

8th Social Science Lesson 11 Questions in English

11. Educational Development in India

1. Which is a continuous process of acquiring and sharing of knowledge, skills and values?

- a) Sports
- b) Education**
- c) Astrology
- d) War

Explanation

Education is a continuous process of acquiring and sharing of knowledge, skills and values. Education is recognised as the foundation of a progressive society.

2. The concept of Education might have originated from Which period?

- a) Vedas**
- b) Buddha
- c) Maurya
- d) Gupta dynasty

Explanation

The concept of Education might have originated from the Vedas.

3. Who among the following is not ancient writer of India?

- a) Panini
- b) Aryabhata
- c) Patanjali
- d) Narhari**

Explanation

You must have heard the names of ancient writers Panini, Aryabhata, Katyayana and Patanjali. Their writings and the medical treatises of Charaka and Sushruta were also some of the sources of learning.

4. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Various disciplines such as history, logic, interpretation, architecture, polity, agriculture, trade, commerce, animal husbandry and archery were taught in ancient time.
 - 2) Physical education too was an important curricular area and pupils participated in games and recreational activities.
- a) Only 1

- b) Only 2
- c) **Both 1 and 2**
- d) None

Explanation

Various disciplines such as history, logic, interpretation, architecture, polity, agriculture, trade, commerce, animal husbandry and archery were taught in ancient time. Physical education too was an important curricular area and pupils participated in games and recreational activities.

5. During the early period education was imparted by the teacher to the pupils Who gathered around him and came to live in his house, this system is known as?

- a) Missionary
- b) Vihara
- c) **Gurukula**
- d) Patashalas

Explanation

During the early period education was imparted by the teacher (Guru/Acharya) to the pupils Who gathered around him and came to live in his house as members of his family. This was known as Gurukula system of education.

6. In gurukulam the teaching was through Which medium?

- a) **Oral**
- b) Writing
- c) Sculpture
- d) Painting

Explanation

Teaching was oral and students remembered and meditated upon what was taught in the Gurukulas.

7. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Forest played a vital role in imparting education and served the centres of learning.
 - 2) In ancient India, both formal and informal education existed. Indigenous education was imparted at home, in temples, patashalas, and gurukulas.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In ancient India, both formal and informal education existed. Indigenous education was imparted at home, in temples, patashalas, and gurukulas. Temples played a vital role in imparting education and served the centres of learning.

8. In ancient time for higher education student went to Which place?

- a) Patashala
- b) University**
- c) Gurukula
- d) Temples

Explanation

Students went to viharas and universities for higher studies.

9. Many of the gurukulam in ancient was named after Whom?

- a) Sages**
- b) Kings
- c) Queens
- d) God

Explanation

Many of these Gurukulas were named after the sages.

10. Which of the following is not the main objective of gurukulam?

- a) complete learning
- b) realising one's inner potential
- c) leading a discipline life
- d) devoting life to god**

Explanation

During that period, the gurus and their shishyas (pupils) lived together helping each other in day-to-day life. The main objectives was to have complete learning, leading a disciplined life and realising one's inner potential.

11. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Many monasteries and viharas were set up for monks and nuns to meditate, debate and discuss with the learned for their quest for knowledge during this period
- 2) Around these viharas, other educational centres of higher learning developed, Which attracted students from China, Korea, Tibet, Burma and other distant country.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) **None**

Explanation

Many monasteries and viharas were set up for monks and nuns to meditate, debate and discuss with the learned for their quest for knowledge during this period. Around these viharas, other educational centres of higher learning developed, Which attracted students from China, Korea, Tibet, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Nepal and other distant countries.

12. Who among the following is the Chinese scholar Who gave source about our ancient education?

- a) Han Wudi
- b) Qin Shi Huang
- c) **Hiuen Tsang**
- d) Tiazu

Explanation

The Jataka tales, accounts given by Hiuen Tsang and I-Tsing (Chinese scholars), and other sources tell us that kings and society took an active interest in promoting education.

13. Through monasteries and Viharas Which scholars carried out the educational work?

- a) Greek
- b) **Buddhist**
- c) Roman
- d) Vedic

Explanation

Through monasteries and Viharas Buddhist scholars carried out the educational work. As a result, many famous educational centres came into existence.

14. Which among the following is not the notable university of ancient india?

- a) **Hampi**
- b) Nalanda
- c) Taxila
- d) Jagaddala

Explanation

Among the most notable universities that emerged during that period were situated at Taxila, Nalanda, Valabhi, Vikramshila, Odantapuri and Jagaddala. These universities developed in connection with the viharas.

15. Which university in Ancient Tamil Nadu developed a relation with temples and became centres of community life in the places Where they were situated?

- a) Madurai
- b) Kanchipuram**
- c) Coimbatore
- d) Tiruchi

Explanation

Universities at Benaras and Kanchi (Kanchipuram) developed in relation with temples and became centres of community life in the places Where they were situated.

16. The students joined at the centres of higher learning and developed their knowledge by mutual discussions and debates with Whom?

- a) Kings
- b) Priests
- c) scholars**
- d) knights

Explanation

The students joined the centres of higher learning and developed their knowledge by mutual discussions and debates with renowned scholars.

17. Who occasionally summon th scholars from various viharas and universities would meet, debate and exchange their views?

- a) Priest
- b) Gurus
- c) Queen
- d) King**

Explanation

There was also occasional summoning by a king to a gathering in Which the scholars of the various viharas and universities would meet, debate and exchange their views.

18. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The selection of student was done by priest instead of teachers

- 2) When the teacher was satisfied with the performance of the students, the course concluded.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Teachers had complete autonomy in all aspects from selection of students to designing their syllabi. When the teacher was satisfied with the performance of the students, the course concluded.

19. Medieval period witnessed a radical transformation with introduction of Which education in the Indian subcontinent?

- a) Muslim**
- b) Buddhist
- c) Tamil
- d) Sanskrit

Explanation

Medieval period witnessed a radical transformation with introduction of Muslim education in the Indian subcontinent.

20. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Teachers would admit as many students as he liked and taught what his students were keen to learn
 - 2) Teachers were assisted by their new students
- a) Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Teachers would admit as many students as he liked and taught what his students were keen to learn. Debate and discussions were the primary methods of teaching. Teachers were assisted by their advanced level students.

21. Who brought with them their own cultures and intermingled with the people of the country?

- a) Scholars
- b) Invaders**
- c) Sailors
- d) Fisher man

Explanation

The country was invaded by various foreign rulers and several traders from different part of the world. The tradesmen and the invaders brought with them their own cultures and intermingled with the people of the country.

22. In Which century the Muslims rulers established elementary and secondary schools?

- a) 13th century
- b) 12th century
- c) 16th century
- d) 11th century

Explanation

In the eleventh century, the Muslims rulers established elementary and secondary schools.

23. Muslim rulers promoted Which education by bestowing libraries and literary societies?

- a) Religious
- b) **Urban**
- c) Travel
- d) Artistic

Explanation

Muslim rulers promoted urban education by bestowing libraries and literary societies.

24. Secondary schools established by Muslim rulers were known as _____

- a) Maktabas
- b) **Madrasas**
- c) Monastery
- d) Mosque

Explanation

They founded primary schools (maktabas) in Which students learnt reading, writing, and basic Islamic prayers. And secondary schools (madrasas) were established to teach advanced language skills.

25. Who was the first ruler to establish madrasas at Delhi during his rule?

- a) Akbar
- b) Tughlaq
- c) **Iltutmish**
- d) Alauddin khilji

Explanation

Iluttmish was the first ruler to establish a Madrasas at Delhi during his rule. Gradually many madrasas came into existence.

26. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Several madrasas were set up by the Sultans, and nobles.
- 2) The main objective of these madrasas was to train and educate the scholars Who would become eligible for the civil service.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Several madrasas were set up by the Sultans, and nobles. The main objective of these madrasas was to train and educate the scholars Who would become eligible for the civil service.

27. The system of education in medieval India was under Which control?

- a) Kings
- b) **Ulema**
- c) Mansabdari
- d) Jizya

Explanation

The system of education in medieval India was under the control of Ulema. During those days, education was related to religious training.

28. Women education in India was prevalent during Which period?

- a) Vedic period
- b) Modern period
- c) **Medieval period**
- d) Ancient period

Explanation

Women education in India was prevalent during the medieval period.

29. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) However, various subjects such as medicine, Arabic literature, grammar and philosophy were also taught in medieval period

- 2) History states that Arab and Central Asian people brought Muslim educational models to India in ancient period
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

However, various subjects such as medicine, Arabic literature, grammar and philosophy were also taught. History states that Arab and Central Asian people brought Muslim educational models to India in both the medieval and early modern periods.

30. Which ruler of Jaipur encouraged learning of scientific subjects?

- a) Prithviraja
- b) Rana kumbha
- c) Raja jai Singh**
- d) Ram Singh

Explanation

Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur encouraged learning of scientific subjects.

31. Which of the following institutions were started by private individuals

- a) Madrasa of Allaudin
- b) Madrasa of Zahir basha
- c) Madrasa of Mohammed sherif
- d) Madrasa of Ghaziuddin**

Explanation

Besides, many institutions were started by private individuals as well. Madrasa of Ghaziuddin in Delhi, and the madrasa of Maulana Sadruddin at Shahjahanabad.

32. In the later medieval era, Who came to India and introduced English education?

- a) Portuguese
- b) British**
- c) Spain
- d) Dutch

Explanation

In the later medieval era, the British came to India and introduced English education.

33. The beginning of the modern system of Indian education can be traced to the efforts of the Whom?

- a) Zamindars
- b) Christian missionaries**
- c) Sultans
- d) Rajput

Explanation

The beginning of the modern system of Indian education can be traced to the efforts of the Christian missionaries Who arrived in India in the wake of European occupation.

34. European came to India for what reason?

- a) Rule
- b) Education
- c) Spread religion
- d) Trade**

Explanation

Europeans came to India for trade and established trading companies. They acquired lands and constructed fortresses.

35. The Europeans thought that they could make Indians understand the administration and religious theories better if they could impart what?

- a) Trade
- b) Education**
- c) Marriage
- d) Promises

Explanation

The Europeans thought that they could make Indians understand the administration and religious theories better if they could impart education to the local population in their own method.

36. Who was the first European to started modern system of education in India?

- a) British
- b) France
- c) Portuguese**
- d) Dutch

Explanation

The Portuguese were the first Europeans Who started modern system of education in India.

37. Which Portuguese Jesuit, started a university at Cochin?

- a) **Francis Xavier**
- b) John Paul
- c) John Samuel
- d) John Francis

Explanation

Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, started a university at Cochin. They started many primary schools.

38. The first college offering degrees on a completion of a course was started in Which year?

- a) 1569
- b) 1550
- c) **1575**
- d) 1570

Explanation

The first college offering degrees on a completion of a course was started in Goa in 1575 Where Christianity, logic, grammar and music were taught.

39. Which was the first missionary in India to introduce education for non-Christian children as an evangelistic agency?

- a) Charles Mault
- b) John Alfred Sharrock
- c) **John Kiermader**
- d) John Thomas

Explanation

John Kiermader was one of the most zealous pioneers and was perhaps the first missionary in India to introduce education for non-Christian children as an evangelistic agency.

40. In Which year, Dr C.S. John established 20 free reading schools in Tranquebar?

- a) 1818
- b) **1812**
- c) 1820
- d) 1823

Explanation

In 1812, Dr. C.S. John established 20 free reading schools in Tranquebar.

41. Followed by the Portuguese, Who opened their institutions for all the Indians?

- a) **French**
- b) Spanish
- c) British
- d) Dutch

Explanation

Followed by the Portuguese, the French opened their institutions for all the Indians Where education was imparted by Indian teachers through local languages.

42. Who are the two German Bishops, started schools and a training college for teachers in Travancore?

- a) Ziegenbalg and Xavier
- b) Ziegenbalg and Benedikt
- c) **Ziegenbalg and Plustscham**
- d) Ziegenbalg and Theodor

Explanation

Two German Bishops, named Ziegenbalg and Plustscham, started schools and a training college for teachers in Travancore.

43. When English East India company arrived in India?

- a) 1604
- b) **1600**
- c) 1605
- d) 1664

Explanation

After the arrival of English East India Company in 1600 AD(CE), institutions were established for imparting instruction in English.

44. After 1600, gradually Sanskrit college were opened in benaras and _____

- a) Calcutta
- b) Bombay
- c) Delhi
- d) **Madras**

Explanation

After 1600, gradually Sanskrit college were opened in benaras and Madras

45. Where the bishop, the Revered Dr. Middleton, started a missionary college Which became famous as Bishop's college?

- a) Madras
- b) **Calcutta**
- c) Delhi
- d) Bombay

Explanation

The first Bishop of Calcutta, the Revered Dr. Middleton, started a missionary college at Calcutta, Which became famous as the Bishop's College

46. Where did Mountstuart Elphinstone admirers established a college offering English classes by collected funds , named is as Elphinstone College?

- a) Madras
- b) Calcutta
- c) Delhi
- d) **Bombay**

Explanation

Mountstuart Elphinstone admirers collected funds and established a college offering English classes, named the Elphinstone College at Bombay.

47. When Mountstuart Elphinstone got retirement?

- a) **1827**
- b) 1830
- c) 1815
- d) 1825

Explanation

Mountstuart Elphinstone was actually a strong advocate of vernacular education, retirement in 1827.

48. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Missionaries made a good deal of attempt for the propagation of education in India.
 - 2) These institutions imparted Western education only
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Missionaries made a good deal of attempt for the propagation of education in India. Due to their efforts many institutions were established. These institutions imparted Western education as well as Indian education.

49. Who followed a policy of indifference and non-interference towards education as this sector did not form a part of its programme?

- a) Portuguese
- b) French
- c) Dutch
- d) **East India company**

Explanation

During its early days, the East India Company followed a policy of indifference and non-interference towards education as this sector did not form a part of its programme.

50. The Company's charter was renewed in Which year that compelled the Company to assume responsibility for the education of Indians?

- a) 1820
- b) **1813**
- c) 1819
- d) 1816

Explanation

The Company's charter was renewed in 1813, Which compelled the Company to assume responsibility for the education of Indians, though on a very limited scale.

51. Who among the following is not the non-missionaries that contributes education?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- b) Pachyappar
- c) W. Frazer
- d) **John Kiermader**

Explanation

Besides missionaries, non-missionaries like Raja Ram Mohan Roy of Bengal, Pachyappar of Madras, W. Frazer of Delhi contributed to the cause of education.

52. The History of education in British rule can be divided into how many Period?

- a) **Two**

- b) Four
- c) Three
- d) Five

Explanation

History of education in British rule can be divided into four periods: (i) from the early days of the British rule up to 1813; (ii) period from 1813–1853; (iii) period from 1854–1920 and (iv) period from 1921–1947.

53. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The second period was also marked by great educational controversies concerning the issues of educational policy, medium of instruction and method of spreading education
 - 2) First, there were the orientalist Who supported the preservation of Oriental learning and the use of English as the media of instruction.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The second period was also marked by great educational controversies concerning the issues of educational policy, medium of instruction and method of spreading education. First, there were the orientalist Who supported the preservation of Oriental learning and the use of Sanskrit and Persian as the media of instruction

54. Who opposes the use of Sanskrit and Persian as the media of instruction?

- a) Orientalist
- b) French
- c) Anglicists
- d) Aryans

Explanation

The use of Sanskrit and Persian as the media of instruction. They were opposed by the Anglicists Who advocated dissemination of Western knowledge through English.

55. The third section believed in the use of Which as the media of instruction?

- a) English
- b) Indian language
- c) Persian language
- d) French

Explanation

A third section believed in the use of Indian languages as the media of instruction

56. The controversies about media of instruction were partially set at rest by Whom in 1835?

- a) Mountbatten
- b) Harold Wilson
- c) Willington
- d) **Macaulay**

Explanation

These controversies were partially set at rest by Macaulay's Minutes of 1835.

57. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Macaulay policy

- 1) Higher education was de-orientalised, encouraging English education for the upper classes.
 - 2) Each province was allowed to follow its own education policy
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Higher education was de-orientalised, encouraging English education for the upper classes. Each province was allowed to follow its own education policy.

58. The third phase of British-influenced education may be called the period of what?

- a) British education policy
- b) **All India education policy**
- c) East India education policy
- d) Fundamental education policy

Explanation

The third phase of British-influenced education may be called the period of an All India Educational Policy. It commenced with Sir Charles Wood's Despatch in 1854.

59. The fourth phase may be called the period of what?

- a) **Provincial autonomy**
- b) Educational autonomy
- c) Republic autonomy
- d) Republic education policy

Explanation

The fourth phase may be called the period of provincial autonomy.

60. In Which year worldwide economic depression occurred?

- a) 1934
- b) 1930
- c) **1929**
- d) 1925

Explanation

The Act of 1935 ushered a new era of educational advancement through the country. The new programmes were hit hard by the worldwide economic depression in 1929.

61. The introduction of complete provincial autonomy by the Government of India Act of 1935 further strengthened the position of Whom?

- a) Provincial minister of finance
- b) **Provincial minister of education**
- c) Provincial minister of defence
- d) Provincial minister of agriculture

Explanation

The introduction of complete provincial autonomy by the Government of India Act of 1935 further strengthened the position of the provincial ministers of education.

62. After the Second World War, a very important plan for educational development, known as the Sergeant Report was prepared in year?

- a) 1943
- b) 1945
- c) **1944**
- d) 1947

Explanation

After the Second World War, a very important plan for educational development, known as the Sergeant Report was prepared in year 1944.

63. In 1948, Which Commission was appointed to present a report on University education?

- a) Sarkaria commission
- b) Sri Krishna commission
- c) **Malimath commission**

d) Dr Radhakrishnan commission**Explanation**

In 1948, Dr Radhakrishnan Commission was appointed to present a report on University education.

64. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) One of the most important events that have taken place in the field of primary education was the appointment of primary Education Commission in 1952–53.
- 2) In pursuance of the Dr Radhakrishnan Commission's recommendations, University Grants Commission was constituted to determine the standard of higher education.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In pursuance of the Dr Radhakrishnan Commission's recommendations, University Grants Commission was constituted to determine the standard of higher education. One of the most important events that have taken place in the field of secondary education was the appointment of Secondary Education Commission in 1952–53.

65. Under Whose chairman ship education Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1964 that gave Free and compulsory primary education Up to age 14?

- a) Dr Radhakrishnan
- b) Rajendra prasad
- c) Dr D.S. Kothari**
- d) Jyoti Basu

Explanation

An education commission under the chairman ship of Dr D.S. Kothari was appointed by the Government of India in 1964. Free and compulsory primary education for all children up to the age of 14 years and uniform educational structure of 10+2+3 pattern were its main recommendations.

66. when the first National Education Policy occurred?

- a) 1968**
- b) 1966
- c) 1972
- d) 1974

Explanation

The first National Education Policy of 1968 marked a significant step in the history of education in post-independent India.

67. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) In 1986, the Government of India introduced a New Education Policy.
- 2) The aim of New Education Policy was to transfer a static society into a vibrant one with a commitment to development and change.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

In 1986, the Government of India introduced a New Education Policy. The aim of New Education Policy was to transfer a static society into a vibrant one with a commitment to development and change.

68. The New Education Policy was revised again in Which year?

- a) 1989
- b) 1999
- c) 1995
- d) **1992**

Explanation

The New Education Policy was revised again in 1992.

69. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) It emphasised on equal opportunities for marginalised sections of the country
- 2) The New Education Policy called for a child-centred approach in primary education
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

It emphasised on equal opportunities for marginalised sections of the country and the removal of disparity through scholarships and open universities, especially for rural India. The New Education Policy called for a child-centred approach in primary education.

70. Which operation was launched to improve primary schools nationwide?

- a) Pencil growth
- b) Blackboard**
- c) Chalk stick
- d) Rural education

Explanation

The new education policy launched Operation Blackboard to improve primary schools nationwide.

71. Which of the following is not the envisage of revised new education policy

- a) formulation of a National Curriculum Framework
- b) emphasis on in-service education
- c) improvement of facilities
- d) improvement of salary for faculty**

Explanation

The revised New Education Policy envisaged the formulation of a National Curriculum Framework, emphasis on in-service education, improvement of facilities and streamlining of the evaluation system at the secondary stage.

72. What is the Government of India's flagship programme that was launched in 2000-01 to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE)?

- a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**
- b) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- c) Saakshar Bharat
- d) Jan Dhan Yojana

Explanation

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the Government of India's flagship programme that was launched in 2000-01 to achieve Universal Elementary Education (UEE).

73. Right to Education (RTE) provides for free and compulsory education to all the children from Which group?

- a) 6 to 12 years
- b) 6 to 15 years
- c) 6 to 14 years**
- d) 6 to 18 years

Explanation

Right to Education (RTE) provides for free and compulsory education to all the children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

74. Which of the following is not the SSA activity

- a) Mid-Day Meals
- b) Stipends for students,
- c) The setting up of School Management Committees (SMCs)
- d) **Uniform educational structure of 10+2+3 pattern**

Explanation

The SSA initiates a variety of innovation and activities related to schools. Some important activities include providing the Mid-Day Meals and stipends for students, the setting up of School Management Committees (SMCs) and provision of teaching learning materials for classrooms.

75. Which is a centrally sponsored scheme for universalisation of access and improvement of quality education at the secondary stage, Which was implemented during Eleventh Five-Year Plan period?

- a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- b) **Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**
- c) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- d) Vidhya Shiksha Abhiyan

Explanation

Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme for universalisation of access and improvement of quality education at the secondary stage, Which was implemented during Eleventh Five-Year Plan period.

76. Which is the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) (RTE)?

- a) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**
- b) Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
- c) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
- d) Vidhya Shiksha Abhiyan

Explanation

SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan) is now the primary vehicle for implementing the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009) (RTE)

77. The goal of RMSA is to make Which education qualitative, available, accessible to all young students in the age group 15–16?

- a) Primary
- b) Higher education

- c) **Secondary**
- d) Higher secondary

Explanation

The goal of RMSA is to make secondary education qualitative, available, accessible and affordable to all young students in the age group 15–16 years.

78. Which of the following is not provided by the Government of India through RMSA scheme at the school level?

- a) Science lab
- b) Libraries
- c) Computer-aided education
- d) **Transport facility**

Explanation

Science lab, libraries, in-service training for teachers, computer-aided education, cocurricular activities and teaching-learning aids are provided by the Government of India through RMSA scheme at the school level.

79. The Union Budget of Which year proposed to give school education holistically without segmentation from Pre-School to Class XII?

- a) 2016-17
- b) **2018-19**
- c) 2017-18
- d) 2014-15

Explanation

The Union Budget 2018–19 proposed to give school education holistically without segmentation from Pre-School to Class XII.

80. In 2017, Which ministry constituted a committee to draft the national educational policy?

- a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) **Ministry of Human Resource Development**
- d) Ministry of Corporate Affair

Explanation

In 2017, a committee was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resources Development to draft the National Education Policy.

81. In ancient times, the school was called 'Palli' and the teacher was called _?

- a) Vaathiyar
- b) Guru
- c) **Kanakkayar**
- d) Mirasudhar

Explanation

In ancient times, the school was called 'Palli' and the teacher was a 'Kanakkayar'.

82. A significant development in Tamil Nadu took place in the field of education during the Whose period?

- a) Chola period
- b) **Pallava period**
- c) Pandya period
- d) Nawab period

Explanation

A significant development took place in the field of education during the Pallava period.

83. Which educational institution the Pallava kings supported those through endowments?

- a) **Ghatika**
- b) Taxila
- c) Nalanda
- d) Valabhi

Explanation

Ghatika was an educational institution. The Pallava kings supported those educational institutions through endowments.

84. Who provided boarding and lodging facilities to all students and teachers?

- a) Buddhist monk
- b) Kings
- c) Priest
- d) **Saiva mutts**

Explanation

The Vaishnava and Saiva mutts provided boarding and lodging facilities to all students and teachers.

85. Who gives a graphic picture about Kanchi Buddhist centre and Kanchi, was considered as the main centre of learning?

- a) Marco polo
- b) Hiuen Tsang**
- c) Faxian
- d) Ibn Battuta

Explanation

Hiuen Tsang gives a graphic picture about Kanchi Buddhist centre and Kanchi, was considered as the main centre of learning.

86. Whose period was the most brilliant and creative period in the Tamil literature?

- a) Pandya period
- b) Chola period**
- c) Pallava period
- d) Nawab period

Explanation

The Chola period was the most brilliant and creative period in the Tamil literature.

87. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Tamil education enjoyed a greater connection with religion and temple
 - 2) Free education was given to people.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Tamil education enjoyed a greater connection with religion and temple. Free education was given to people. The curriculum and syllabi had a theoretical background.

88. Which was the famous seat of a Vedic college in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Rajaraja Chaturvedimangalam**
- b) Thirumudhugundram
- c) Tanjore
- d) Adichanallur

Explanation

Rajaraja Chaturvedimangalam was the famous seat of a Vedic college (Ennayiram in Former South Arcot district).

89. Where Vedic college flourished in ancient Tamil?

- a) Madurai
- b) Panamalai
- c) **Tirubuvanai**
- d) Brahmadesam

Explanation

At Tirubuvanai (in Pondicherry) Vedic college flourished in ancient Tamil.

90. Tiruvaduthurai inscription of Viravajendra refers to what?

- a) Painting school
- b) **Medical school**
- c) Primary school
- d) Military school

Explanation

The Tiruvadaikkalai inscription mentions a library. Tiruvaduthurai inscription of Viravajendra refers to a medical school.

91. The Pandya kings patronised Sanskrit in an exemplary way, It is revealed through _____

- a) Silver plates
- b) **Copper plates**
- c) Bronze plates
- d) Wooden plates

Explanation

The Pandya kings patronised Sanskrit in an exemplary way. It is revealed in the copper plates.

92. Which of the following is not the name of educational institution during Pandya period?

- a) Ghatigai
- b) Salai
- c) Vidhyasathana
- d) **Kalvi koodam**

Explanation

The educational institutions of Pandya period were called as Ghatigai, Salai and Vidhyasathana.

93. Land given to teachers were known as _____

- a) Pallimadam
- b) Vidhya gramam
- c) **Salabhogam**
- d) Guruharam

Explanation

Lands were given to teachers. They were known as Salabhogam (e.g. Vallabha Perunchalai at Kanyakumari).

94. The famous college during the Pandya regime was _____

- a) **Kandhalur Salai**
- b) Odantapuri
- c) Jagaddala
- d) Nandhana koodam

Explanation

The famous college during the Pandya regime was Kandhalur Salai.

95. Thinnappalli Koodam was established during Whose rule?

- a) Pandya rule
- b) Vijayanagar rule
- c) **Nayak rule**
- d) Chola rule

Explanation

Thinnappalli Koodam was established during the Nayak rule.

96. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Mutts occupied a significant place in the promotion of education
 - 2) Learning flourished under the Vijayanagar rule
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Mutts occupied a significant place in the promotion of education. Learning flourished under the Vijayanagar rule. Many educational institutions were established under their patronage.

97. Who came to Madurai during the time of Veerappa Nayak, established a primary school?

- a) Thomas Munroe
- b) Fernandez**
- c) Benedict
- d) Shah nazir

Explanation

Fernandez, Who came to Madurai during the time of Veerappa Nayak, established a primary school.

98. Which Maratha ruler collected the old records and kept them in the Saraswathi Mahal library?

- a) Tarabai
- b) Sivaji II
- c) Sambhaji II
- d) Sarfoji II**

Explanation

The Maratha ruler Sarfoji II collected the old records and kept them in the Saraswathi Mahal library.

99. Sarfoji II had a printing press with what type, Which was located at Tanjore?

- a) Devanagari**
- b) Nandinagari
- c) Brahmi
- d) Gurmukhi

Explanation

Sarfoji II had a printing press with Devanagari type, Which was located at Tanjore. Pradran is an important center of higher education in the country.

100. Which Governor of Madras Presidency was highly responsible for the introduction of Western education in Madras Presidency?

- a) Macaulay
- b) Thomas Munroe**
- c) Mountbatten
- d) William benedict

Explanation

Sir Thomas Munroe the Governor of Madras Presidency (1820-27) was highly responsible for the introduction of Western education in Madras Presidency. He appointed a committee to conduct a statistical survey of the condition of education.

101. The Education Commission of Munroe recommended the creation of two principal schools namely -----

- a) Collectorate and panchayat school
- b) Collectorate and Tahsildare school**
- c) Collectorate and municipal school
- d) Collectorate and corporation school

Explanation

The Education Commission of Munroe recommended the creation of two principal schools (Collectorate and Tahsildare schools) in each district.

102. In 1835 Who passed a resolution favouring the introduction of western system of education in India?

- a) Lord Thomas
- b) Lord Mountbatten
- c) Lord William**
- d) Lord George miller

Explanation

In 1835 Lord William passed a resolution favouring the introduction of western system of education in India.

103. The Madras University was founded in Which year?

- a) 1855
- b) 1857**
- c) 1852
- d) 1855

Explanation

The Madras University was founded in 1857. It was the first University in Tamil Nadu under the British rule.

104. Who introduced the Department of Public instruction in Madras Presidency?

- a) William benedict
- b) Thomas Munroe
- c) Wood's despatch**
- d) George miller

Explanation

Wood's Despatch of 1854 introduced the Department of Public instruction in Madras Presidency. Grant-in-aid was given to all schools.

105. By Which year all subjects except English were taught in Tamil in schools?

- a) 1928
- b) 1938**
- c) 1948
- d) 1946

Explanation

By 1938, all subjects except English were taught in Tamil in schools.

106. Where the Annamalai University was founded in year 1929?

- a) Madurai
- b) Vellore
- c) Kanchipuram
- d) Chidambaram**

Explanation

The Annamalai University was founded at Chidambaram in 1929. This was the next step in the development of higher education.

107. In Which year Local Boards Act was passed?

- a) 1882**
- b) 1884
- c) 1889
- d) 1886

Explanation

In 1882 the Local Boards Act was passed. The Board was empowered to open new schools and to get grants from the government.

108. Free education at the secondary school level was introduced in Which year in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 1966-67
- b) 1964-65**
- c) 1967-68
- d) 1968-69

Explanation

Free education at the secondary school level was introduced in 1964 – 65.

109. The Gandhigram Rural College was established in Which year?

- a) **1975**
- b) 1974
- c) 1970
- d) 1971

Explanation

The Gandhigram Rural College was established in 1975. Distance education has also been introduced to educate those Who could not go to colleges.

110. Midday Meal Programme introduced in 1956 was extended as what in 1982 to avoid school drop outs?

- a) Breakfast scheme
- b) Annapoorana scheme
- c) Meat scheme
- d) **Nutrition meal scheme**

Explanation

In 1956, Midday Meal Programme was introduced in schools. Later, it was extended as Nutrition Meal Scheme in 1982 to avoid drop-outs in schools.

111. The National Policy on Education was framed in 1986 and was modified in Which year?

- a) 1993
- b) 1991
- c) **1992**
- d) 1994

Explanation

The National Policy on Education was framed in 1986 and was modified in 1992. Since then several changes have taken place to meet the changing dynamics of the society.