkara Govinda Pillai c) Ryrn Nambiar d) C.V.Raman Pillai

164. The Nair Service Society floated a magazine entitledin 1920.

- a) Janmabhumi b) Thejas c) Varthamanam d) *Service*

165. In the magazine '*Service*' was shifted to Thiruvananthapuram and began issuing as a tri-weekly.

- a) 1917 b) 1927 c) 1937 d) 1947

166. The Commission on freedom of the press (1942-1947), known as the Commission.

- a) Hutchins' b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Robin Jeffrey

167. The Indian Languages Newspapers Association (ILNA) was formed on June 14,, on the eve of the introduction of control on newsprint during the Second World War.

a) 1931 b) 1941 c) 1951 d) 1967

168. *Saraswathi* fromunder the able editorship of Moorkoth Kumaran began publication in 1897.

a) Tellicherry b) Cochin c) Travancore d) Thrissoor

169.was the editor of the *Swadeshabhimani* published from Thiruvananthapuram.

a) K.Ramakrishna Pillai b) K.Kalappan c) K.P.Kesava Menon d) K.Madhavan Nair

170. K.Ramakrishna Pillai was the editor of the *Swadeshabhimani* published from.....

a) Thiruvananthapuram b) Cochin c) Palakkad d)Thrissoor

171. In which newspaper did Gandhi write: "I have taken up journalism not for its sake, but merely as an aid to what I have conceived to be my mission in life".

(a) The Madras Standard (b) Young India (c) Bangalee (d) Bombay Chronicle

172. The name of the newspaper that Gandhi brought out in South Africa was

(a) Independent (b) Foreign Indian (c) Indian Opinion (d) My Country

173. Janmabhumi was earlier a magazine run by Nawab Rajendran from.....

a) Thalassery b) Travancore c) Thrissur d) Cochin

174.is a Malayalam daily newspaper published from Calicut, Cochin and Doha and Sukumar Azhikode was the chief editor of the newspaper.

a) Varthamanam b) Lokamanyan c) Vivekodayam d) Janmabhumi

175..... is the official mouthpiece of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee (KPCC).

a) Veekshanam b) Vivekodayam c) Varthamanam d) Harijan

176.was re-launched on November 14, 2006 by Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram.

a) Harijan b) Indian Opinion c) Veekshanam d)Navajivan

177.is the official mouthpiece of Communist Party of India (CPI).

a) Vivekodayam b) Lokamanyan c) Janayugam d) Veekshanam

178. Janayugam was first launched fromin1947 under the editorship of N. Gopinathan Nair.

a) Kollam b) Thalassery c)Kannur d)Calicut

179. Dr. Herman Gundert was a German missionary who came to Kerala in..... in order to spread the teachings of Christ.

a) 1839 b) 1849 c) 1869 d) 1879

180.studied philosophy and completed his Ph.D. from a Swiss University.

a) Gundert b) Michael Hodges c) Max Muller d) S. Kasthuriranga Iyengar

181. Gundert came to Thalassery as a Protestant missionary in 1839 where he stayed till.....

a) 1849 b) 1859 c) 1879 d) 1892

182.mastered Malayalam language and compiled the first comprehensive Malayalam-English dictionary.

a) Gundert b) Kesari Balakrishna Pillai c) Michael Hodges d) Max Muller

183.set up a printing press named Kerala Mithram in Kochi.

a) Devji Bhimji b) Kandathil Varghese Mappilai c) Kesari Balakrishna Pillai d) S. Kasthuriranga Iyengar

184. In January 1881, under the ownership of Devji, a newspaper named Kerala Mithram was started in.....

a) Kottayam b) Travancore c) Thalassery d) Kochi

185. In Varghese Mappilai formed a literary club, Bhashaposhini Sabha.

a) 1851 b) 1861 c) 1871 d) 1891

186. Bhashaposhini magazine, which Varghese Mappilai started in.....

a) 1842 b) 1862 c) 1872 d) 1892

Swadeshabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai began his career in journalism as the editor of Kerala Darpan in 1899 while he was a B.A. student.

187. was started in 1886 in order to promote the interests of the Nair community in Travancore.

a) Malayali b) Harijan c) Navajivan d) Lokamanyan

188. C. Krishna Pillai was the main promoter of the paper and later C.V. Raman Pillai became its editor.

a) Vivekodayam b) Lokamanyan c) Malayali d) Navajivan

189. Vakkam Abdul Khadar Moulavi, an enlightened nationalist, started the paper on January 19, 1905.

a) Indian Opinion b) Swadeshabhimani c) Harijan, d) Navajivan

190. was the first Indian to start a domestic news agency, called the Associated Press of India (API), in 1908.

a) K.C. Roy b) Michael Hodges c) Max Muller d) S. Kasthuriranga Iyengar

191. In June 1847 witnessed the primordial birth pangs of Malayalam journalism as eight cyclostyled sheets in demy octavo size were churned out from a press atnear Thalassery.

a) Illikkunnu b) Dharmadam c) Muzhappilangad d) Chettamkunnu

192. Who was the editor of *Rajyasamacharam*?

a) Dr. Herman Gundart b) William Logan c) Charles Lawson d) Devji Bhimji

193. Who started Amrita Bazar Patrika in 1868?

(a) Moti Lal Ghosh and Sisir Ghosh (b) Navin Chandra Railways
(c) Harish Chandra Mukherjee (d) B.K. Bhatt and M.M. Ghosh

194. Who is deemed as the father of Indian Journalism?

(a) S.N. Banerjee (b) Devendra Nath Ghosh
(c) Dadabhai Nauroji (d) J.A. Hicky

195. The Pioneer was started in Allahabad in the year

(a) 1865 (b) 1876 (c) 1890 (d) 1901

196. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was associated with

(a) Bombay Times (b) Indian Gazettee (c) Hindu (d) Maratha

197. The Fourth Estate is a name generally given to the Press, but previously, it was the term applied to

(a) lawyers (b) the queen of England (c) the proletariat (d) All of the above

198. *Malayala manorama's* first editor waswho brought with him the rich experience of his previous association with the *Keralamitram* of Cochin.

a) Kandathil Varghese Mappilai b) K.Kalappan c) K.P.Kesava Menon d) K.Madhavan Nair

199. What is the other name of Hicky's Bengal Gazettee?

(a) Bengal Harkarv (b) The Bengal News (c) Calcutta General Advertise (d) Bengal Journal

200. In which language was Amrita Bazar Patrika first published before changing over to English language?

(a) Bengali (b) Punjabi (c) Urdu (d) Hindi

201. When was censorship introduced on Indian Press?

(a) 1792 (b) 1793 (c) 1794 (d) 1795

202. Who enforced the Vernacular Press Act?

(a) Queen Victoria (b) East India Company (c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Lytton

203. Dr.Herman Gundart, the renowned western scholar associated with theBased Mission Society.
a) French b) British c) Dutch d) German

204.In October Gundart started publication called Paschimodayam.
a) 1807 b) 1817 c) 1827 d) 1847

205. The scene now shifted to central Travancore from where early in 1848; the first printed magazine in the Malayalam language - the hit the news stands.
a) *Jnananikshepam* b) *The Malabar Spectator* c) *Atmavidhya* d) *Kahalam* d) *Swaraj*

206. Who said “Newspapers should be both a daily teacher and a daily tribune”?
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Edwin Emery (c) Joseph Pulitzer (d) Chester Barnard

207. Deccan Herald was started in the year
(a) 1940 (b) 1941 (c) 1948 (d) 1949

208. Gandhiji started Harijan in
(a) 1932 (b) 1933 (c) 1935 (d) 1937

209. Independent was started by
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Gandhi (c) Motilal Nehru (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

210. Navjivan was started by
(a) Kalanath Shastri (b) Gandhi (c) Moti Lal Nehri (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

211. Young India was later renamed as
(a) Navjivan (b) Harijan (c) Kalyan (d) None of the above

212. Leader was launched in 1909 in Allahabad by
(a) Pt. J.L. Nehru (b) Gandhi (c) Pt. M.M. Malviya (d) Moti Lal Nehru

213. Which of the following was the first newspaper of India?
(a) Bengal Gazette (b) The Hindu (c) Maratha (d) The Times of India

214. Bengal Journal was first published in the year
(a) 1832 (b) 1792 (c) 1786 (d) 1785

215. The Statesman was published from
(a) Delhi (b) Madras (c) Calcutta (d) Bombay

216. Tilak is connected with the paper
(a) India (b) Hindustan (c) Vande Mataram (d) Maratha

217. Who was called a ‘fighting editor’ by Gandhi?

(a) Frank Moraes (b) M. Chakpati Rao (c) K. Rama Rao (d) None of the above

218. Which newspaper was founded by six young men, all in their twenties, in Madras on September 20, 1878?

(a) Hindustan Times (b) The Hindu (c) Anand Bazar Patrika (d) None of the above

219. When was the first English newspaper, Bengal Gazette published?

(a) 1795 A.D. (b) 1790 A.D. (c) 1780 A.D. (d) 1770 A.D.

220. Who is known as the father of Indian language journalism in India?

a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) V.D. Savarkar (d) Bhupendra Nath Dutta

221. The first newspaper published from Mumbai was

(a) Bombay Samachar (b) Bombay Times (c) The Times of India (d) Bombay Herald

222. The first Indian daily newspaper in English was

(a) Indian Mirror (b) Bombay Times (c) The Times of India (d) The Hindu

223. First evening paper in India was

(a) Calcutta Mail (b) Mid-Day (c) Madras Mail (d) Bombay Mail

224. When was censorship introduced on Indian Press?

(a) 1797 (b) 1795 (c) 1790 (d) 1782

225. In the name Sathyanada Kahalam was changed to Sathyanadam.

a) 1906 b) 1916 c) 1918 d) 1926

226. In, Sathyanadam was merged with Kerala Times, a daily from Kochi published by the Catholic Diocese of Varapuzha.

a) 1910 b) 1920 c) 1940 d) 1970

227. started publication from St. Joseph's Press at Mannanam on April 15, 1887.

a) Nasrani Deepika b) Prabhuddha Keralam c) Sadananda Vilasam d) Abhinava Keralam

228. East India Company introduced censorship for the first time in

(a) 1790 (b) 1795 (c) 1800 (d) 1806

229. Which of the following was considered as 'Gagging Act'?

(a) Press (Emergency) Powers Act, 1931 (b) Vernacular Press Act
(c) Indian Penal Code (d) India Press Code

230. The Malayala Manorama Company was registered as a joint stock company in Travancore in.....

- a) 1848 b) 1857 c) 1867 d) 1888

231. Although the Malayala Manorama company was registered in 1888, the first issue rolled out of its press in Kottayam on March 22,.....

- a) 1850 b) 1860 c) 1890 d) 1896

232....., a talented writer and an experienced hand in newspaper business, was the founder-editor of Manorama.

- a) Kandathil Varghese Mappilai b) K.M. Cherian c) K.M. Mathew d) Devji Bhimji

233. From January 26, Malayala Manorama became a daily newspaper.

- a) 1908 b) 1918 c) 1923 d) 1928

234. Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyer, the Dewan of....., brutally suppressed the agitations.

- a) Madras b) Travancore c) Cochin d) Malabar

235. On September 9,, the Dewan banned Malayala Manorama and confiscated the press.

- a) 1838 b) 1848 c) 1918 d) 1938

236. Manorama resumed publication on November 29, after the advent of freedom and the introduction of responsible government in Travancore.

- a) 1847 b) 1857 c) 1867 d) 1947

237. The editor of....., Mamman Mappilai, passed away on December 31, 1953.

- a) Manorama b) Lokamanyan c) Sathyanada Kahalam d) Kerala Patrika

238....., the present editor of Manorama assumed office after the death of his brother K.M. Cherian in 1973.

- a) K.M. Mathew b) Sanjayan c) Amsi Narayana Pillai d) K. Neelakanda Pillai

239. Kerala Mitram, a weekly newspaper from....., began on January 1, 1881.

- a) Kochi b) Travancore c) Tellicherry d) Calicut

240. 'The Samchar Darpan' was a publication of

- (a) the Baptist mission (b) the Wesleyan mission
(c) the Danish mission (d) the Scottish mission

241. Who founded the Indian Languages Newspapers Association?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Mammen Mappillai
(d) Amritlal Seth

242. Who is known as Indian Gutenberg?

- (a) James Augustus Hicky (b) John de Bustamante (c) John Bosco (d) Col. James Todd

243. The printing press was introduced in India during

- (a) The thirteenth century (b) The fourteenth century
(c) The fifteenth century (d) The sixteenth century

244. Swarad was started in from Kollam for the purpose of spreading the ideology of INC and to support the Congress activities in Travancore.

- a) 1921 b) 1931 c) 1937 d) 1939

245. Urdu News Service was started for the first time in India by

- (a) UNI (b) IANS (c) PTI (d) IRNA

246. When Mahatma Gandhi was in South Africa he started which newspaper?

- (a) Young India (b) Indian Opinion (c) Reformer (d) Hindustan

247. The oldest surviving newspaper of India is

- (a) The Statesman (b) The Times of India (c) Malayalam Manorama (d) Mumbai Samachar

248. Who was the owner of The Hindu?

- (a) K.R. Iyengar (b) Surendranath Banerjee (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Motilal Ghosh

249. Robert Knight founded The Statesman in the year

- (a) 1871 (b) 1872 (c) 1873 (d) 1875

250. Mirat-ul-Akbar belonged to

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Syed Abdulla Brelvi

=====

ANSWER KEY

1.d	40.a	79.a	118.c
2.a	41.a	80.a	119.c
3.a	42.a	81.a	120.c
4.a	43.a	82.a	121.b
5.a	44.a	83.a	122.a
6.b	45.c	84.b	123.d
7.b	46.a	85.d	124.a
8.b	47.a	86.a	125.a
9.a	48.a	87.a	126.a
10.a	49.b	88.a	127.d
11.c	50.a	89.d	128.a
12.b	51.b	90.a	129.d
13.a	52.b	91.b	130.d
14.a	53.b	92.a	131.c
15.d	54.b	93.d	132.a
16.b	55.a	94.b	133.a
17.a	56.b	95.a	134.c
18.d	57.b	96.a	135.a
19.a	58.b	97.a	136.d
20.d	59.b	98.b	137.c
21.c	60.a	99.b	138.d
22.c	61.a	100.c	139.c
23.a	62.a	101.a	140.d
24.a	63.a	102.a	141.a
25.a	64.a	103.b	142.a
26.a	65.b	104.a	143.d
27.c	66.a	105.b	144.c
28.a	67.b	106.c	145.d
29.a	68.a	107.a	146.d
30.a	69.a	108.d	147.a
31.d	70.a	109.b	148.d
32.a	71.d	110.a	149.a
33.d	72.d	111.d	150.b
34.d	73.d	112.d	151.d
35.a	74.d	113.a	152.a
36.d	75.a	114.d	153.a
37.d	76.d	115.a	154.d
38.a	77.d	116.d	155.a
39.d	78.a	117.a	156.c

School of Distance Education

157.a	181.a	205.a	229.b
158.c	182.a	206.c	230.d
159.d	183.a	207.c	231.c
160.d	184.d	208.b	232.a
161.a	185.d	209.d	233.d
162.d	186.d	210.b	234.b
163.a	187.a	211.b	235.d
164.d	188.c	212.c	236.d
165.b	189.b	213.a	237.a
166.a	190.a	214.d	238.a
167.b	191.a	215.c	239.a
168.a	192.a	216.d	240.a
169.a	193.a	217.c	241.b
170.a	194.d	218.b	242.b
171.b	195.a	219.c	243.d
172.c	196.d	220.b	244.a
173.c	197.d	221.d	245.a
174.a	198.a	222.a	246.b
175.a	199.c	223.c	247.d
176.c	200.a	224.b	248.a
177.c	201.d	225.d	249.d
178.a	202.d	226.d	250.c
179.a	203.d	227.a	
180.a	204.d	228.b	

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