

# UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

## SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

### **BA HISTORY**

**(2011 Admission Onwards)**

### **VI Semester**

### **Core Course**

## **CONTEMPORARY KERALA**

### **QUESTION BANK**

1. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee which came into existence in ..... on linguistic basis included the whole of the Malabar District and the States of Travancore and Cochin.

- a) 1921                      b) 1928                      c) 1931                      d) 1938

2. The first All Kerala Provincial Conference under the auspices of the Congress met at ..... in 1921.

- a) Ottappalam              b) Travancore              c) Cochin                      d) Calicut

3. The first All Kerala Provincial Conference of ..... helped to create a sense of Kerala identity in the minds of the people.

- a) 1921                      b) 1928                      c) 1931                      d) 1938

4. The Nehru Committee set up in ..... by the all parties Conference to draft a model constitution for free India.

- a) 1928                      b) 1930                      c) 1931                      d) 1938

5. The All-Kerala Kudiyan Conferences held at Ernakulam in .....

- a) 1928                      b) 1932                      c) 1935                      d) 1937

6. The All-Kerala Kudiyan Conferences held at ..... in 1928

- a) Ernakulam              b) Travancore              c) Cochin                      d) Payyannur

7. The Political Conferences held at Payyannur in ..... passed resolutions emphasizing the need for the formation of a separate Province of Kerala in the new constitutional set-up.

- a) 1928                      b) 1932                      c) 1936                      d) 1938

8. The Political Conference held under the auspices of the Travancore district Congress Committee at Trivandrum in 1938 with ..... in the Chair passed a resolution favouring a Sub-Federation comprising of Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.

- a) Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah                      b) K. Kelappan  
c) K.P. Kesava Menon                      d) E. Moidu Maulavi

9. The Political Conference held under the auspices of the Travancore district Congress Committee at Trivandrum in ..... with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah in the Chair passed a resolution favouring a Sub-Federation comprising of Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.

- a) 1938                      b) 1942                      c) 1945                      d) 1947

10. The Political Conference held under the auspices of the ..... district Congress Committee at Trivandrum in 1938 with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah in the Chair passed a resolution favouring a Sub-Federation comprising of Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.

- a) Travancore                      b) Thrissur                      c) Palakkad                      d) Malappuram,

11. The Second World War broke out in .....

- a) 1909                      b) 1918                      c) 1939                      d) 1945

12. In a message sent to the Cochin Legislative Council on July 29, ..... the Maharaja of Cochin stressed the need for the formation of a united state of Kerala and expressed his readiness to merge Cochin in such a state in the general interests of the people.

- a) 1935                      b) 1939                      c) 1918                      d) 1945

13. The Cochin state Praja Mandal which was formed in ..... had also been endorsing the demand for a separate Kerala State at its successive annual sessions.

- a) 1938                      b) 1941                      c) 1943                      d) 1947

14. Cultural organizations like 'Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad' however, welcomed the idea of ..... speaking State with great enthusiasm.

- a) Malayalam                      b) Tulu                      c) Kannada                      d) Tamil

15. The Kerala Provincial Congress committee took the lead in this matter and set up a Sub-Committee in ..... to carry on the movement for Aikya Kerala with the utmost vigour.

- a) 1916                      b) 1918                      c) 1928                      d) 1946

16. A meeting of the KPCC Sub-committee was held at Cheruthuruthi late in 1946 under the Chairmanship of....., with leading figures from all parts of Kerala, including Mahakavi Vallathol, participating in it.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) K.P. Kesava Menon | b) K. Kelappan         |
| c) E. Moidu Maulavi  | d) K.A. Damodara Menon |

17. The famous Aikya Conference was held at Trichur in April 1947 under the Chairmanship of.....

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) K. Kelappan      | b) K.P. Kesava Menon   |
| c) E. Moidu Maulavi | d) K.A. Damodara Menon |

18. Sree Kerala Varma reigning Maharaja of....., participated in the Aikya conference held at Trichur in April 1947 .

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| a) Alappuzha | b) Thiruvananthapuram |
| c) Kollam    | d) Cochin             |

19. Aikya conference held at Trichur in April 1947 passed a resolution, moved by the Veteran congress leader, ....., demanding the early formation of Aikya Kerala.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) E. Moidu Maulavi  | b) K. Kelappan         |
| c) K.P. Kesava Menon | d) K.A. Damodara Menon |

20. Aikya conference held at .....in April 1947 elected an Aikya Kerala Council of hundred members to take appropriate steps for the achievement of the goal.

- |            |             |           |              |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| a) Trichur | b) Wayanadu | c) Kannur | d) Kasaragod |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|

21. In 1948 another representative convention was held at .....under the auspices of the Aikya Kerala Council.

- |             |                   |           |           |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| a) Kottayam | b) Pathanamthitta | c) Alwaye | d) Idukki |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|

22. In a memorandum submitted before the .....Commission set up to consider the question of reorganization of states in India, the Aikya Kerala council demanded the formation of new Kerala State comprising of Malabar, Travancore, Cochin, Coorg, Nilgiris, Guddalore, South Canara, Mahe and Lakshadweep.

- |         |           |          |           |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| a) Dhar | b) Simmon | c) Nehru | d) Jinnah |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|

23. It may be noted here that the Travancore Government under .....did not co-operate with the work of the Dhar Commission.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| a) Pattom Thanu Pillai | b) K. Kelappan |
| c) K.P. Kesava Menon   | d) EMS         |

24. The Indian National Congress at its .....Session (1948) set up a high level committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramiah to consider the Dhar Commission's recommendations.

- |           |             |              |              |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Jaipur | b) Angamaly | c) Pulluvila | d) Vettukadu |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

25. Attempts have been made to unify Kerala politically first by the ..... and then by Marthanda Varma. But these attempts did not bear fruit. The ideal of pan Kerala unity remained in the womb of time.

- a) *Kolathiri*                      b) *K. Kelappan*                      c) *Zamorin*                      d) *Syed Fazi Ali*

26. However, it was in the ..... in modern times that the Aikya Kerala movement acquired the dimensions of a people's movement.

- a) 1920's                      b) 1930s                      c) 1940s                      d) 1950s

27. In the ..... the demand for a separate state of the Malayalis gathered strength.

- a) 1920's                      b) 1930s                      c) 1940s                      d) 1950s

28. The political conferences held at Payyannur in ..... passed resolutions in favour of the formation of a state for the Keralites.

- a) 1918                      b) 1921                      c) 1928                      d) 1938

29. On 1<sup>st</sup> July, ....., the two states of Travancore and Kochi were integrated heralding the birth of the Travancore-Cochin State.

- a) 1929                      b) 1937                      c) 1949                      d) 1952

30. The state Reorganisation Commission under ..... recommended the inclusion of the district of Malabar and the taluk of Kasargode to the Malayalam speaking people's state.

- a) *Syed Fazi Ali*                      b) *K. Kelappan*  
c) *K.P. Kesava Menon*                      d) *EMS*

31. The new state of Kerala, the long cherished dream of the Malayalis came in to being on November 1<sup>st</sup>, ..... with a Governor at its head.

- a) 1916                      b) 1926                      c) 1936                      d) 1956

32. When Kerala was formed, the State was under President's rule. The new State went to the polls for the first time in March.....

- a) 1917                      b) 1926                      c) 1936                      d) 1957

33. .... formed an 11 member ministry on April 5, 1957 with the support of some independents.

- a) *E.M.S. Namboodiripad*                      b) *K. Karunakaran*  
c) *K. Kelappan*                      d) *K.P. Kesava Menon*

34. Political agitation and unrest extending over several months, culminated in the taking over of the administration of the State and the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, under Article 356 of the Constitution, by the president of India, on July 31, .....

- a) 1919                      b) 1928                      c) 1938                      d) 1959

35. A three party alliance comprising of the Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Muslim League, was returned to power. Shri Pattom A. Thanu Pillai

(PSP) took over as the coalition Chief Minister, leading a council of eleven ministers, in February.....

- a) 1950                      b) 1958                      c) 1960                      d) 1967

36. Shri .....(Congress) was designated as the Deputy Chief Minister February 1960.

- a) R.Sankar                      b) K.Karunakaran  
c) *K. Kelappan*                      d) *K.P. Kesava Menon*

37. Shri. ....however, resigned on September 25, 1962, consequent on a gubernatorial appointment; Shri.R.Sankar was appointed Chief Minister the next day.

- a) Pattom A.Thanu Pillai                      b) E.M.S.Namboodiripad  
c) K.Karunakaran                      d) *K. Kelappan*

38. Shri. C.Achutha Menon formed his second ministry on 4th October,

- a) 1960                      b) 1967                      c) 1965                      d) 1970

39. A fresh alignment of forces with the Assembly initiated the formation of an eight-member cabinet headed by Shri.C.Achutha Menon (CPI) in November.....

- a) 1959                      b) 1970                      c) 1967                      d) 1969

40. Shri..... formed his second ministry on 4th October, 1970.

- a) C.Achutha Menon                      b) K.Karunakaran  
c) *K. Kelappan*                      d) P.K.Vasudevan Nair

41. Shri..... of the Congress who formed a ministry on March 25, 1977.

- a) K.Karunakaran                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                      d) A.K.Antony

42. Shri..... tendered the resignation of his cabinet on April 25, 1977 following certain reference by the Kerala High Court in what had been known as the Rajan case.

- a) Karunakaran                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                      d) A.K.Antony

43. In the wake of differences of opinion of the Congress Working Committee on the attitude of the Congress vis-a-vis parliamentary by-election at Chikkamagalur in Karnataka, Shri Antony resigned his Chief Ministership on October 27,.....

- a) 1978                      b) 1982                      c) 1986                      d) 1989

44. Shri.P.K.Vasudevan Nair (CPI) took over as Chief Minister on October 29,.....

- a) 1965                      b) 1967                      c) 1973                      d) 1978

45. ....ministry resigned on October 7, 1979 in order to create a favourable atmosphere for the formation of a Left Democratic Front in Kerala.  
a) P.K.Vasudevan Nair's                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya's  
c) K.Karunakaran's                              d) E.K.Nayanar's
- 46.Shri..... was sworn-in as Chief Minister on October 12, 1979, but the four member ministry could continue in office only for a short term.  
a) C.H.Muhammad Koya                      b) P.K.Vasudevan Nair  
c) E.K.Nayanar                                  d) K.Karunakaran
47. C.H.Muhammad Koya's ministry resigned on December 1, .....and the Assembly was dissolved.  
a) 1949                      b)1959                      c)1969                      d)1979
- 48.Shri.E.K.Nayanar, leader of the L.D.F. headed a 17 member ministry which assumed office on 25th January,.....  
a) 1950                      b)1960                      c)1970                      d)1980
49. The 9th Kerala Assembly was sworn in to power on 24th June 1991, with Shri. K.Karunakaran as the Chief Minister.  
a) 1991                      b)1995                      c)1998                      d)2002
- 50.Shri.E.K.Nayanar tendered resignation of the ministry and President's rule was introduced on 21st October.....  
a) 1951                      b)1961                      c)1971                      d)1981
- 51.An eight-member U.D.F.ministry was sworn in on 28th December 1981 with Shri .....(Congress-I) as the leader.  
a) K.Karunakaran                              b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                              d) E.K.Nayanar
- 52.The 19 member U.D.F. Ministry with Shri.K.Karunakaran as its leader assumed office on 24th May.....  
a) 1952                      b)1962                      c)1972                      d)1982
53. A five-member ministry under the Chief Ministership of Shri..... assumed charge of office on March 26,1987.  
a) M.V.Raghavan                              b) E.K.Nayanar  
c) C.H.Muhammad Koya                              d) P.K.Vasudevan Nair
- 54.The ninth election to the eighth Kerala Assembly was held on March 23, ....., about two months in advance of the due date.  
a) 1957                      b)1967                      c)1977                      d)1987
- 55.The presences of 84 candidates fielded by the newly born Communist Marxist Party led by Shri..... who was expelled from the CPM, added a new dimension to the poll.  
a) M.V.Raghavan                              b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                              d) E.K.Nayanar

56.A five-member ministry under the Chief Ministership of Shri.E.K.Nayanar assumed charge of office on March 26,.....

- a) 1977                      b)1987                      c)1989                      d)1997

57.Consequent to the assassination of Shri....., former Prime Minister, on 21st May, barely two days before the dates fixed for the polls, the elections were postponed to 12th June, 1991.

- a) Rajiv Gandhi                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) K.Karunakaran                      d)Indira Gandhi

58.The 9th Kerala Assembly was sworn in to power on 24th June 1991, with Shri..... as the Chief Minister.

- a) K.Karunakaran                      b) P.P.Thankachan  
c) C.H.Muhammad Koya                      d) P.K.Vasudevan Nair

59.On 22nd March, 1995, Shri.K.Karunakaran took up a berth in the union cabinet, making way for Shri..... to take up the Chief Ministership.

- a) A.K.Antony                      b) P.P.Thankachan  
c) Therambil Ramakrishnan                      d) P.K.Vasudevan Nair

60.The 10th Kerala Assembly was sworn in to power on the 20th of May 1996 with Shri..... as Chief Minister.

- a) E.K.Nayanar                      b) M.Vijaya Kumar  
c) C.H.Muhammad Koya                      d) P.K.Vasudevan Nair

61. Election to the 11th assembly was held on May 10, 2001 in which UDF got 99 seats and the 11th Kerala Assembly was sworn in to power on the 17th of May 2001 with Shri..... as Chief Minister.

- a) A.K.Antony                      b) Vakkom Purushothaman  
c) Sundaran Nadar                      d) C.H.Muhammad Koya

62. Shri.A.K.Antony rendered the resignation of his cabinet on august 29,.....

- a) 2001                      b) 2004                      c) 2007                      d) 2008

63. A five member ministry under the chief ministership of .....assumed charge of office on August 31, 2004.

- a) Oommen chandy                      b) Therambil Ramakrishnan  
c) C.H.Muhammad Koya                      d) K.Karunakaran

64.INC faced a split in 2005,a new party ,DIC[K] was formed under the leadership of veteran congress leader .....on may 1st 2005.

- a) K.karunakaran                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                      d) V.S.Achuthanandan

65.The 19 member LDF ministry was sworn into power on 18th may 2006 with Shri..... as the chief minister.

- a) V.S.Achuthanandan                      b) K.Radhakrishnan  
c) Jose baby                      d) C.H.Muhammad Koya



66. ....who as an eminent teacher, literary critic, educationalist and Education Minister in Kerala.

- a) Joseph Mundassery
- b) V.S.Achuthanandan
- c) k.Radhakrishnan
- d) C.H.Muhammad Koya

67.As minister .....introduced the famous education bill in the Kerala Assembly on 13th July, 1957, which spurred an agitation in the State.

- a) Joseph Mundassery
- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya
- c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair
- d) V.S.Achuthanandan

68.The education bill was passed by the Kerala Assembly on 28th November, .....after completing the formalities of going through the Select Committee and completing the three readings.

- a) 1937
- b) 1947
- c) 1956
- d) 1957

69.The bill presented by .....was not much different from the bills previously presented by the PSP and Panampilly Govinda Menon Governments and that of C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

- a) Joseph Mundassery
- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya
- c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair
- d) V.S.Achuthanandan

70.The merit of the education bill introduced by .....and the Communist government was that it liberated the teachers from their servitude and made them capable of social and political organizational work like other sections of people.

- a) Joseph Mundassery
- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya
- c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair
- d) V.S.Achuthanandan

71. Due to the ancient land relations and taxation and regulation under the ....., at the time of independence, India inherited a semi-feudal agrarian system, with ownership of land concentrated in the hands of a few individual landlords.

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

72.The *Land Reforms Ordinance* was a law in the state of Kerala, India by ..... minister in the first EMS government.

- a) *K. R. Gowri Amma*
- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya
- c) V.S.Achuthanandan
- d) EMS

73.The..... *government* was the *first communist* state government popularly elected to power in India, in the southern state of Kerala.

- a) EMS
- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya
- c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair
- d) V.S.Achuthanandan

74. Different types of feudal relations existed in Travancore-Cochin and .....at the time of the formation of the kerala state.

- a) Malabar
- b) Kolathunadu
- c) Mahe
- d) Kannur



75.The Kerala government which came to power in ..... introduced the Land Reforms Bill in the Legislative Assembly.

- a) 1937                      b) 1947                      c) 1956                      d) 1957

76. The Agrarian Relations Bill introduced in ..... was passed with minor amendments.

- a) 1938                      b) 1948                      c) 1956                      d) 1958

77.The *Liberation Struggle* (1958–59) (*Vimochana Samaram* in Malayalam) is an anti-Communist socio-political agitation, started in....., against the first elected state-government in Kerala, India, which was led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad of the Communist Party of India as the chief minister.

- a) 1946                      b) 1948                      c) 1956                      d) 1958

78.The *Liberation Struggle* (1958–59) (*Vimochana Samaram* in Malayalam) is an anti-Communist socio-political agitation, started in 1958, against the first elected state-government in Kerala, India, which was led by ..... of the Communist Party of India as the chief minister.

- a) E. M. S. Namboodiripad                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                      d) V.S.Achuthanandan

79.On 1 November....., the state of Kerala was formed by the States Reorganisation Act merging the Malabar district, Travancore-Cochin and the taluk of Kasargod, South Kanara.

- a) 1945                      b) 1946                      c) 1948                      d) 1956

80. In 1957, elections for the new Kerala Legislative Assembly were held, and a reformist, Communist-led government came to power, under .....

- a) E. M. S. Namboodiripad                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) V.S.Achuthanandan                      d) Joseph Mundassery

81.The immediate cause of the outbreak of the Liberation Struggle was the introduction of the *Education Bill* by the minister of education .....

- a) Joseph Mundassery                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                      d) EMS

82. The immediate effect of the *Vimochana Samaram* was the dismissal of the Communist government under .....on 31 July 1959

- a) E. M. S. b)                      b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair                      d)K.Karunakaran

83.In December....., NSS joined up with the Catholic Church to form an anti-communist front.

- a) 1947                      b) 1948                      c) 1956                      d) 1958

84.However, the founder leader of NSS, ....., declared that "the aim is not limited to the redressal of specific issues but extended to the removal of the Communist Party".

- a) Mannathu Padmanabhan  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair

- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
d) EMS

85.The immediate effect of the *Vimochana Samaram* was the dismissal of the Communist government under E. M. S. on 31 July .....

- a) 1947                      b) 1949                      c) 1956                      d) 1959

86.Soon after the dismissal, a state election was declared and the United Front, led by Indian National Congress, won with a clear majority, a ministry under ..... took office.

- a) *Pattom A. Thanu Pillai*  
c) P.K.Vasudevan Nair

- b) C.H.Muhammad Koya  
d) EMS

87.For administrative purposes the Kerala State is divided into ..... revenue districts:

- a) 12                      b)13                      c)14                      d)16

88.The 14 districts are further divided into ..... Revenue divisions, 63 Taluks and 1453 Revenue Villages.

- a) 16                      b)18                      c)21                      d)23

89. There are .....District Panchayats, 152 Block Panchayats, 978 Grama Panchayats, 60 Municipalities, 5 Corporations and 1 Township in Kerala.

- a) 12                      b)13                      c)14                      d)16

90.A district is governed by a District Collector, who is an officer from .....of Kerala cadre and is appointed by the State Government of Kerala.

- a) IAS                      b)IPS                      c)IFS                      d)ISS

91.The state of .....is located in the south western part of India.

- a) Kerala                      b)Karnataka                      c)Tamilnadu                      d)Andhra Pradesh

92. Kerala is bordered by .....to the north, Tamil Nadu to the south and the east and the Lakshadweep Sea towards the west.

- a) Karnataka                      b) Kerala                      c) Tamilnadu                      d)Andhra Pradesh

93..... is the capital of Kerala.

- a) Thiruvananthapuram                      b)Attingal  
c)Kollam                      d)Malappuram

94.The Indian state of Kerala borders with the states of ..... on the south and east, Karnataka on the north and the Arabian Seacoastline on the west.

- a) Tamil Nadu                      b) Lakshadweep  
c) Andhra Pradesh                      d) Mangalore

95.The ....., bordering the eastern boundary of the State, form an almost continuous mountain wall, except near Palakkad where there is a natural mountain pass known as the Palakkad Gap.

- a) Western Ghats    b)Periyar River    c)Vlapattanam    d)Nila

96. When the independent India amalgamated small states together Travancore and Cochin states were integrated to form Travancore-Cochin state on 1 July..... However, Malabar remained under the Madras province.

- a) 1937                      b) 1939                      c) 1948                      d) 1949

97. The States Reorganisation Act of 1 November ..... elevated Kerala to statehood.

- a) 1936                      b) 1946                      c) 1948                      d) 1956

98. A significant figure in the 19th century was ..... who started a system called "A school along with every church" to make education available for both poor and rich which still continues in the present.

- a) Rev. fr. Kuriakose Elias Chavara      b) Indira Gandhi  
c) EMS                                              d) C.H. Muhammad Koya

99. The Kerala school of astronomy and mathematics was founded by ..... of Sangamagrama in Kerala.

- a) Madhava                                              b) Parameshvara  
c) Neelakanta Somayaji                                              d) Jyesthadeva

100. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit (SSUS), famous as Sanskrit University, is situated in Kalady, in the Northern side of ..... District.

- a) Ernakulam      b) Malappuram      c) Kottayam      d) Kollam

101. .... is the only district in Kerala that holds three universities (University of Calicut, Aligarh Muslim University campus and Thunchaththu Ezhuthachan Malayalam University).

- a) Malappuram      b) Ernakulam      c) Kottayam      d) Kollam

102. According to the 1991 census, ..... of Kerala is the first district to achieve full literacy rate in the whole of India.

- a) Kottayam      b) Kasargode      c) Kannur      d) Kozhikode

103. Kannur Medical College at ..... is a private Medical College.

- a) Anjarakandy      b) Kannur      c) Pariyaram      d) Mattannur

104. A private sector Ayurveda Medical College is situated at ..... in Kannur District.

- a) Parassinikkadavu                                              b) Anjarakandy  
c) Mattannur                                                              d) Chelora

105. Kerala (90.86%) was declared a 'Fully Literate State', on April 18th, .....

- a) 1887                      b) 1891                      c) 1956                      d) 1991

106. District-wise data showed that '.....' district ranks first both in male and female literacy rates and it is the first town in India to have achieved 100% literacy (a remarkable feat achieved as early as in 1989).

- a) Kottayam      b) Palakkad      c) Kollam      d) Calicut

107. The lowest literacy rate was found in .....district in both sexes.  
a) Palakkad      b) Ernakulam      c) Kozhikode      d) Kasargode
108. A convention of gazetted officers was held at Ernakulam on 12-07-..... which gave birth to The Kerala Gazetted Officers Union.  
a) 1980      b) 1984      c) 1985      d) 1987
109. Smt....., the Iron Lady and world's renowned states woman fell prey to the bullets of her gunman turned terrorist.  
a) Indira Gandhi      b) Sarojini Naidu  
c) Rani Lakshmi Bai      d) Sethu Lakshmi Bai
110. A convention of gazetted officers was held at .....on 12-07-1985 which gave birth to The Kerala Gazetted Officers Union.  
a) Ernakulam      b) Palakkad      c) Malappuram      d) Trissur
111. KGOU started functioning in the state of Kerala during 1984, separating from KGOA after the martyrdom of ....., then prime minister of India.  
a) Smt. Indira Gandhi      b) Sarojini Naidu  
c) Rani Lakshmi Bai      d) Sethu Lakshmi Bai
112. Sri. K.P Radhakrishnan was the founder president of.....  
a) KGOU      b) ICSE      c) CBSE      d) NIOS
113. The Kerala Gazetted Officers Association is a major service organisation representing Gazetted Officers of Kerala State Civil Service was formed in.....  
a) 1945      b) 1947      c) 1956      d) 1966
114. Kerala Non-Gazetted Officer's Front was formed on.....  
a) 1955      b) 1956      c) 1966      d) 1976
115. Kerala NGO Centre was formed in 27th November 1977 in a convention held at.....  
a) Ernakulam      b) Palakkad      c) Kannur      d) Wayanad
116. KERALA NGO SANGH was formed in 1988 December at the 10th State Conference held at.....  
a) Kasargode      b) Palakkad      c) Kannur      d) Wayanad
117. The state office of Kerala NGO Sangh had been started functioning at Ulsavamadam Buildings, Fort,.....  
a) Thiruvananthapuram      b) Palakkad  
c) Kannur      d) Wayanad
118. In....., the Communists succeeded in forming a government in Kerala, which however, was soon overthrown.  
a) 1946      b) 1947      c) 1954      d) 1957

119. In a remote village called Naxalbari in....., a tribal youth named Bimal Kissan, having obtained a judicial order, went to plough his land on 2 March 1967.

- a) West Bengal      b) Bihar      c) Orissa      d) Andhra Pradesh

120. The AICCCR went ahead with the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) in May.....

- a) 1946      b) 1949      c) 1959      d) 1969

121. The CPI (M-L) held its first congress in 1970 in ..... and Charu Mazumdar was formally elected its general secretary.

- a) Kolkata      b) Bombay      c) Madras      d) Bihar

122. It was during ..... that an influential group of the CPI (ML), led by Jauhar (Subrata Dutt), Nagbhushan Pattnaik and Vinod Mishra, launched a major initiative, which they termed 'course-correction'.

- a) 1952      b) 1954      c) 1964      d) 1974

123. *CPI (ML) Red Flag* was formed in ..... as a break-away from the Central Reorganization Committee, CPI (ML).

- a) 1946      b) 1948      c) 1958      d) 1988

124. The first All India Secretary of *CPI (ML) Red Flag* was Arup Majumdar, followed by.....

- a) K.N. Ramachandran      b) P.C. Unnikrishnan  
c) M.S. Jayakumar      d) K. Ajitha

125. The main mass organization of ..... was the Trade Union Centre of India (TUCI).

- a) *CPI (ML) Red Flag*      b) *CPI*  
c) *Congress*      d) *BJP*

126. .... published *Red Star* (English), *Iykya Horatta* (Kannada) and *Saghavu* (Malayalam).

- a) *CPI (ML) Red Flag*      b) *CPI*  
c) *Congress*      d) *CPI(M)*

127. Mandakini Narayanan (died December 16, 2006), popularly known as '**Ma**', was an Indian ..... leader in Kerala.

- a) *Naxalite*      b) *CPI*      c) *Congress*      d) *CPI(M)*

128. Born in ....., Mandakini Narayanan married the late Naxal leader Kunnikkal Narayanan.

- a) *Gujarat*      b) *Iritty*      c) *Peravoor*      d) *Thiruvambady*

129. ....was born to a Gujarati couple, Navin Chandra Osa and Urvashi Osa.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) Mandakini     | b) K. Venu           |
| c) T. Nagi Reddy | d) Kanhai Chatterjee |

130....., along with her husband and daughter, led several agitations waged by naxalites in Kerala.

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Mandakini         | b) T. Nagi Reddy |
| c) Kanhai Chatterjee | d) K. Venu       |

131..... was arrested and sent to jail in the *Pulpally and Thalassery* police stations attack cases, which resulted in death of two police officials.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Mandakini Narayanan | b) K. Venu           |
| c) K.N. Ramachandran   | d) P.C. Unnichekkann |

132. Mandakini is survived by her daughter ....., naxalite-turned human rights activist and social reformist.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) K. Ajitha         | b) K. Venu           |
| c) K.N. Ramachandran | d) P.C. Unnichekkann |

133..... now championing the cause of women-rights and fight against *social evils* and corruption through an organization named ANWESHI.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) K. Venu           | b) K. Ajitha         |
| c) K.N. Ramachandran | d) P.C. Unnichekkann |

134. K. Ajitha is a social activist of ....., Kerala.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Kozhikode  | b) Palakkad      |
| c) Mannarkkad | d) Wadakkanchery |

135. ....was indoctrinated to Marxism at a very young age through her parents to Kunnikal Narayanan and Mandakini, who were both its prominent supporters.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) K. Ajitha         | b) K. Venu           |
| c) K.N. Ramachandran | d) P.C. Unnichekkann |

136. K. Ajitha is one of the greatest ladies who are fighting for women's freedom from.....

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Kozhikode  | b) Chemperi   |
| c) Cherupuzha | d) Kudianmala |

137. ....played an active role in the Naxalite movement of Kerala.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) K. Venu           | b) K. Ajitha         |
| c) K.N. Ramachandran | d) P.C. Unnichekkann |

138..... is now working for the rights of women through an organization *Anweshi*.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) K. Ajitha         | b) K. Venu           |
| c) K.N. Ramachandran | d) P.C. Unnichekkann |





police crackdown, Varghese and his comrades retreated into the Thirunelli forests.

- a) Wayanad                      b) Kasargod                      c) Kannur                      d) Alakode

148. Malabar Migration refers to the large-scale migration of ..... from Central-South Kerala to northern regions of Kerala called Malabar in the 20th century.

- a) Ezhavas                      b) Muslims                      c) Syrian Christians                      d) Nairs

149. Later in 1967-82 Kerala elected a series of leftist coalition governments; the most stable was that led by ..... from 1969 to 1977.

- a) Achutha Menon                      b) Kunnikkal Narayanan  
c) Balakrishna Menon                      d) Sahodaran Ayyappan

150. From 1967 to 1970, ..... led a Naxalite movement in Kerala.

- a) Kunnikkal Narayanan                      b) C.R. Iyyunni  
c) Balakrishna Menon                      d) Sahodaran Ayyappan

151. The theoretical difference in the communist party, i.e. CPM is the part of the uprising of Naxalbari movement in ..... which leads to the formation of CPI (ML) in India.

- a) Bengal                      b) Thiruvananthapuram  
c) Kochi                      d) Kozhikode

152. Among the Princely States in the country, it was in the erstwhile state of ..... that the first Legislative Council was constituted in 1888 with six official and two non-official members.

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

153. During the regime of Sri. Chitra Thirunal, who was enthroned in 1932, there were some radical reforms in this field. In protest against the inadequacy of the Constitutional reforms of ....., the Nivartana (abstention) movement was started.

- a) 1925                      b) 1927                      c) 1930                      d) 1932

154. The Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress in ..... had resolved that the party should keep itself aloof from involvement in the affairs of the princely states.

- a) 1926                      b) 1928                      c) 1932                      d) 1938

155. The peasant and labour movements of the 1930s were responsible for the emergence of a left wing in politics which ultimately resulted in the birth of the.....

- a) Congress Socialist Party                      b) CPI  
c) Congress                      d) CSP

156.The Cochin Congress with the support of some independents came to power on June 17,..... Ambattu Sivarama Menon was appointed Minister for Rural Development.

- a) 1926                      b)1928                      c)1934                      d)1938

157.On January 26, 1941 a new political called Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam was constituted with Sri. ....as its President.

- a) V.R. Krishnan Ezhuthachan                      b) Parambi Lonappan  
c) Balakrishna Menon                      d)Sahodaran Ayyappan

158.In the last week of October....., the State of Travancore saw the most violent upheavals, the Punnappra Vayalar revolt of the working class, an armed revolt by the poor with a view to ending the police raj under the Dewan.

- a) 1934                      b)1936                      c)1939                      d)1946

159. Even after the attainment of freedom the Dewan .....declared on June 11, 1947 that Travancore would remain an Independent State on the lapse of British paramountancy.

- a) Dewan, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer                      b) Pattam Thanu Pillai  
c) Shri Mannath Padmanabhan                      d)C.Rajagopalachari

160. When .....let loose repression, an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made on July 25, 1947. And forced by the new developments he left Travancore on August 19, 1947.

- a) Dewan, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer                      b) Pattam Thanu Pillai  
c) Shri Mannath Padmanabhan                      d)Shri. R. Sankar.

161.On September 4, .....the Maharaja of Travancore issued a declaration to elect Constituent Assembly in Travancore as a prelude to the introduction of adult franchise.

- a) 1942                      b)1945                      c)1947                      d)1956

162.On March 20, .....the Travancore Constituent Assembly came into being, the first of its kind formed on the basis of adult franchise in the country.

- a) 1942                      b)1946                      c)1948                      d)1956

163.Following the national policy of integration, the States of Travancore and Cochin were merged into Travancore-Cochin state under the Raja of Travancore as the Raj Pramukh on 1<sup>st</sup> July.....

- a) 1945                      b)1947                      c)1949                      d)1967

164.India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic on January 26,.....

- a) 1946                      b)1947                      c)1950                      d)1952

165.Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines took place on the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission.Thus a United Kerala came true on November 1,.....

- a) 1956                      b)1947                      c)1949                      d)1966

166.The first elections to the Kerala Assembly were held from February 28 to March 11,.....

- a) 1945                      b)1947                      c)1957                      d)1959

167.The first popular ministry of Kerala headed by Shri....., leader of the Communist Party, was sworn in on 5<sup>th</sup> April 1957.

- a) E.M.S. Namboodiripad                      b) Pattam A Thanu Pillai  
c)Shri. R. Sankar                      d)Shri. Seethi Shib

168. An agitation known as liberation struggle was launched by the Congress-led opposition and the president issued on 31<sup>st</sup> July ..... a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution dissolving the Assembly and introducing President s rule in the Kerala State.

- a) 1946                      b)1949                      c)1956                      d)1959

169.The second Namboodiripad ministry was formed on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1967.

- a)1963                      b)1965                      c)1967                      d)1978

170.Shri .....formed his second ministry on October 4, 1970.

- a) C. Achutha Menon                      b)P.K. Vasudevan Nair  
c)C.H. Mohammed Koya                      d)E.K. Nayanar

171.The nation had suffered a great Tragedy in the death of Shri. Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of the country at the assassins hands on 21st May.....

- a) 1971                      b)1981                      c)1991                      d)1996

172.Kerala was declared a, 'Fully Literate State', on April 18th,.....

- a) 1971                      b)1981                      c)1991                      d)1995

173.June 1989 - .....Municipal Town is the first Fully Literate municipal town in India.

- a) Kottayam                      b) Palakkad                      c) Ernakulam                      d)Kollam

174.February 1990- .....District is the first Fully Literate district in India.

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

175.'Akshara Keralam' project was launched on .....

- a)1967                      c)1971                      c)1991                      d)1995

176....., April 18 - Kerala declared a Fully Literate State

- a)1971                      b)1981                      c)1991                      d)1997

177.People's Plan Campaign, held in ..... in Kerala State, was a remarkable experiment in decentralisation of powers to local governments with focus on local planning.

- a) 1956                      b)1966                      c)1996                      d)1998



189. In 1982 a multidisciplinary committee with..... as chairman, was created to decide if the Hydroelectric Project was feasible without any significant ecological damage.

190. On October 31, .....Indira Gandhi was *assassinated*.

191. on September 7, .....the Silent Valley National Park was formally inaugurated.

192. Plachimada of ..... district in Kerala State where the Coca Cola plant is situated, is an important agricultural region for the state and is popularly known as the 'rice bowl of Kerala'.

- 193.Plachimada village of Perumatty panchayat in Chittoor taluk is a small hamlet in .....district.

194. Mayilamma was an *Indian social activist whose claim to fame was the campaign against Coca-Cola company in Plachimada in ....., Kerala.*

- 195....., a member of the Eravalur tribe, was the founder of the Coca-Cola Virudha Samara Samiti (Anti Coca-Cola Struggle Committee) in Plachimada which has spearheaded the campaign against Coca-Cola.

196. *The State of Kerala was formed on 1st November....., as a part of the state's reorganization exercise integrating Malabar with the princely states of Cochin and Travancore.*

197. Muthanga Incident refers to a situation in which police fired on the *Adivasis in the Muthanga village of .....district , Kerala.*

- a) Wayanad                      b) Palakkad                      c) Malappuram                      d) Kasargode

198. ....is the leader of the Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha, a social movement that has been pushing for land to be redistributed to landless *adivasis* in Kerala state.
- a) C. K. Janu  
c) K. Ajitha
- b) K. R. Gowri Amma  
d) Mayilamma
199. ....has sometimes been described as the first 'organic' leader of *adivasis* in Kerala.
- a) Mayilamma  
c) K. Ajitha
- b) K. R. Gowri Amma  
d) C.K.Janu
200. *Kasargod: Samohavum Charithravum* was edited by .....
- a) C.Balan  
c) Vishnu Baratheeyan
- b) E.K.Nayanar  
d) Thomas Isaac
201. ....is the Author of '*Kerala Samuhapadhanangal*'
- a) Ganesh. K.N.  
c) A. Sreedharan Menon
- b) M.O.Oomman  
d) K.K.N.Kurup
202. ....is the Author of '*The Extremist Movement in Kerala*'
- a) K.K.Kusuman  
c) K.K.N.Kurup
- b) B.Sobhanan  
d) MGS
203. *Land to the Tiller* was written by .....
- a) Ronald Herring  
c) K.N.Ganesh
- b) C. Balan  
d) M.O.Oomman
204. ....is the author of *Peasant struggles, Land Reforms and Social change Malabar 1836-1982*.
- a) P. Radhakrishnan  
c) K.K.Kusuman
- b) Richard W. Frank
205. '*Malabarile Janakeeya Samarathinte Penvazhikal*' was written by .....
- a) T.K.Anamdi  
c) Richard W. Frank
- b) P.Radhakrishnan  
d) C. Balan

**ANSWER KEY**

1.a	42.a	83.d	124.a	165.c
2.a	43.a	84.a	125.a	166.c
3.a	44.d	85.d	126.a	167.a
4.a	45.a	86.a	127.a	168.d
5.a	46.a	87.c	128.a	169.c
6.a	47.d	88.c	129.a	170.a
7.a	48.d	89.c	130.a	171.c
8.a	49.a	90.a	131.a	172.c
9.a	50.d	91.a	132.a	173.a
10.a	51.a	92.a	133.b	174.a
11.c	52.d	93.a	134.a	175.c
12.d	53.b	94.a	135.a	176.c
13.b	54.d	95.a	136.a	177.c
14.a	55.a	96.d	137.b	178.a
15.d	56.b	97.d	138.a	179.a
16.a	57.a	98.a	139.b	180.a
17.a	58.a	99.a	140.a	181.c
18.d	59.a	100.a	141.a	182.a
19.a	60.a	101.a	142.a	183.a
20.a	61.a	102.a	143.a	184.a
21.c	62.b	103.a	144.a	185.d
22.a	63.a	104.a	145.a	186.d
23.a	64.a	105.d	146.a	187.a
24.a	65.a	106.a	147.a	188.a
25.c	66.a	107.a	148.c	189.a
26.a	67.a	108.c	149.a	190.d
27.a	68.d	109.a	150.a	191.d
28.c	69.a	110.a	151.a	192.a
29.c	70.a	111.a	152.a	193.a
30.a	71.a	112.a	153.d	194.a
31.d	72.a	113.d	154.d	195.a
32.d	73.a	114.d	155.a	196.d
33.a	74.a	115.a	156.d	197.a
34.d	75.d	116.a	157.a	198.a
35.c	76.d	117.a	158.d	199.d
36.a	77.d	118.d	159.a	200.a
37.a	78.a	119.a	160.a	201.a
38.d	79.d	120.d	161.c	202.a
39.d	80.a	121.a	162.c	203.a
40.a	81.a	122.d	163.c	204.a
41.a	82.a	123.d	164.c	205.a