

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

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PhD Education
Entrance Test May 2026
Question Paper cum Answer Script

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

Time: 2hrs**Maximum Marks: 70**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Hall Ticket and OMR number at any other place.
2. This question booklet contains (24) pages. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy, a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator.
3. The question booklet consists of Part A and Part B. Part A contains 50 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. The candidate must select the correct answer and mark the corresponding circle on the OMR sheet using a blue or black ballpoint pen. Each question carries one mark. No marks will be awarded if the correct answer is not properly marked against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet. Further, if more than one option is marked for any question, no marks will be awarded for that question.
4. Part B consists of four descriptive questions, each carrying 5 marks. The answers must be written only in the 8-page answer booklet provided. No additional answer booklet will be issued.
5. There are no Negative marks.
6. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet and handover the OMR Sheet and answer booklet to the Invigilator.

Part A
Section 1 – Research Methodology

1. What is the base for Qualitative and Quantitative Research?
(A) Steps followed (B) Applicability
(C) Degree of utility (D) Type of information
2. Deconstruction of research knowledge primarily refers to:
(A) Rejecting all theories
(B) Eliminating empirical research
(C) Reinterpreting knowledge through critical analysis
(D) Avoiding literature review
3. Any numerical value calculated from population data is called _____.
(A) Statistics (B) Parameter
(C) Error (D) Sampling error
4. Non-sampling error is reduced by
(A) Increasing sample size
(B) Decreasing sample size
(C) Reducing the amount of data
(D) None of the Above
5. Sampling error occurs because:
(A) The population is too large
(B) The sample differs from the population
(C) Data are incorrectly coded
(D) Instruments are unreliable
6. Statement: Random sampling is preferred in educational research.
Arguments:
I: It reduces sampling bias.
II: It ensures every element of the population has an equal chance of selection.
(A) Only I is strong (B) Only II is strong
(C) Both I and II are strong (D) Neither I nor II is strong

7. Phenomenological research studies:
- (A) Cultural behavior
 - (B) Lived experiences of individuals
 - (C) Experimental results
 - (D) Historical events
8. Which are probability sampling methods?
- 1. Simple random
 - 2. Stratified
 - 3. Cluster
 - 4. Convenience
- (A) 1, 2, 4 (B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3
9. Assertion (A): Inferential statistics help researchers generalize findings from a sample to a population.
Reason (R): Inferential statistics use probability theory to estimate population parameters.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(C) A is true, but R is false
(D) A is false, but R is true
10. Which assumptions must be satisfied for parametric tests?
- 1. Normal distribution
 - 2. Homogeneity of variance
 - 3. Interval or ratio level data
 - 4. Nominal data
- (A) 1, 2, 4 (B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3
11. Which of the following methods of validity is least very useful
- (A) Content Validity (B) Face validity
(C) Concurrent Validity (D) Criterion Validity

12. Meta-analysis involves:
- (A) Statistical analysis of results from multiple studies
 - (B) Reviewing theoretical literature only
 - (C) Combining qualitative observations
 - (D) Summarizing research reports descriptively
13. A stock register is a type of _____.
(A) Questionnaire (B) List
(C) Inventory (D) Scale
14. Critical writing involves:
- (A) Ignoring references
 - (B) Copying sources
 - (C) Describing facts only
 - (D) Evaluating arguments and evidence
15. Which paradigm emphasizes subjective human experience?
- (A) Positivism (B) Post-positivism
 - (C) Phenomenology (D) Behaviourism
16. The degree of freedom for the chi-square test statistic when testing for independence in a contingency table with 4 rows and 4 columns is
- (A) 9 (B) 12
 - (C) 5 (D) 7
17. The line described by the regression equation attempts to
- (A) pass through as many points as possible
 - (B) pass through as few points as possible
 - (C) minimize the squared distance from the points
 - (D) minimize the number of points it touches
18. In Multiple correlation, the scale of measurement should be
- (A) Nominal Scale (B) Ordinal Scale
 - (C) Interval Scale (D) None of the above

19. In ANCOVA, the number of Covariate(s) can be
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Any number
20. How many dependent variables are there in two-way ANOVA
 (A) 2 (B) 1
 (C) 3 (D) 4
21. Which of the following would most likely cause the confidence interval to become smaller
 (A) Decreasing the standard error
 (B) Decreasing N
 (C) Increasing mean
 (D) Increasing alpha
22. Rejecting a true null hypothesis results in
 (A) Type I error (B) Type II error
 (C) Sampling error (D) Measurement error
23. If the standard deviation = 4, then the variance is
 (A) 2 (B) 8
 (C) 16 (D) 32
24. Arrange the following steps in statistical data analysis:
 1. Interpretation of results
 2. Data coding and tabulation
 3. Selection of a statistical test
 4. Data collection
 (A) $3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$ (B) $4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$
 (C) $2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$ (D) $4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
25. Assertion (A): The level of significance is often set at 0.05.
 Reason (R): It indicates 5% probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis.
 (A) Both true and R explain A
 (B) Both are true, but R is not an explanation of A.
 (C) A true, R false
 (D) A false, R true

Section 2 – Education

26. Which of the following best describes “metacognition”?
- (A) Learning through imitation
 - (B) Thinking about one’s own thinking processes
 - (C) Conditioning responses to stimuli
 - (D) Memorization of facts
27. According to Existentialist Philosophy, the primary aim of Education is to:
- (A) Transmit cultural heritage
 - (B) Develop rational thinking
 - (C) Promote individual choice and authenticity
 - (D) Prepare students for social roles
28. In Vygotsky’s theory, the concept of “Zone of Proximal Development” (ZPD) refers to:
- (A) Tasks a learner can perform independently
 - (B) Task beyond a learner’s cognitive ability
 - (C) Tasks achievable with guidance but not alone
 - (D) Tasks learned through conditioning
29. Reinforcement theory is primarily associated with:
- (A) Humanism
 - (B) Behaviorism
 - (C) Constructivism
 - (D) Gestalt Psychology
30. Education as a means of socialization is emphasized by:
- (A) Conflict theory
 - (B) Postmodernism
 - (C) Symbolic Interactionism
 - (D) Functionalism
31. According to conflict theory, education primarily serves to:
- (A) Reproduce social inequalities
 - (B) Promote equality
 - (C) Maintain social order
 - (D) Enhance moral values

32. Which of the following laws ensures free and appropriate public education (FAPE) for children with disabilities.
- (A) No child left behind Act.
 - (B) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
 - (C) Right to Education Act
 - (D) National Education Policy
33. In Special Education, the term “IEP” stands for:
- (A) Individual Education Programme
 - (B) Inclusive Education Plan
 - (C) Individualized Education Programme
 - (D) Instructional Evaluation Process
34. Which model of teacher education emphasizes reflective practice and continuous professional growth through critical self-analysis?
- (A) Competency – Based Model
 - (B) Reflective Model
 - (C) Behaviorist Model
 - (D) Transmission Model
35. In Teacher Education “Microteaching” is primarily used to:
- (A) Evaluate Students’ academic achievement
 - (B) Develop Specific teaching skills in a controlled setting.
 - (C) Conduct large – scale classroom teaching
 - (D) Replace traditional teaching methods
36. Which curriculum design integrates multiple subjects around a common theme to promote holistic understanding?
- (A) Subject – Centered Design
 - (B) Discipline – Based Design
 - (C) Integrated Curriculum
 - (D) Spiral Curriculum
37. Tyler’s model of curriculum development is primarily based on:
- (A) Content Selection
 - (B) Objectives Formulation
 - (C) Evaluation Techniques
 - (D) Hidden Curriculum

38. In Educational measurement, 'reliability' refers to:
- (A) Accuracy of Interpretation
 - (B) Consistency of measurement results
 - (C) Usefulness of test scores
 - (D) Fairness of evaluation
39. In e – learning environments, LMS stand for:
- (A) Learning Management System
 - (B) Learning Monitoring System
 - (C) Learner Management System
 - (D) Learning Method System
40. In distance education “asynchronous learning” refers to:
- (A) Real-time interaction between teacher and students
 - (B) Learning without time constraints or simultaneous participations
 - (C) Face to face classroom teaching
 - (D) Group – based learning only
41. NEP – 2020 emphasizes multidisciplinary education primarily to:
- (A) Reduce curriculum load only
 - (B) Eliminate specialization
 - (C) Focus only on vocational skills
 - (D) Promote holistic and flexible learning
42. Which of the following is a key principle of lifelong learning?
- (A) Fixed curriculum
 - (B) Teacher – centered approach
 - (C) Self - directed learning
 - (D) Examination oriented learning
43. Which of the following best reflects the concept of “Equity” in education?
- (A) Providing the same resources to all learners
 - (B) Providing resources based on individual needs
 - (C) Ensuring equal examination standards
 - (D) Treating all students identically

44. The concept of “Education 4.0” is closely associated with:
- (A) Industrial Revolution 2.0
 - (B) Digital and AI – driven learning environments
 - (C) Traditional classroom teaching
 - (D) Manual skill development only
45. In counseling, “rapport building” refers to:
- (A) Diagnosing the problem
 - (B) Establishing trust and understanding with the client
 - (C) Giving advice directly
 - (D) Conducting psychological tests
46. Which perspectives views education as a means of ideological control by dominant groups?
- (A) Functionalism
 - (B) Symbolic Interactionism
 - (C) Conflict Theory
 - (D) Humanism
47. The “Spiral Curriculum” proposed by Bruner emphasizes
- (A) One-time learning of concepts
 - (B) Repetition of content without change
 - (C) Revisiting concepts at increasing level of complexity
 - (D) Strict subject boundaries
48. Which counseling approach focuses on self-actualization and personal growth?
- (A) Behavioral counseling
 - (B) Psychoanalytic counseling
 - (C) Humanistic counseling
 - (D) Directive counseling
49. What is the full form of USB used in computer related activities.
- (A) Universal Security Block
 - (B) Universal Serial Bus
 - (C) United Serial Bus
 - (D) Ultra Security Block
50. In POSDCORB the letter ‘S’ stands for:
- (A) Selecting
 - (B) Schooling
 - (C) Successing
 - (D) Staffing

Part B (Descriptive Questions)

Answer all four questions

20 Marks

Research Methodology

1. Explain the importance of reliability and validity in educational measurement. How can a researcher ensure both in the construction of a test?
2. Define a research hypothesis. Differentiate between null and alternative hypotheses with suitable educational example.

Education

3. Examine the role of guidance and counseling in addressing learners' academic, emotional and career related needs in contemporary education systems.
4. Discuss the main features of NEP – 2020 in relation to curriculum development and multidisciplinary education.
