

Enrollment No. :

Centre Code :

2025

(MOOCs) IDC

Invigilator Sign.

Date :

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

( Education in Contemporary India )

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

( Question carries 1 mark each )

Please tick (✓) the correct answer

*Use of correction fluid is prohibited \*\* Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.*

1. The National Policy on Education (NPE) was first introduced in:  
A. 1947  
B. 1968  
C. 1986  
D. 1992
2. The Right to Education (RTE) Act was passed in:  
A. 2005  
B. 2009  
C. 2012  
D. 2014
3. RTE Act ensures free and compulsory education for children aged:  
A. 3–6 years  
B. 6–14 years  
C. 10–18 years  
D. 14–20 years
4. The Kothari Commission (1964–66) recommended:  
A. 5% of GDP on education  
B. Common School System  
C. Free higher education  
D. Distance learning only
5. The NEP 2020 replaced the NPE:  
A. 1948  
B. 1968  
C. 1986/92  
D. 2005
6. The NEP 2020 proposes a school structure of:  
A. 10+2  
B. 5+3+3+4  
C. 8+4  
D. 3+5+2+2
7. Mid-Day Meal Scheme was launched to improve:  
A. Higher education  
B. Literacy rate  
C. School enrolment & nutrition  
D. Teacher training
8. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) was launched for:  
A. Higher education  
B. Universalisation of elementary education  
C. Adult education  
D. Digital literacy
9. RashtriyaMadhyamikShikshaAbhiyan focuses on:  
A. Primary education  
B. Secondary education  
C. University education  
D. Teacher education

- 10. National Curriculum Framework (NCF) was developed by:**
- A. NCERT  
B. AICTE  
C. UGC  
D. NCTE
- 11. NCERT is responsible for:**
- A. Teacher recruitment  
B. Curriculum development for schools  
C. University recognition  
D. Technical education regulation
- 12. The UGC regulates:**
- A. School education  
B. Higher education  
C. Preschool education  
D. Vocational education only
- 13. NCTE regulates:**
- A. Technical education  
B. Medical education  
C. Teacher education  
D. Agriculture education
- 14. AICTE oversees:**
- A. Engineering & technical institutions  
B. Schools  
C. Medical colleges  
D. Law schools
- 15. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) supports:**
- A. Only higher education  
B. Open and distance school education  
C. Engineering education  
D. Vocational training only
- 16. A major challenge in Indian education is:**
- A. Shortage of students  
B. Inequality in access  
C. Too many rural schools  
D. Uniform infrastructure
- 17. Gender disparity in education refers to differences between:**
- A. Schools and colleges  
B. Government and private schools  
C. Boys and girls  
D. Science and arts students
- 18. Dropout rates are highest at the:**
- A. Primary level  
B. Secondary level  
C. Higher secondary level  
D. College level
- 19. Digital divide refers to:**
- A. Lack of textbooks  
B. Gap between those with and without access to technology  
C. Differences in uniforms  
D. Teacher shortages
- 20. Privatization of education leads to:**
- A. Free schooling  
B. Higher quality at no cost  
C. Increased commercialization  
D. Less competition
- 21. Inclusive education aims to educate:**
- A. Only gifted students  
B. All children together, including children with disabilities  
C. Only rural students  
D. Only urban students
- 22. The term "CWSN" refers to:**
- A. Children With Special Needs  
B. Children Without Schools Nearby  
C. Children Who Study Normally  
D. Children With Social Networks

- 23. Integrated education emphasizes:**
- A. Separate schools for disabled children  
 C. Satellite classrooms  
 B. Combining all learners in regular schools  
 D. Home education only
- 24. Reservations in educational institutions are provided to:**
- A. SC, ST, and OBC categories  
 C. All foreign students  
 B. Only upper castes  
 D. Only economically rich students
- 25. Right to Education falls under the category of:**
- A. Fundamental Right  
 C. Legal obligation  
 B. Directive Principle  
 D. State directive only
- 26. Literacy is defined as the ability to:**
- A. Write only  
 C. Speak English  
 B. Read and write with understanding  
 D. Count numbers
- 27. Education promotes:**
- A. Inequality  
 C. Casteism  
 B. Social mobility  
 D. Division
- 28. Vocational education focuses on:**
- A. Theoretical knowledge only  
 C. Sports training only  
 B. Skills for employment  
 D. Cultural studies
- 29. Higher education in India primarily includes:**
- A. Class I–VIII  
 C. Only skill training  
 B. Undergraduate and postgraduate programmes  
 D. Only elementary education
- 30. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) measures:**
- A. Birth rate  
 C. Teacher attendance  
 B. Percentage of students enrolled at a level  
 D. School ranking
- 31. NEP 2020 introduces a 4-year undergraduate degree with:**
- A. Flexibility and multiple exit options  
 C. Strict fixed curriculum  
 B. No mobility  
 D. Only single major
- 32. Under NEP 2020, instruction in early grades should be in:**
- A. English only  
 C. Foreign language  
 B. Mother tongue/regional language  
 D. Sanskrit only
- 33. National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) focuses on:**
- A. Digital technology in education  
 C. Sports education  
 B. Medical education  
 D. Agriculture training
- 34. NEP 2020 emphasizes assessment based on:**
- A. Rote memorization  
 C. Only annual exams  
 B. Continuous and holistic evaluation  
 D. Surprise tests
- 35. NEP promotes multidisciplinary education through:**
- A. Specialized-only courses  
 C. Memorization  
 B. Multiple entry-exit  
 D. Exam-based ranking
- 36. The minimum qualification for teaching at the school level is regulated by:**
- A. UGC  
 C. AICTE  
 B. NCTE  
 D. NITI Aayog
- 37. Teacher training programmes aim to improve:**
- A. Only subject knowledge  
 C. Homework checking  
 B. Pedagogy, skills, and professional development  
 D. Student punishment

- 38. The term “pedagogy” refers to:**
- A. Student attendance
  - B. Teaching methods
  - C. Classroom design
  - D. New textbooks
- 39. Continuous Professional Development (CPD) is meant for:**
- A. Doctors
  - B. Teachers
  - C. Students
  - D. Parents
- 40. Teacher accountability ensures:**
- A. Teacher absenteeism
  - B. Better learning outcomes
  - C. Lack of discipline
  - D. Increase in private tuition
- 41. Autonomous colleges have the freedom to:**
- A. Print textbooks
  - B. Decide their curriculum and evaluation
  - C. Ignore accreditation
  - D. Frame national laws
- 42. NAAC assesses:**
- A. Hospital cleanliness
  - B. Quality of higher education institutions
  - C. School uniforms
  - D. Sports performance
- 43. Gross enrolment in higher education is improving due to:**
- A. Fewer universities
  - B. Increased access and institutions
  - C. Rising illiteracy
  - D. Fees hike
- 44. Digital University proposed under NEP 2020 aims to:**
- A. Replace all physical colleges
  - B. Provide world-class digital learning
  - C. Ban online learning
  - D. Promote foreign travel
- 45. The Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will replace:**
- A. NCF
  - B. UGC and AICTE
  - C. NCTE
  - D. NCERT
- 46. Skill development programmes aim to address:**
- A. Unemployment
  - B. Agricultural output
  - C. Climate change
  - D. Literacy rate only
- 47. The biggest challenge in rural education is:**
- A. Too many laptops
  - B. Poor infrastructure
  - C. Excess teachers
  - D. Fewer students
- 48. Online education became a major trend due to:**
- A. Floods
  - B. COVID-19 pandemic
  - C. Global markets
  - D. National elections
- 49. One major challenge in higher education is:**
- A. Excess funding
  - B. Low research output
  - C. Too many PhDs
  - D. Free education everywhere
- 50. 21st century education emphasizes:**
- A. Rote learning
  - B. Critical thinking and creativity
  - C. Memorization
  - D. Only textbook learning