

8th Social Science Lesson 5 Questions in English - History**5. 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
2. The concept of Education might have originated from Which period?
 - a) Vedas
 - b) Buddha
 - c) Maurya
 - d) Gupta dynasty
3. Who among the following is not ancient writer of India?
 - a) Panini
 - b) Aryabhata
 - c) Patanjali
 - d) Narhari
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
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
6. In gurukulam the teaching was through Which medium?
 - a) Oral
 - b) Writing
 - c) Sculpture
 - d) Painting
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
8. In ancient time for higher education student went to Which place?
 - a) Patashala
 - b) University
 - c) Gurukula
 - d) Temples
9. Many of the gurukulam in ancient was named after Whom?
 - a) Sages
 - b) Kings
 - c) Queens
 - d) God
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
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. European came to India for What reason?

- a) Rule

- b) Education
c) Spread religion
d) Trade
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
36. Who was the first European to started modern system of education in India?
a) British
b) France
c) Portuguese
d) Dutch
37. Which Portuguese Jesuit, started a university at Cochin?
a) Francis Xavier
b) John Paul
c) John Samuel
d) John Francis
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
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 Kiernander
d) John Thomas
40. In Which year, Dr C.S. John established 20 free reading schools in Tranquebar?
a) 1818
b) 1812
c) 1820
d) 1823
41. Followed by the Portuguese, Who opened their institutions for all the Indians?
a) French
b) Spanish
c) British
d) Dutch
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
43. When English East India company arrived in India?
a) 1604
b) 1600
c) 1605
d) 1664
44. After 1600, gradually Sanskrit college were opened in benaras and _____.
a) Calcutta
b) Bombay
c) Delhi
d) 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
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

47. When Mountstuart Elphinstone got retirement?
- 1827
 - 1830
 - 1815
 - 1825
48. Which of the following statement is correct
- Missionaries made a good deal of attempt for the propagation of education in India.
 - These institutions imparted Western education only
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
49. Who followed a policy of indifference and non-interference towards education as this sector did not form a part of its programme?
- Portuguese
 - French
 - Dutch
 - East India company
50. The Company's charter was renewed in Which year that compelled the Company to assume responsibility for the education of Indians?
- 1820
 - 1813
 - 1819
 - 1816
51. Who among the following is not the non-missionaries that contributes education?
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - Pachyappar
 - W. Frazer
 - John Kiernander
52. The History of education in British rule can be divided into how many Period?
- Two
 - Four
 - Three
 - Five
53. Which of the following statement is correct
- 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 orientalists Who supported the preservation of Oriental learning and the use of English as the media of instruction.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
54. Who opposes the use of Sanskrit and Persian as the media of instruction?
- Orientalist
 - French
 - Anglicists
 - Aryans
55. The third section believed in the use of Which as the media of instruction?
- English
 - Indian language
 - Persian language
 - French
56. The controversies about media of instruction were partially set at rest by Whom in 1835?
- Mountbatten
 - Harold Wilson
 - Willington
 - Macaulay
57. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Macaulay policy
- Higher education was de-orientalised, encouraging English education for the upper classes.
 - Each province was allowed to follow its own education policy
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None

58. The third phase of British-influenced education may be called the period of What?
- British education policy
 - All India education policy
 - East India education policy
 - Fundamental education policy
59. The fourth phase may be called the period of What?
- Provincial autonomy
 - Educational autonomy
 - Republic autonomy
 - Republic education policy
60. In Which year worldwide economic depression occurred?
- 1934
 - 1930
 - 1929
 - 1925
61. The introduction of complete provincial autonomy by the Government of India Act of 1935 further strengthened the position of Whom?
- Provincial minister of finance
 - Provincial minister of education
 - Provincial minister of defence
 - Provincial minister of agriculture
62. After the Second World War, a very important plan for educational development, known as the Sergeant Report was prepared in year?
- 1943
 - 1945
 - 1944
 - 1947
63. In 1948, Which Commission was appointed to present a report on University education?
- Sarkaria commission
 - Sri Krishna commission
 - Malimath commission
 - Dr Radhakrishnan commission
64. Which of the following statement is correct
- 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.
 - In pursuance of the Dr Radhakrishnan Commission's recommendations, University Grants Commission was constituted to determine the standard of higher education.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
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?
- Dr Radhakrishnan
 - Rajendra prasad
 - Dr D.S. Kothari
 - Jyoti Basu
66. When the first National Education Policy occurred?
- 1968
 - 1966
 - 1972
 - 1974
67. Which of the following statement is correct
- 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.
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - None
68. The New Education Policy was revised again in Which year?
- 1989
 - 1999
 - 1995
 - 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
70. Which operation was launched to improve primary schools nationwide?
- a) Pencil growth
 - b) Blackboard
 - c) Chalk stick
 - d) Rural education
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

89. Where Vedic college flourished in ancient Tamil?

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

90. Tiruvaduthurai inscription of Viravajendra refers to What?

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

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

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

93. Land given to teachers were known as _____

- a) Pallimadam

- b) Vidhya gramam
c) Salabhogam
d) Guruharam
94. The famous college during the Pandya regime was _____
a) Kandhalur Salai
b) Odantapuri
c) Jagaddala
d) Nandhana koodam
95. Thinnappalli Koodam was established during Whose rule?
a) Pandya rule
b) Vijayanagar rule
c) Nayak rule
d) Chola 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
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
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
99. Sarfoji II had a printing press with What type, Which was located at Tanjore?
a) Devanagari
b) Nandinagari
c) Brahmi
d) Gurmukhi
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
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
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
103. The Madras University was founded in Which year?
a) 1855
b) 1857
c) 1852
d) 1855
104. Who introduced the Department of Public instruction in Madras Presidency?
a) William benedict
b) Thomas Munroe
c) Wood's despatch
d) George miller
105. By Which year all subjects except English were taught in Tamil in schools?
a) 1928
b) 1938
c) 1948
d) 1946
106. Where the Annamalai University was founded in year 1929?

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

107. In Which year Local Boards Act was passed?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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