

**Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022****EDUCATION**

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

**Part A***All twenty five questions under this part carry 2 marks each.**Put 'X' mark in the concerned column against each question in the response sheet provided.*

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Research ?
  - (a) Systematic.
  - (b) Objective.
  - (c) Logical.
  - (d) Perspective.
2. What are the three components of the tri-polar education ?
  - (a) Education, teacher and books.
  - (b) Teacher, students and content.
  - (c) Teaching, learning and practice.
  - (d) Direction, instruction and skill.
3. A test of research aptitude for UGC NET candidates is aimed at :
  - (a) Providing basic of research knowledge and skills to the candidates.
  - (b) Providing a database of future scientists of the country to the Government.
  - (c) Putting the obstacles for tackling by the candidates.
  - (d) Screening the persons having scientific bent of mind for research.
4. The author of the book 'Deschooling Society' is :
  - (a) Joseph J. Schwab.
  - (b) Ivan Illich.
  - (c) David Cayley.
  - (d) Ralph W. Tyler.

**Turn over**

5. Type-I error occurs when :
- (a) The null hypothesis is rejected even when it is true.
  - (b) The null hypotheses as well as alternative hypothesis, both are not rejected.
  - (c) The null hypothesis is accepted even when it is false.
  - (d) The null hypotheses as well as alternative hypothesis, both are rejected.
6. Self-actualization was the proposed by :
- (a) Carl Roger.
  - (b) Abraham Maslow.
  - (c) Sigmund Freud.
  - (d) William James.
7. A College / University wants to give training in the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to researchers. For this the College / Universities should organize :
- (a) Conference.
  - (b) Seminar.
  - (c) Workshop.
  - (d) Lecture.
8. Which one of the following is not a step of Bandura's Social Learning theory ?
- (a) Retention.
  - (b) Attention.
  - (c) Motivation.
  - (d) Generalization.
9. In order to study the relationship of family size to income, a researcher classifies his population into different income slabs and then takes a random sample from each slab. Which technique of sampling does he adopt ?
- (a) Random sampling.
  - (b) Stratified Random sampling.
  - (c) Cluster sampling.
  - (d) Systematic sampling.

10. The modern psycholinguistic theory was developed by :
- (a) Chomsky.
  - (b) Kohler.
  - (c) Kohlberg.
  - (d) Piaget.
11. When a researcher rejects a null hypothesis, he accepts ?
- (a) Directional hypothesis.
  - (b) Statistical hypothesis.
  - (c) Alternative hypothesis.
  - (d) Composite hypothesis.
12. Goodness of fit of a distribution is tested by :
- (a) Chi-square.
  - (b) T-test.
  - (c) ANOVA.
  - (d) ANCOVA.
13. The gap between material culture and non-material culture is known as :
- (a) Cultural Shock.
  - (b) Cultural Pluralism.
  - (c) Cultural Lag.
  - (d) Enculturation.
14. One tailed hypothesis means ————— hypothesis.
- (a) Directional.
  - (b) Null.
  - (c) Statistical.
  - (d) Non-directional.

15. A standard normal distribution has \_\_\_\_\_ properties.
- (a) The mean is equal to the standard deviation.
  - (b) The mean and the variance both equal.
  - (c) The mean is equal to 0 and the variance is equal to 1.
  - (d) The mean is equal to variance.
16. For testing the significance of difference between means, ANOVA analyses :
- (a) Means.
  - (b) Standard Deviation.
  - (c) Correlation coefficient.
  - (d) Variance.
17. "Man is born free but every- where he is in chains." Who said this ?
- (a) Abraham Maslow.
  - (b) Jean Jacques Rousseau.
  - (c) John Dewey.
  - (d) W. I-I. Kilpatrick.
18. The Kothari Commission's report was entitled on :
- (a) Education and National Development.
  - (b) Learning to be adventure.
  - (c) Diversification of Education.
  - (d) Education and socialization in democracy.
19. If a researcher takes level of significance at 0.01, then the confidence limit will be :
- (a) 1%.
  - (b) 5%.
  - (c) 99%.
  - (d) 95%.
20. Kurt Lewin's concept of life space is :
- (a) The totality of all the influences on a person from the inner self and personal environment.
  - (b) The consciousness of a person's experiences and conflicts affecting the libido for attaining a goal.
  - (c) Duration of life span of an individual spread over womb to tomb on a continuum.
  - (d) It is the intermittent in learning gaps in the life of an individual- a temporary stage of inaction and confusion.

21. According to Piaget, "Object Permanence" is :
- (a) It is the schema represented in the mind of the child which undergoes changes until the perceived objectives are permanent.
  - (b) It is the equilibration stage where the child accommodates new experiences with the new experiences in the form of schema.
  - (c) Ability to know that objects continue to exist even though they can no longer be seen or heard.
  - (d) It is the assimilation of information with the existing understanding of the world in the form of schema.
22. The test in which examinees scores is compared with the scores of other members of same group to which an examinee belongs to is known as :
- (a) Criterion reference test.
  - (b) Norm reference test.
  - (c) Performance testing.
  - (d) Standardized test.
23. Liner programing has been adopted by :
- (a) Gilbert.
  - (b) Crowder.
  - (c) Skinner.
  - (d) Flanders.
24. In our Indian Constitution, article 46 is concerned with :
- (a) Women's education.
  - (b) Education in mother tongue.
  - (c) Education of the socially and educationally weaker sections.
  - (d) Free and compulsory education.
25. A desired behaviour is rewarded every time it occurs. This is an example for :
- (a) Shaping.
  - (b) Continuous reinforcement.
  - (c) Spontaneous recovering.
  - (d) Classical conditioning.

(25 × 2 = 50 marks)

**Turn over**

**Part B**

*All five of the following.*

*Each question carries 10 marks.*

*Answer in the answer booklet provided.*

1. Define Research. Differentiate between Quantitative research and Qualitative research.
2. Differentiate between Norm Reference Test (NRT) and Criterion Reference Test (CRT) with examples.
3. Define the term data. Explain in brief the different sources of Primary and Secondary data.
4. What is ANOVA in statistics ? Differentiate between ANOVA and ANCOVA.
5. Explain Type -I and Type - II errors with examples.
6. Define the term Skewness and Kurtosis with illustration for different types.
7. What is hypothesis ? Explain Null and Alternative hypothesis with suitable examples.
8. Explain Probability and Non-probability of sampling in research.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)