

No. of Pages. 16

Code No.

**Y – 3019**

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the  
Teaching Departments, 2026**

**CSS**

**HISTORY**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET**

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



**CORRECT METHOD**



**DO NOT WRITE HERE**

---

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

**(100 × 1 = 100 marks)**

1. Who wrote the Book 'The Discovery of India'?
  - A. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B. Indira Gandhi
  - C. Ravindra Nath Tagore
  - D. Subhas Chandra Bose
  
2. Who authored 'Annihilation of Caste'?
  - A. B.R. Ambedkar
  - B. M.K. Gandhi
  - C. Jotirao Phule
  - D. Ravindra Nath Tagore
  
3. Giffen Good is a terminology in :
  - A. Sociology
  - B. Anthropology
  - C. Economics
  - D. History



13. Which is the oldest veda?  
A. Rig  
B. Sama  
C. Adharva  
D. Yajur
14. The author of Wealth of Nations is :  
A. Alfred Marshall  
B. Lionel Robbins  
C. Adam Smith  
D. Samuelson
15. Who is known as the 'Father of White Revolution'?  
A. V Kurien  
B. MS Swaminathan  
C. JP Narayan  
D. Baba Amte
16. Social institution is/are -  
A. The state  
B. The school  
C. The family  
D. All of the above
17. The battle of Plassey was fought in :  
A. 1764  
B. 1782  
C. 1748  
D. 1757
18. Who was the president of America during American Civil War?  
A. Abraham Lincoln  
B. Andrew Jackson  
C. George Washington  
D. George Orwal
19. Where is Iravikulam National Park situated?  
A. Idukki  
B. Wayanad  
C. Kannur  
D. Thiruvananthapuram
20. Who is the author of the book 'The Wonder that was India'?  
A. AL. Bhasham  
B. Bipin Chandra  
C. M. J. Akbar  
D. Ramachandra Guha
21. Which is the site of Indus Valley civilisation?  
A. Malwa  
B. Dholavira  
C. Deccan  
D. Dhaulagiri
22. "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains", who wrote it?  
A. Merleau Ponty  
B. Abraham Lincoln  
C. Frantz Fanon  
D. Karl Marx

23. C. V. Raman Pillai was a :  
 A. Novelist  
 B. Short story writer  
 C. *Mohiniyattam* performer  
 D. *Ottamthullal* performer
24. Edakkal cave situated in :  
 A. Wayanad  
 B. Kottayam  
 C. Quilon  
 D. South Kanara
25. Who authored 'Land of Charity'?  
 A. Nagam Aiya  
 B. Samuel Mateer  
 C. Victor Turner  
 D. C. A. Innes
26. Dissolution of USSR took place in the year :  
 A. 1991  
 B. 1993  
 C. 1921  
 D. 1901
27. When did Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place?  
 A. 1867  
 B. 1857  
 C. 1957  
 D. 1919
28. Which of the following movie was directed by Charlie Chaplin?  
 A. The Victims  
 B. Modern Times  
 C. Cinema Paradise  
 D. Dreams
29. The poem *Bhoomikkoru charamageetham* was written by whom?  
 A. O.N.V. Kurup  
 B. Vyloppilli Sreedhara Menon  
 C. Edasseri Govindan Nair  
 D. Changampuzha Krishna Pillai
30. The main source of information about the Indus Valley Civilization is :  
 A. Vedas  
 B. Archaeological excavations  
 C. Epics  
 D. Foreign accounts
31. Who founded the Mauryan Empire?  
 A. Ashoka  
 B. Chandragupta Maurya  
 C. Bindusara  
 D. Harsha

32. The concept of "Dhamma" was propagated by :  
A. Kanishka  
B. Samudragupta  
C. Ashoka  
D. Harsha
33. Sangam literature is associated with :  
A. North India  
B. West India  
C. East India  
D. South India
34. The Buddha attained enlightenment at :  
A. Sarnath  
B. Lumbini  
C. Kushinaga  
D. Bodh Gaya
35. Ajanta caves are famous for :  
A. Paintings  
B. Architecture  
C. Dancing  
D. Sculpture
36. The Mughal Empire was founded by :  
A. Akbar  
B. Tipu  
C. Babur  
D. Sher Shah
37. The Vijayanagara Empire was in :  
A. North India  
B. East India  
C. South India  
D. West India
38. Guru Nanak founded :  
A. Hinduism  
B. Jainism  
C. Buddhism  
D. Sikhism
39. The Portuguese arrived in India in :  
A. 1500  
B. 1726  
C. 1498  
D. 1757
40. Vasco da Gama landed at :  
A. Kolkotta  
B. Kollam  
C. Calicut  
D. Bombay

41. Quit India Movement was in :  
A. 1936  
B. 1948  
C. 1949  
D. 1942
42. The Battle of Colachel was fought between Travancore and :  
A. Portugal  
B. British  
C. French  
D. Dutch
43. Vaikom Satyagraha was against :  
A. French  
B. British  
C. Untouchability  
D. Land
44. Subaltern Studies focuses on :  
A. marginalised  
B. elites  
C. kingdom  
D. upper classes
45. Annales School originated in :  
A. Italy  
B. France  
C. India  
D. America
46. Numismatics studies :  
A. Literature  
B. Inscriptions  
C. Coins  
D. Arts
47. Oral history relies on :  
A. Books  
B. Coins  
C. Text  
D. Interviews
48. Marxist historiography focuses on :  
A. Caste  
B. Gender Trouble  
C. Class Struggle  
D. Mythology
49. Archaeology studies :  
A. Books  
B. Myths  
C. Tales  
D. Material Remains
50. Epigraphy studies :  
A. Inscriptions  
B. Literature  
C. Paintings  
D. Coins

51. Marc Bloch was a :  
 A. Historian  
 B. King  
 C. Politician  
 D. Soldier
52. Ranke emphasized :  
 A. Myth  
 B. Religion  
 C. Fiction  
 D. Objectivity
53. Feminist historiography studies :  
 A. Men  
 B. Women  
 C. Kings  
 D. Wars
54. The SNDP Yogam was founded by :  
 A. Ayyankali  
 B. Sree Narayana Guru  
 C. AKG  
 D. Dhamodaran
55. Malabar Rebellion occurred in :  
 A. 1920  
 B. 1934  
 C. 1929  
 D. 1921
56. Ayyankali fought for :  
 A. Commercial Rights  
 B. Military reform  
 C. Religion  
 D. Dalit education and rights
57. The Iron Age in India began around :  
 A. 3000 BCE  
 B. 1500 BCE  
 C. 1000 BCE  
 D. 600 BCE
58. Jainism was founded by :  
 A. Budhaa  
 B. Mahavira  
 C. Parshvanatha  
 D. Ashoka
59. Kabir was a :  
 A. King  
 B. Soldier  
 C. Saint  
 D. Seller
60. The Poona Pact (1932) was signed between Dr. Ambedkar and :  
 A. Patel  
 B. Subhas Chandra Bose  
 C. M.K Gandhi  
 D. Rajendra Prasad

61. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the chairman of :
- A. Election Commission
  - B. Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly
  - C. Finance Commission
  - D. Planning Commission
62. Which of the following texts is associated with classical Indian dance theory?
- A. Arthashastra
  - B. Manusmriti
  - C. Natyashastra
  - D. Yajurveda
63. The classical dance form Kathak originated in :
- A. North India
  - B. East India
  - C. South India
  - D. West India
64. Theyyam is primarily associated with :
- A. Temple Vedic Rituals
  - B. Folk ritual dance in sacred groves
  - C. Classical dance tradition
  - D. Christian liturgy
65. The Travancore State Congress was formed in :
- A. 1938
  - B. 1928
  - C. 1942
  - D. 1948
66. Harappan civilization was :
- A. Caste
  - B. Rural
  - C. Urban
  - D. Nomadic
67. The Upanishads deal with :
- A. Rites
  - B. Medicine
  - C. Politics
  - D. Philosophy
68. The Gupta period is known as :
- A. Dark Age
  - B. Golden Age
  - C. Iron Age
  - D. Bronze Age

69. The earliest coins in India were :
- A. Gold coins
  - B. Copper coins
  - C. Punch-marked coins
  - D. Silver coins
70. The Mughal administrative language was :
- A. Hindi
  - B. Arabic
  - C. Sanskrit
  - D. Persian
71. James Mill divided Indian history into :
- A. Ancient, Medieval, Modern
  - B. Tribal, Feudal, Capitalist
  - C. Prehistoric, Historic, Posthistoric
  - D. Hindu, Muslim, British
72. D.D. Kosambi is associated with :
- A. Colonial historiography
  - B. Marxist historiography
  - C. Orientalist historiography
  - D. Nationalist historiography
73. The Cambridge School of Indian historiography emphasizes :
- A. Class struggle
  - B. Economic unity
  - C. Role of local elites and politics
  - D. Cultural reform
74. Who among the following is associated with Nationalist historiography?
- A. R. C. Majumdar
  - B. Ranajit Guha
  - C. David Hardiman
  - D. Sumit Sarkar
75. In *What is History?*, E. H. Carr argues that history is :
- A. A collection of facts
  - B. A dialogue between past and present
  - C. A scientific experiment
  - D. A literary narrative only
76. Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak in "Can the Subaltern Speak?" argues that :
- A. Subaltern voices are fully represented
  - B. Subaltern cannot speak at all
  - C. Subaltern voices are often mediated or silenced
  - D. Language is irrelevant

77. Michel Foucault's concept of "power/knowledge" suggests that :
- A. Power and knowledge are unrelated
  - B. Knowledge produces power relations and vice versa
  - C. Knowledge is neutral
  - D. Power exists only in the state
78. Feminist historiography critiques traditional history for :
- A. Overemphasis on economy
  - B. Silencing gender as a category of analysis
  - C. Lack of cultural analysis
  - D. Too much focus on class
79. The concept of "Dharma" in Indian culture primarily refers to :
- A. Law of the nation
  - B. Sacred ritual only
  - C. Moral duty and righteous conduct
  - D. Political-economic authority
80. The concept of "Brahmanical hegemony" in early medieval Kerala is most closely associated with :
- A. Expansion of Jainism
  - B. Temple-centered agrarian order
  - C. Maritime trade networks
  - D. Tribal autonomy
81. The *Chera Perumal* polity is best understood as :
- A. Organised empire
  - B. Political structure with Brahmin oligarchic influence
  - C. Caste federation
  - D. Colonial Hegemony
82. The rise of *Mappila* identity in Malabar is closely linked with :
- A. Dutch missionary activity
  - B. French Colonialism
  - C. Tribal migrations
  - D. Arab trade and Islamic cultural exchange

83. The emergence of *Malayali identity* in the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century is closely linked with :
- A. Linguistic nationalism and print culture
  - B. Temple Culture
  - C. Tribal resistance
  - D. Colonial Land Relations
84. The *Jenmi – Kanam – verumpattam* system represents :
- A. Commercial hierarchy
  - B. Agrarian tenancy structure
  - C. Military organization
  - D. Religious hierarchy
85. The rise of caste reform movements in Kerala is linked to :
- A. Decline of Commerce
  - B. Tribal association
  - C. Military regime
  - D. Colonial modernity and missionary education
86. The *Mamankam* festival symbolized :
- A. Ritual assertion of political sovereignty
  - B. Cultural unity
  - C. Trade fair and festival
  - D. Fertility rite
87. The main aim of British land revenue systems was to :
- A. Help Traders
  - B. Increase agricultural production
  - C. Collect maximum tax
  - D. Promote equality
88. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in :
- A. 1857
  - B. 1793
  - C. 1757
  - D. 1908



96. The depiction of multiple arms in Hindu iconography signifies :
- A. Physical deformity
  - B. Divine power and multiple abilities
  - C. Trade Relations
  - D. Royal authority
97. Dalit imagery in modern Indian art and literature primarily seeks to :
- A. Reinforce caste hierarchy
  - B. Represent elite cultural values
  - C. Assert identity and resist oppression
  - D. Promote religious orthodoxy
98. The Nataraja image primarily symbolizes :
- A. War and destruction only
  - B. Cosmic dance of creation, preservation, and destruction
  - C. Agricultural prosperity
  - D. Royal authority
99. The concept of “Raga” in Indian music refers to :
- A. A musical instrument
  - B. A rhythmic pattern
  - C. A melodic framework for improvisation
  - D. A type of dance
100. Upinder Singh is best known for her work on :
- A. Medieval European history
  - B. Ancient and early medieval Indian history
  - C. Modern American history
  - D. Chinese political history

## **ROUGH WORK**

## **ROUGH WORK**