

3. Headquarters of Prathyksha Raksha Daiva Sabha (PRDS) is at Eraviperoor

4. He also known as Poikayil Appachan, Kumara Gurudevan, Pulayan Mathai

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the right answer, All the statements are correct, So option d is the correct answer

Additional information

- Famous Dalit activist & poet
- Being a slave to Christian family Kumaran had to follow Christianity & have a Christian name called "Yohannan"
- In 1909 Kumaran left Christianity and founded Pratyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha (PRDS) (God's Church of Visible Salvation)
- Headquarters of Prathyksha Raksha Daiva Sabha (PRDS) is at Eraviperoor
- He also known as Poykayil Appachan, Kumara Gurudevan, Pulayan Mathai

4. Identify the Social reformer who established the Uralunkal labour contract society (ULCC), Jnana padassala, Atmavidhyasangham in Vadakara, Tatwa prakasikasram in Kozhikode

(a) Brahmananda Sivayogi

(b) Swami Vagbhatananda

(c) Swami Agamananda

(d) Pandit Karuppan

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Option b is the right answer

Swami Vagbhatananda established the Uralunkal labour contract society (ULCC) , Jnana padassala, Atmavidhyasangham in Vadakara, Tatwa prakasikasram in Kozhikode

Additional information

Swami Vagbhatananda (1885-1939)

KERALA PSC ASKED AND EXPECTED QUESTIONS

- He was born on 27th April 1885 at Patyam (Kannur)
- The real name of Vagbhatananda was Kunjikannan
- Vagbhatananda is also known as V.K.Gurukul (Vayaleri Kunjikannan Gurukul)
- Vagbhatananda was the disciple of Brahmananda Sivayogi
- He spearheaded in the Formation of Malabar Karshaka sangham
- The name Vagbhatananda was given by Brahmananda Sivayogi
- The Ideal model for Vagbhatananda's social activities was Rajaram Mohan Roy
- He started Tathwa prakashika (Sanskrit School) Ashramam in 1906 at Karaparambu(Kozhikode)
- Rajayogananda Kaumudi Yogashala is located at Kallai (Kozhikode)

5. Which of the following was the main woman leader of Antharjana Samajam?

(a) Parvathy nemanimangalam

(b) Akkamma Cherian

(c) Anna Chandy

(d) A. V Kuttimalu Amma

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Option a is the correct answer

Formation of Antharjana Samajam by Parvathy Nenminimangalam with Arya Pallam

Akkamma Cheria was the leader of Rajdhani March from Thampanoor to Kowdiyar(1939)

Anna Chandy was the first woman High Court judge in India

A.V. Kuttimalu Amma was the Campaigner of Swadeshi Movement in India

Additional information

Parvathy Nenminimangalam

- Born: 1911, Thrissur
- Died: 1947
- The main person behind the formation of Antharjana Samajam with Arya Pallam
- She Presided first meeting of Antharjana Samajam
- Organised Bodhavalkarana Jatha – Malappuram to Kottayam
- The first woman who presided the Youth wing of Yogakshema Sabha
- She was responsible for the first widow remarriage in namboothiri caste

6. Which of the following woman participated in the Utharavadha Prakshobham of 1938?

(a) Arya Pallam

(b) A V Kuttimalu Amma

(c) Parvathy Nenminimangalam

(d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the correct answer

Arya Pallam was the main women leader behind Kallumala revolt, A V Kuttimalu Amma was the Campaigner of Swadeshi Movement in India, Parvathy Nenminimangalam was the main person behind the Formation of Antharjana Samajam with Arya Pallam

• Accamma Cheria was the woman leader who participated in the Utharavadha Prakshobham of 1938

Addition information

Utharavadha Prakshobham (1938)

- It was against the administration of Diwan C P Ramaswami Iyer
- Main aim to establish a responsible government administration in Travancore princely states
- First Martyr of this revolt – Veera Raghavan from Neyyatinkara
- Woman leader participated in this revolt – Accamma Cheria
- Protest was leaded by Travancore state congress

7. Which of the following is the appropriate aim of Paliyam Satyagraha of 1948?

(a) Main aim is to open the road the road surrounding of the main residence at Mattancherry Palace of Paliyathachan

(b) Main aim to open the road the road surrounding of the main residence at Hill Palace of Paliyathachan

(c) Main aim is to open the road the road surrounding of the main residence at Chendhamangalam of Paliyathachan

(d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the right answer

- The main aim is to open the road surrounding of the main residence at Chendhamangalam of Paliyathachan Additional Information
- First Satyagraha after Independence
- It is the continuation of the Vaikom and Guruvayur satyagraha
- Main aim to open the road surrounding of the main residence at Chendhamangalam of PaliyathAchan (Prime ministers to the Rajah of Kingdom of Cochin)
- On 4th December 1947, C. Keshavan inaugurated the Paliyam Satyagraha
- A.G.Velayudhan (Freedom fighter) was the martyr of Paliyam Satyagraha
- In April 1948, all temples in Cochin were opened to all Hindus, irrespective of caste and Avarnas and non- Hindus got the right to walk along the paliyam road
- The term satyagraha was coined and developed by Mahatma Gandhi
- He implemented the concept of Satyagraha in the Indian freedom movement and also during his earlier movements in South Africa for Indian rights

8. According to the State Reorganisation Act of 1956 :

Which of the following parts were not merged with Madras state due to the recommendation of the State Reorganisation Committee of 1956?

(a) Thovalai

(b) Agasteeswaram

(c) Kalkulam

(d) Hosdurg

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the right answer

• According to the State Reorganisation Act of 1956, the four southern taluks of Travancore, namely Thovalai, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode and a part of the Chencotta, Tenkasi Taluk was merged with Madras State, and Hosdurg is merged with Kerala

Additional information

IMPORTANT STATE REORGANISATION COMMITTEES

S.K. Dhar Commission

President Rajendra Prasad formed 'Linguistic Provinces Commission' under the leadership of SK Dhar in 1948

S.K. Dhar Commission recommended that "State can't be formed on the basis of language"

J.V.P. Commission

JVP commission is a State reorganization committee formed in 1949 which included three members

1. J = Jawaharlal Nehru
2. V = Vallabhbhai Patel
3. P = Pattabhi Sitaramayya and hence they renowned as" JVP Committee"

According to them, State cannot be formed on linguistic basis

Fazal Ali Commission

The Government of India appointed the Fazal Ali Commission in December 1953 under the leadership of Fazal Ali and two other members (Total three members)

1. Fazal Ali
2. K.M. Panikker
3. H.N. Kunzru

They submitted their report in September 1955 and accepted to form the state on a linguistic basis.

Government of India accepted their recommendation and abolished the four-fold distribution of states as provided under the original Constitution and India into 14 states and 6 union territories under the States Reorganization Act 1956

States were

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Bihar
4. Bombay
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. Kerala
7. Madhya Pradesh,
8. Madras
9. Mysore
10. Orissa
11. Punjab
12. Rajasthan,
13. Uttar Pradesh
14. West Bengal

Six union territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Delhi
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
5. Manipur
6. Tripura

The Act was implemented in November 1956

9. The first Coalition government of Kerala formed under the leadership of Pattom Thanupillai. Which of the following parties joined to form the Government?

- (a) Congress + Janata Dal + Muslim league
- (b) Congress + Muslim league + Kerala Revolutionary Socialist Party
- (c) Congress + Praja socialist Party + Muslim league
- (d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

(c) Kerala Congress

(d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the correct answer

• On 9th October 1964, Fifteen Kerala ministers resigned from Congress party formed a new party known as "Kerala Congress"

Additional information

• Founder of Kerala Congress – "K.M George"

• In 7th November 1964, Communist Party of India saw a split, that emerged to form a new party named as Communist Party of India (Marxist)

12. Which of the following is the Centre of salt satyagraha in Kerala during Civil Disobedience movement?

(a) Kannur

(b) Cherai

(c) Payyanur

(d) Wayanad

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

The north Kerala town of Payyanur has made significant contributions to the Freedom Movement. The fourth Kerala State Conference of the Congress Party was held at Payyanur from April 25 to 27 1928. This conference, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, was a turning point in the freedom struggle. The success of the three-day conference and the fervent national spirit of the local people were factors that made Uliyath Kadavu, about a mile away from Payyanur, the venue for launching the momentous movement of producing the "contraband salt". It was on April 21, 1930, that the volunteers under the leadership of K. Kelappan, the 'Kerala Gandhi', collected salty sand with coconut shells in gunny bags and distilled it and sold small packets in the evening

13. How many times Mahatma Gandhi visited Kerala?

(a) Two

(b) Six

(c) Five

(d) Three

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Mahatma Gandhiji visited 5 times in Kerala related to show support in various protest in Kerala. First time he visited Kerala for showing support to Khilafath Movement in 1920. He visited Malabar area at that time. He visited Thalassery and Kannur at the first visit. Gandhiji's next visit was in 1925 March 8 to show support on Vaikom Satyagraha. He met with a lot of prominent leaders in Kerala at that time. He visited Sree Narayana Guru at Varkala on his second visit. Gandhiji's next visit at 1927 to discuss with the issue raised with Untouchability. He travelled across Travancore and Tirukochi and talked at many rallies at Kollam and Kochi. Next visit was at 1934 for raising funds for backwards. In that visit Gandhiji surprised by the little girl Kaumudi who donated all her ornaments to Gandhiji in front of public. Later Gandhiji written this incident in his book under title "Kaumudi ka tyag". Gandhiji's last visit was at 1937 to celebrate temple entry proclamation. In that visit he met with Ayyankali and congratulate his effort to uplift the Harijans. He met with various leaders at that final visit.

14. Who is known as "Father of Tenancy Legislation in Malabar"?

(a) William Logan

(b) Lord Curzon

(c) Lord Rippon

(d) Tipu Sultan

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

William Logan (1841–1914) was a Scottish officer of the Madras Civil Service under the British Government. Before his appointment as Collector of Malabar, he had served in the area for about twenty years in the capacity of Magistrate and Judge. He was conversant in Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. He is remembered for his 1887 guide to the Malabar District, popularly known as the Malabar Manual

15. Which of the following pair is not correct:

(a) Malabar Mutiny – 1921 AD

(b) Vaikom Satyagraha – 1924 AD

(c) Death of Sri Narayana Guru – 1928 AD

(d) Wagon Tragedy – 1923 AD

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

The wagon tragedy was the death of 67 prisoners on 20 November 1921 in the Malabar region of Kerala state of India. Almost 90 detained Muslim rebels were sent by train from Tirur to the Central Prison in Podanur (near Coimbatore district). They were bundled into a freight wagon and the train set off. Pothanur jail was found to be full to maximum capacity, so orders were given to take the prisoners back. During the return journey, 67 of the 90 rebels suffocated to death in the closed iron wagon. Historian Sumit Sarkar referred to it as the "Black Hole of Podanur".

16. In which year the first ever election for Kerala Legislative assembly was held?

- (a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1960 (d) 1961

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

The Kerala Legislative Assembly election of 1957 was the first assembly election in the Indian state of Kerala. The Communist Party of India won the election with 60 seats. The election led to the formation of first democratically elected communist government in India. The Second Kerala Legislative Assembly, which commenced on February 22, 1960. On 3rd March 1967, the Third Legislative Assembly was constituted after the General Elections in March 1967. The Fourth Kerala Legislative Assembly was constituted on October 4, 1970.

17. Consider the following statements about Sahodaran Ayyappan

1. He was the Brain behind monthly "Sahodharan", Vidhya poshini
2. He was founder-editor of the Magazine "Yukthivadi"
3. He established of the Newspaper "Velakkaran"
4. "No Caste, No Religion, No God" is the famous slogan of Sahodhara Ayyappan

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the right answer, All the statements are correct

Additional information

• Important Works of Sahodharan Ayyappan

a. Ahalya

b. Ranisandhesham

c. Parivarthanam

• He started Yogakshema Sabha in 31st January 1908 at Aluva

• The slogan of Yogakshema Sabha " Make Namboothiri a human being"

• The Journal of Yogakshema Sabha was Mangalodayam

• The first editor of Mangalodayam was Changampuzha

• Samoohika Parishkarana Jatha 1968 from Kanhakad to chempazhdi

• Vidyarthi: Journal

18. Who is the longest served Chief Minister of Kerala?

- (a) Achuta Menon (b) K Karunakaran
(c) E K Nayanar (d) A K Antony

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

E K Nayanar held the post of Chief Minister of Kerala three times - during 1980–81, 1987–91 and 1996–2001. Chelata Achutha Menon was the Chief Minister of Kerala state for two terms. The first term was from 1 November 1969 to 1 August 1970 and the second 4 October 1970 to 25 March 1977. Kannothe Karunakaran was a veteran politician and a former Chief Minister of Kerala, India belonging to the Indian National Congress party. A K Antony was appointed three times as Chief Minister of the state of Kerala.

19. Which is the largest District of Kerala?

- (a) Palakkad (b) Idukki
(c) Alappuzha (d) Kottayam

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

With total area of 4480 sq km, Palakkad is the largest district in Kerala, followed by Idukki with total area of 4479 sq km. Alappuzha with an area of 1414 sq. km, is the smallest and is the only district in Kerala without any area under forest cover.

20. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- (a) The total area of the State of Kerala is 38863 sq.km (b) Among the districts of Kerala, Allapuzha is the smallest district.
(c) The population density of Kerala is 859 people/sq.km (d) Palakkad district has the highest population growth rate in 2001–2011.

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

The detail analysis of Population Census 2011 published by Govt. of India for Kerala state reveal that population of Kerala has increased by 4.91% in this decade compared (2001-2011) to past decade (1991-2001). The density of Kerala state in the current decade is 2227 per sq mile. Kerala is an State of India with population of Approximate 3.34 Crores. The population of Kerala state is 33,406,061. The density of Kerala state is 860 per sq km. Kerala State is spread over 38,852 Sq Km.

Actually Malappuram district has the highest population growth rate in 2001-2011.

21. How many Legislative assembly seats are there in Kerala?

- (a) 120 (b) 135
(c) 114 (d) 140

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

The first Kerala Legislative Assembly was formed on 5 April 1957. The Assembly had 127 members including a nominated member. Subsequently, after formation of Malappuram and Kasargod districts, the number of seats went up to 140. The current delimitation committee of 2010 reaffirmed the total number of seats at 140.

22. The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act passed in

- (a) 2006 (b) 2008
(c) 2009 (d) 2015

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Option b is the right answer

Additional information

An Act to conserve the paddy land and wetland and to restrict the conversion or reclamation thereof, in order to promote growth in the agricultural sector and to sustain the ecological system, in the State of Kerala

23. Consider the following statements with reference to Mayyazhi Janakeeya Samaram

1. Mayyazhi Janakeeya Samaram of 1948 resulted in adding Mahe to the mainland in 1954
2. IK Kumaran master is also known as Mayyazhi Gandhi

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 & 2 (b) 3 & 2
(c) 1 only (d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Option a is the correct answer, both statements are correct

Mayyazhi Janakeeya Samaram occurred in the year 1948

Additional information

India and France decided to conduct a survey among the natives of those places which were jointly under both countries for their independence. But the French government and their supporters in Mahe decided to dominate over the leaders of Mayyazhi Mahasabha which represents Indians

Identity cards were denied to the native Indians. As a protest against this, native Indians under the leadership of I K Kumaran Master (popularly known as Mayyazhi Gandhi) started Mayyazhi Mahajana agitation.

Police attacked those who picket municipal offices

As revenge, the mob captured the police station and imprisoned main rulers

The administration was taken over by the National Defense Committee under Mayyazhi Mahasabha. When the French army arrived on the spot, the protesters relied on the Indian mainland and finally, in 1954, Mahe which was earlier part of Pondicherry joined to the Indian mainland

24. Who founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Yogam in 1907?

(a) K. Kelapan

(b) Sri Narayana Guru

(c) Ayyankali

(d) Mannathu Padmanabhan

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

The Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham (Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham) (SJPS) was established in 1907 by social reformer Ayyankali to campaign for education for Dalits in Kerala with the support of government of Travancore, British India. [1] first starting Sadananda villasam Venganoor, next SJPS

25. The social reformer who is known as 'Yukthivadi'

(a) Joseph Edamaruk

(b) A.T. Kovoov

(c) K. Ayyappan

(d) M.C. Joseph

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

He was one of the founders of Yukthivadi, the first ever rationalist/atheist magazine in Malayalam along with Ramavarma Thampan, C. Krishnan, C. V. Kunjiraman, and Sahodaran Ayyappan. The first issue of the Yukthivadi was brought out on August, 1929.

26. The person associated with 'Pattini Jatha', 1936, from Mala

(a) V.T. Bhattathirippad

(b) M.B. Bhattathirippad

(c) Mannath Padmanabhan

(d) Chandroth Kunhiraman Nair

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

'Pattini Jatha' was led by A.K. Gopalan in July 1936 from Kannur to Chennai. There were 32 persons in the March. Yachana Yathra was led by V.T. Bhattathirippadu in 1931 from Trichur to Chandragiri river which lasted for seven days.

27. Which is the first constituent assembly to use the electronic voting machines for polling?

(a) Paravur

(b) Thrissur

(c) Kochi

(d) Ernakulam

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used on an experimental basis for the first time in elections to 16 Assembly constituencies in Madhya Pradesh (5), Rajasthan (5) and Delhi (6) held in November, 1998.

Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) was first used in 1982 in the by-election to Parur Assembly Constituency of Kerala for a limited number of polling stations (50 polling stations). They are being used in part from 1999 elections and in total since 2004 elections.

28. On which of the following day Kerala Statehood day is Observed?

- (a) November 1st (b) December 1st
(c) August 1st (d) October 1st

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Kerala Piravi marks the birth of the state of Kerala in India. The state of Kerala was created on November 1, 1956. November 1 is therefore known as Kerala Piravi Dinam (day) in the state. Malayalees around the world celebrate November 1 as Kerala Piravi, which in Malayalam means "birthday of Kerala".

29. Which of the following date is closely connected with the Ezhava Memorial?

- (a) 1891 Jan 1 (b) 1876 Jan 1
(c) 1876 Sep 3 (d) 1896 Sep 3

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Ezhava Memorial is a memorandum submitted to the Maharaja of Travancore on 3rd Sept 1896. The Travancore Ezhava Sabha took the initiative in preparing and presenting the memorial. It was signed by 13176 members of the Ezhava community.

30. The cause for the Punnappa Vayalar appraisal of 1946 :

- (a) Russian Model Constitutional Reforms (b) Ahammed Nagar Model
(c) American Model Reforms (d) European Model Reforms

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

The Punnappa-Vayalar uprising (October 1946) was a communist uprising in the Princely State of Travancore, British India against the Prime Minister, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the state.

Sir CP Ramaswami Iyer had proposed constitutional reforms making Travancore an independent country. CP had proposed an 'American model' for Travancore. The Communists in Travancore opposed this move with the slogans, 'Chuck the Americans and British agents into the Arabian Sea'.

31. Which of the following was the leader of the Kallara Pangodu Agitation of 1938?

- (a) Raghavan Pillai (b) K.B. Menon
(c) Kochappi Pillai (d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the correct answer

Because Raghavan Pillai is related to Kadakal Freedom Struggle September 29, 1939, K.B Menon is related to Keezhariyur Bomb Case of 1942, Kochappi Pillai is connected to Kallara Pangodu Agitation of 1938 and

• Kochupilla and Pattalam Krishnan were the leaders of the Kallara Pangodu Agitation of 1938 were hanged on 1940

Addition information

Kallara Pangodu Agitation of 1938

• Kallara-Pangode Struggle happened as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement of Mahatma Gandhi

• This enhanced the people's desire to have self-rule and expel the British Raj system in India

• The oppressive rule of Diwan C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has also escalated the situation into a worse condition

Main Reason for this agitation

• The Revenue authorities implemented a rule to collect more taxes for selling agricultural commodities in the markets of Kallara and Pangode

• The struggle was against unlawful revenue collection from the markets of Kallara

• The Main farmers under the leadership of Chellappan Vaidyan, Kochappi Pillai, Plankeezhil Krishna Pillai, Cheruvalam Kochu Narayanan Achary and a few others openly defied the revenue authorities and the police in the Kallara Market on 30th September 1938

• This Protest also demanded the dismissal of C P Ramaswami Iyer

• Kochupilla and Pattalam Krishnan were the leaders of the revolt were hanged on 1940

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Governors of Kerala

1. First acting Governor of Kerala – B Ramakrishna Rao
2. First Governor of Kerala – PS Rao
3. First Kerala Governor who became the President of India – V. V Giri
4. First Governor who died in harness – Sikander Bakht

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the right answer, Statement third and fourth are correct,

- The first statement is incorrect - the First acting Governor of Kerala – PS Rao
- The second statement is incorrect - First Governor of Kerala – B Ramakrishna Rao

Additional information

- First Kerala Governor who became the President of India – V. V Giri
- First Governor who died in harness – Sikander Bakht
- Second Governor of Kerala who died in harness – M.O.H Farook
- First Woman Governor of Kerala – Jyothi Venkidachalam
- Second Woman Governor of Kerala – Ram Dulari Sinha
- Third Woman Governor of Kerala – Sheila Dixshit
- First Malayali Governor and longest-serving Governor of Kerala – V. Viswanathan
- First Malayali to become the Governor in India – V.P Menon
- First Opposition Minister of Kerala – P T Chakko
- Second Chief Minister of Kerala – Pattom A Thanupillai
- First Congress Minister of Kerala – R. Shankar
- First Deputy Chief Minister – R. Shankar
- R.Shankar started Newspaper 'Dinamani' in 1954
- Ava Khader Kutty Naha – Longest-serving deputy Chief Minister of Kerala
- Pattom A Thanupillai is known as Bhishmacharya of Kerala Politics
- First Non – Confidence motion was presented in 1961 by C.G. Janardhanan In Kerala legislative assembly
- First lottery in 1967 by P.K Kunhu
- 1968 – Kerala was the first Indian state to start the Lottery
- PK Kunhu was the minister who started lottery in Kerala
- K Karunakaran – Home minister of Kerala during the time of Emergency
- Kerala IT Mission started on - 1999

33. One Lakh Houses Project of 1972 :

1. CM at the time of launching of One Lakh Houses Project of 1972 was C. Achuthamenon
2. Minister at the time of launching of One Lakh Houses Project of 1972 was M.N. Govindan Nair

Select the correct answer by using the code given below

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Choice: (c)

(c) K Karunakaran

(d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Elamkulam Manakkal Sankaran Namboodiripad, popularly EMS, was an Indian communist politician and theorist, who served as the first Chief Minister of Kerala state in 1957–59 and then again in 1967–69.

As a member of the Communist Party of India (CPI), he became the first non-Indian National Congress chief minister in the Indian republic. In 1964, he led a faction of the CPI that broke away to form the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM).

36. Kerala Education Act passed in

(a) 1958

(b) 1959

(c) 1960

(d) 1961

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Option a is the correct answer

Additional information

This act provides for the better organisation and development of educational institutions in the Kerala State

Secure authority for the government to proceed effectively against grossly mismanaged schools

37. The only woman who exercised the ruling power of Cochin is

(a) Rani Lakshmi Bhai

(b) Ratnakeya

(c) Rani Gangadhara Lakshmi

(d) Arakkal Beevi

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the correct answer

Rani Gangadhara Lakshmi was the first and only woman ruler of Cochin. The two years of her rule as Regent, from 1656-1658

Additional information

Kochi Kingdom

• Kochi rulers are being mentioned in inscriptions and in early literary works. Viraraghava associated with the Syrian Copper plates is a Cochin ruler

• Rama Varma, another ruler of Cochin is mentioned in Siva Vilasam. Sukasandesam and Unniati Charitam allude to the unique position held by the ruler of Kochi among the Naduvazhis of Kerala.

• The Brahmins recognised them as Kshatriyas, an honour granted not even to the Zamorins. The Perumpadappu Muppil (chief) exercised jurisdiction over a large number of temples in Kerala

• This moral and religious authority exercised by him had given him a place of pride among the Naduvazhis of Kerala

• Veeraraghava was the most important ruler of Kochi – before the advent of the Portuguese. He is associated with Veeraraghava Pattayam, or Syrian Christians copper plates of 1225 AD

38. Consider the following statements with reference to the administration of Tipu Sulthan

1. His regional policy created a conflict between Hindu and Muslims
2. There was a stagnancy in cultural and social structure as part of Tipu's invasion to Kerala
3. He abolished the taxation system
4. Nair regained the prominence in the administration in Malabar

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 3 and 4

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option c is the correct answer

The third and fourth statements are incorrect, He started the taxation system and he renewed the taxation system and he expelled the nair from the administration in Malabar

Additional facts

Impacts of Mysorean occupation

• The Mysorean conquest of Malabar produced political, economic and social results

Political

• The feudal system of administration of Malabar was replaced by a centralised system of government. The Nairs and Naduvazhis of feudal Kerala lost their position of Pre - eminence

Administrative

• The Mysoreans introduced an administration based on modern and progressive ideas. Tippu introduced a system of land revenue based on the actual production of the land.

• Land tax was collected directly from the tenant. It was based on the actual production of the land. The assessment was made after a proper survey. This raised the dignity of the tenant

39. The first president of the Kerala Khilafat Committee:

(a) Kunjikkoya Thangal

(b) Chittaranjan Das

(c) Uroob

(d) O P Mayan Kutty

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Kunj Koya, Thangal, president of the Khilafat Committee, Malappuram. The Khilafat movement was introduced into the happy and peaceful district of Malabar on 28 April 1920, by a Resolution at the Malabar District Conference, held at Manjeri, the headquarters of Ernad Taluk. On 30 March 1921, there was a meeting at which one Abdulla Kutti Musaliar of Vayakkad lectured on Khilafat, in Kizhakothe Amsom, Calicut Taluk. And at a second meeting held the next day at Pannur Mosque, there was some unpleasantness between the Moplahs on one side, and Nayars and Tiyyars, who resented the Khilafat meeting, on the other. Moplahs mustered strong and proceeded to attack the Matom (place of worship) belonging to the Hindu Adhigari of the village.

40. Consider the following statement with respect to the Attingal Revolt of 1721?

1. First organised strike against the foreign rule

2. Rani of Attingal gave more concessions to English and this provoked the local population

3. William John's (leader of British traders) corrupt practices and misbehaving attitude antagonized the local people

4. The agents of Pillamar demanded that the gifts giving to the Attingal rani be provided to them for transmission to the Queen and William John rejected this demand and this led to the Attingal revolt

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Option a is the right answer

First statement and the second statement is correct

- First organised strike against the foreign rule
- Rani of Attingal gave more concessions to English and this provoked the local population
- Third option Incorrect: Gyfford rejected this demand and this led to the Attingal revolt
- Fourth option Incorrect: The agents of Pillamar demanded that the gifts giving to the Attingal rani be provided to them for transmission to the Queen and Gyfford rejected this demand and this led to the Attingal revolt

Additional information

Attingal Revolt of 1721

- First organised strike against the foreign rule
- In 1615 Captain Keeling arrived in the Calicut shore
- He signed a treaty with the Zamorin which stated that the British will assist the Calicut in expelling the Portuguese from Cranganore and Cochin
- The British did not help the Zamorin when the Portuguese attacked them
- When the Dutch captured Cochin in 1663. So the British turned their attention to other areas and obtained sanction to build a factory at Anjengo (Anjengo fort built in 1695)
- Then Anchuthengu became an important military centre of the British on the western coast (Anchuthengu revolt 1697)
- Rani of Attingal gave more concessions to English and this provoked the local population
- Gyfford (leader of British) corrupt practices and misbehaving attitude antagonized the local people
- The agents of Pillamar demanded that the gifts giving to the Attingal rani be provided to them for transmission to the Queen
- Gyfford rejected this demand and this led to the Attingal revolt

Connected Facts Asked in Kerala PSC Exam

- Venad Ruler during Attingalrevolt: Aditya Varma
- Venad treaty 1723 between Marthanda Varma and Alexander Home

41. Consider the following statements with reference to the reasons of the First Pazhassi Revolt of 1793– 1797

1. Fought against the British for the unacceptable tax regimes implemented in Malabar region
2. Earlier the English accepted the Pazhassi's right to collect tax from Kottayam region as a reward for helping them in the Anglo - Mysore war
3. After the end of the 3rd Anglo- Mysore war, they rejected to keep their promise and ignored him and leased Kottayam in 1793 for his uncle named Kurumbranad Raja for one year
4. The immediate reason for the first revolt was the English move to capture Wayanad and claimed the territory of Wayanad region

Which of the statements given above is/are correct

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 3 are Correct

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the right answer

• Fourth option is incorrect, The immediate reason for the second revolt was the English move to capture Wayanad and claimed the territory of Wayanad region

Additional information

First Pazhassi Revolt from 1793- 1797

Reason for the war

- Fought against the British for the unacceptable tax regimes implemented in Malabar region
- Earlier the English accepted the Pazhassi's right to collect tax from Kottayam region as a reward for helping them in the Anglo- Mysore war
- After the war, they rejected to keep their promise and ignored him and leased Kottayam in 1793 for his uncle named Kurumbranad Raja for one year
- Pazhassiraja won the battle

Second Pazhassi Revolt from 1800- 1805

The Immediate reason for the Second revolt was the English move to capture Wayanad and claimed the territory of Wayanad region Treaty of Seringapatam of 1792

Malabar (Except Wayanad) comes under the British and After the end of 4th Anglo – Mysore war: Wayanad also came under British)

- He got the supports from Nairs, Kurichyas, local Mappilas and Muslims from the outside region of Wayanad
- Col. Arthur Wellesly (Commander-in-Chief in Malabar British Forces) defeated the Pazhassiraja in this revolt
- On 30th November 1805, the Raja was shot died at Mavilathodu
- Sardar K.M. Panicker called him as "Kerala Simham"
- Thalakkal Chanthu (Leader of Kurichayar – A Scheduled tribe in Wayanad) Edechena Kunkan Nair (Nair Chief) and Chempan Pokker were helped Pazhassiraja to fought against British
- Kaitheri Ambu was the soldier general of Pazhassiraja in Second Pazhassi Revolt
- Thomas Harvey Baber was the Sub-collector of Thalassay

Connected Facts Asked in Kerala PSC Exam

- Guerrilla warfare technique was used by the Pazhassiraja
- Centre of Pazhassi Revolt – Puralimala (Kannur)
- Mediator of First Pazhassi Revolt - Chirakkal King
- Kannavath Shankaran Nair was the Prime Minister of Pazhassiraja
- The military organization formed by Arthur Wellesley to suppress Pazhassi revolt: Kolkar • Pazhasssi Dam: Kannur
- Pazhassi Tomb: Mananthavady
- Pazhassi Museum: Calicut
- Pazhassi raja College: Pulpally

42. Consider the following statements with reference to the different types of Constituencies in First legislative assembly

1. There are two types of Constituencies in First legislative assembly
2. Single Constituency means Only one MLA can elect from this constituency
3. Dual Constituency means two Members of the legislative assembly can elect from this Single Constituency

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the right answer, All statements are correct

Additional information

• Total Constituencies in First legislative assembly -114

Two types of Constituencies

1. Single Constituency: Only one Member of legislative assembly can elect from this constituency
2. Dual Constituency: Two Members of the legislative assembly can elect from this Single Constituency

• Total Single constituencies – 102 = 102 (102 Elected)

• Total Dual Constituencies – 12 = 24 (24 Members of the legislative assembly elected)

Total: $102 + 12 = 114$

• Total Elected Members of legislative Assembly: 126

• Total MLAs - (126+ 1 (Anglo Indian nominated by Governor): 127

• First Anglo Indian Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA): William Hamilton D'croz

TOTAL SEAT (Won)

• Congress – 43

• Communist Party of India – 60 + 5 (Independent MLAs)

43. Consider the following statements with respect to Guruvayoor Satyagraha

1. Started on November 1st, 1931
2. Non-violent protest in Thrissur district started under the banner of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee (KPCC)
3. The main aim of Guruvayoor Satyagraha was to allow entry for lower sections of the Hindu society into the Guruvayur Satyagraha
4. Guruvayoor Satyagraha Committee President was MannathPadmanabhan and Guruvayoor Satyagraha Committee secretary was K Kelappan

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the right answer

• All the options are correct

Additional information

• Guruvayur Satyagraha of 1931 -1932

• K Kelappan undertook a hunger strike for 12 days, Later due to Gandhi's advice he withdraws the hunger strike

• Volunteer Captain was A.K.Gopalan (PavangaludePadathalavan – Crusader of downtrodden)

• First Non - Brahmin who rang temple bell in Guruvayur temple – P Krishnapilla

• Women participated in Guruvayoor Satyagraha was Arya Pallam

• Captain of Temple entry campaign was T Subramanian Tirumumbu

• Through referendum in Ponnani taluk, Majority people of lower sections of the Hindu society get permission into the Guruvayoor temple

44. Consider the following statements with reference to the aim of Yachana yathra of 1931

(a) The reason for this yajana yatra to make aware the people about the policy of discrimination being followed by the government of Travancore in providing representation to various castes and communities in the legislature and public services

(b) Main reason of this Yathra was to make aware the Madras government about the worse condition of Travancore people

(c) The aim of the march is for the fund collection of the poor children to get education

(d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the right answer

- The first option is incorrect, The reason for Nivarthana agitation lies in the policy of discrimination being followed by the government of Travancore in providing representation to various castes and communities in the Legislature and public services
- The second option is incorrect, the main reason for this Hunker strike of 1936 (under the leadership of A K Gopalan) was to make aware the Madras government about the worse condition of Travancore people

Additional information

Yachana yathra of 1931

- Leader was by V.T. Bhattathirippadu
- Started in 1931 from Trichur to Chandragiri river which was lasted for seven days

45. Consider the following statements with respect to Akkama Cheriyan

1. She elected for Travancore state Assembly
2. Her autobiography was "Athmakadaku aamukham"
3. She is known as Joan of the arc of Kerala
4. She formed "Desa Sevika sangh"

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 correct

(b) 1, 3 and 4

(c) 1 and 3 correct

(d) None of the above

Correct Choice: (b)

Solution:

Option b is the right answer

The statement First, Third and Fourth are correct

- Autobiography of Akkamma Cherian was Jeevitham Oru Samaram
- Lalithambika antharjanam autobiography was "Athmakadaku aamukham"

Additional information

- Gandhi called her as Jhansi Rani of Travancore
- She is known as Joan of the arc of Kerala
- She was the Leader of Rajdhani March - Thampanoor to Kowdiyar (1939)
- She served as the President- Travancore state congress at the time of Quit India movement
- She was elected - Travancore state Assembly in 1947
- Autobiography - Jeevitham oru Samaram
- She also Wrote - "1114-nte Katha"
- She Formed Desa Sevika Sangh

46. Consider the following statements with respect to Arya Pallam

1. She was the leader of Kallumala agitation
2. She led the brahmin women March in Paliyam agitation
3. She wrote the Anthapura mardana nesanam
4. She organized lower caste in Valluvanadu to worship in the temple

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 correct

(b) 2, 3 and 4 correct

(c) 1, 3 and 4 correct

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (d)

Solution:

Option d is the right answer, All the above statements are correct

Additional information

Important facts about Arya Pallam

- Father: Parameswaran Namboothiri
- Mother: Arya Antharjanam
- Main women leader behind Kallumala revolt
- She was the Leader of Kathumuri movement
- She led the Brahmin women's march – Paliyam agitation

47. Consider the following statements with reference to the legislative assemblies in Kerala

1. The 14th Legislative assembly formed on 2016
2. The longest-tenured Assembly was 4th Assembly
3. Number of members in present Kerala legislative assembly is 140
4. The first speaker of Kerala to die in harness was G.Karthikeyan

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1 and 2

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (c)

Solution:

Option c is the right answer, First and Second statements are correct

The third option is incorrect - Number of members in present Kerala Legislative Assembly is 141 including the nominated member

The fourth option is incorrect - First Speaker to die in harness was K.M Siti Sahib

Additional information

2016 – 2021

- 14th legislative Assembly and 15th election
- 22nd Chief Minister of Kerala - Pinarayi Vijayan
- 12th person to hold the post of Chief Minister of Kerala
- Opposition leader- Ramesh Chennithala
- Speaker - P. Sreerama Krishnan
- Deputy speaker- V. Sasi
- Protem Speaker- S. Sharma
- Anglo- Indian – John Fernandez
- 2016 May 18 – Election started and 15th Election (1965 election time – no party came into force)
- May 25th 2016, 14th Kerala legislative assembly came into force
- Total members - 140+1 (Anglo – Indian nominated)

48. Who ruled the shortest tenure in Travancore?

(a) Rani Gouri Parvathy Bayi

(b) Rani Sethu Lakshmi Bayi

(c) Rani Gouri Lakshmi Bayi

(d) None of these

Correct Choice: (c)

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) All of the above

Correct Choice: (a)

Solution:

Option a is the correct answer, First and Second Statements are correct

The second statement is incorrect - Travancore university established in 1937

The fourth Statement is incorrect - Thrippadidanam was held on January 3rd, 1750

Additional information

- The earlier name of Travancore – Venad
- Ruler during the time of Attingal Revolt – Aditya Varma
- Travancore kingdom is also known as the Vanchisha Kingdom and Trippapur Swaroopam
- Vanchishamangalam ("Prayer to the Lord of Vanchi") – National Anthem of Travancore
- The rulers of Travancore were called as 'Sri Padmanabhadasan' (Servant of Padmanabha) and "Vanchibhoopathimar"
- Headquarters of Venad – Kalkulam
- The Industrial City of Travancore – Mavelikkara