

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS -2026**Ph.D. Education**

Duration: 2 hours

Max. Marks:70

Hall Ticket No:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticker Number in the space provided above.
2. This question paper has **Two Parts: Part – A and Part-B** contain 35 questions in each Part. Each question carries one mark and there is **no negative marking**.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator. You may take the Question Paper after the examinations is over.
5. In case the candidates have equal marks, marks obtained in **PART-A** will be used for breaking the tie.
6. The question paper contains **17** Pages excluding this page.

PART- A

1. Which best describes a core challenge in exploratory sequential mixed methods design?
 - A. Selecting appropriate qualitative instruments for the first phase.
 - B. Ensuring the quantitative phase precedes qualitative exploration.
 - C. Focusing on relevant qualitative findings for the quantitative design.
 - D. Developing interventions before the qualitative phase is analyzed.
2. What does temporal order imply about the relationship between variables in quantitative research?
 - A. Variables are measured simultaneously to ensure accuracy.
 - B. One variable precedes and thereby affects another variable.
 - C. Variables are ordered from right to left in visual models.
 - D. One variable replaces another depending on the research context.
3. What distinguishes an exogenous variable from an endogenous variable in a causal model?
 - A. An exogenous variable is influenced by all other variables in the model.
 - B. An endogenous variable is not caused by any other variable in the model.
 - C. An endogenous variable influences only exogenous variables through arrows.
 - D. An exogenous variable is not caused by other variables in the model.
4. Which feature mainly distinguishes quantitative purpose statements from qualitative purpose statements?
 - A. Focus on participants and research site
 - B. Emphasis on changing procedures during study
 - C. Focus on relationships among measurable variables
 - D. Exploration of a central phenomenon only
5. The major statistical advantage of ANOVA over conducting multiple t-tests is that ANOVA:
 - A. Removes the need for population-level hypotheses
 - B. Controls inflation of experimentwise Type-I error
 - C. Eliminates within-treatment variability completely
 - D. Converts non-normal data into normally distributed scores
6. The magnitude of standard error is directly determined by:
 - A. Population standard deviation and sample size
 - B. Population mean and sample median

- C. Sample mode and score frequency
- D. Range and ordinal rank position

7. Calculate the chi-square value from the following data:

Category	Observed (O)	Expected (E)
A	15	20
B	35	25
C	40	50
D	10	5

- A. 10.45
- B. 12.25
- C. 14.50
- D. 11.25

8. Consider the following statements about qualitative coding:

- I. Coding involves assigning meaning-based labels to segments of qualitative data.
- II. Codes may emerge inductively from the data or be deductively derived from prior frameworks.
- III. The use of a codebook can enhance transparency and coding consistency.
- IV. Coding removes the need for interpretive analysis during qualitative inquiry.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- A. I, II and IV only
- B. II, III and IV only
- C. I, II and III only
- D. I, III and IV only

9. For the following population of $N = 6$ scores: 2, 8, 12, 10, 4, 6, what is the population standard deviation?

- A. 3.74
- B. 3.42
- C. 2.89
- D. 4.12

10. A 95% confidence interval for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ is $[-2.40, 8.60]$. Which conclusion is most defensible?
- A. A significant difference exists between the two populations at the 95% level.
 - B. Zero difference is not plausible at the 95% confidence level.
 - C. Zero difference is plausible since the interval contains zero.
 - D. The two population means are exactly equal.
11. A researcher predicts that a new teaching method will decrease student anxiety scores below the population mean of 65. Which hypothesis form is most appropriate?
- A. $H_0 : \mu < 65$
 - B. $H_1 : \mu \neq 65$
 - C. $H_0 : \mu \neq 65$
 - D. $H_1 : \mu < 65$
12. A researcher repeatedly draws samples from a population and plots all possible sample means. What is this distribution called?
- A. Population distribution
 - B. Frequency distribution
 - C. Sampling distribution
 - D. Normal distribution
13. A researcher claims that a digital feedback system improved students' science achievement. However, the treatment group received extra teacher support while the control group did not. Which methodological problem is most evident?
- A. External validity problem caused by overgeneralization of the sample
 - B. Randomization error caused by excessive equivalence between groups
 - C. Measurement reliability problem caused by repeated administration
 - D. Confounding of treatment effect with differential instructional support
14. Consider the following statements:
- I. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test assesses sampling adequacy for factor analysis.
 - II. Bartlett's test examines whether the correlation matrix is an identity matrix.
 - III. Factor loading indicates the relationship between an item and a factor.
 - IV. A non-significant Bartlett's test strongly supports factor analysis.
- Which statements are correct?
- A. II, III and IV only

- B. I, II and IV only
 - C. I, III and IV only
 - D. I, II and III only
15. Which practice represents the most serious violation of hypothesis testing principles?
- A. Using a two-tailed test when competing predictions exist
 - B. Switching to a one-tailed test after a two-tailed test fails
 - C. Using a one-tailed test with prior directional theory
 - D. Rejecting H_0 when the statistic enters the critical region
16. A researcher has a complete list of 900 students and wants to select a sample of 60 students using systematic random sampling. If the first selected student is numbered 11, what will be the next two selected students?
- A. 26 and 41
 - B. 26 and 40
 - C. 25 and 39
 - D. 27 and 43
17. A participant's weight is recorded as 150 pounds after rounding to the nearest whole unit. How should this score technically be interpreted?
- A. A discrete category without measurement boundaries
 - B. An exact point located precisely at 150 on the scale
 - C. An interval bounded by lower and upper real limits
 - D. A nominal label assigned without quantitative meaning
18. A researcher wants to examine how both sleep duration and stress levels jointly influence academic performance. Which research design is most appropriate?
- A. Factorial design
 - B. Single-group design
 - C. Historical design
 - D. Simple descriptive design
19. The median becomes a more robust index of central tendency than the mean when the distribution violates representativeness due to:
- A. randomness, equal class widths, complete data, and central clustering
 - B. skewness, outliers, open-ended intervals, or ordinal measurement
 - C. homogeneity, interval scaling, low dispersion, and balanced frequencies

- D. symmetry, equal intervals, normality, and complete numerical scoring
20. In the reference list format prescribed by APA 7th edition, author names are written in full for how many contributors before an ellipsis is introduced?
- A. Up to 20 authors
 - B. Up to 10 authors
 - C. Up to 3 authors
 - D. Up to 7 authors
21. Two independent assessors evaluate students' project performances using an identical scoring rubric, and the consistency between their assigned scores is analyzed. This procedure primarily assesses:
- A. inter-rater reliability
 - B. predictive validity
 - C. construct validity
 - D. test-retest reliability
22. A researcher investigates classroom feedback practices by integrating teacher interviews, classroom observations, and analysis of students' notebooks. This approach primarily enhances:
- A. methodological convergence
 - B. data-source corroboration
 - C. cross-method validation
 - D. triangulation
23. In a one-way ANOVA, $SS_{\text{between}} = 160$, $SS_{\text{within}} = 360$, $k = 5$, and $N = 45$. What is the obtained F-ratio?
- A. 3.56
 - B. 4.44
 - C. 5.33
 - D. 6.22
24. A researcher keeps a journal documenting how their identity as a former teacher may influence classroom observations and interpretations. This practice represents:
- A. Reflexivity
 - B. Statistical independence
 - C. Experimental control

- D. Reliability coefficient
25. The uncontrolled variable that systematically varies with the treatment is referred to as a:
- A. Criterion
 - B. Confounder
 - C. Mediator
 - D. Moderator
26. A researcher seeks to determine whether an intervention produces a significant change in population performance, but the population standard deviation is unavailable. Which methodological choice is most statistically appropriate?
- A. Ignore variability because statistical significance depends only on the sample mean
 - B. Apply a z-test by treating the population mean as an estimate of standard error
 - C. Use sample variability to estimate the standard error and employ a t-test procedure
 - D. Replace the null hypothesis with sample variance prior to hypothesis testing
27. Consider the following statements:
- I. Reliability refers to the consistency and stability of measurement results.
 - II. Validity concerns the appropriateness and meaningfulness of score interpretation.
 - III. An instrument demonstrating high reliability is necessarily valid.
 - IV. An instrument cannot be considered valid unless it possesses adequate reliability.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- A. I, II and III only
 - B. I, III and IV only
 - C. II, III and IV only
 - D. I, II and IV only
28. For an independent-measures t-test with $n_1 = 16$ and $n_2 = 22$, the degrees of freedom are:
- A. 37
 - B. 36
 - C. 38
 - D. 34
29. Consider the following statements about correlation:
- I. Correlation indicates both the direction and magnitude of association between two variables.

II. Pearson's product-moment correlation is primarily appropriate for assessing linear relationships.

III. A high correlation coefficient establishes a cause-and-effect relationship between variables.

IV. The coefficient of determination (r^2) represents the proportion of variance accounted for by the relationship.

Which of the above statements are correct?

A. I, III and IV only

B. II, III and IV only

C. I, II and IV only

D. I, II and III only

30. A student selects "domestic violence" as a broad area but immediately frames a questionnaire without identifying subareas, reviewing literature, or formulating objectives.

Which methodological weakness is most evident?

A. Premature instrumentation prior to conceptual specification of the inquiry domain

B. Premature variable coding before theoretical clarification of the study focus

C. Premature feasibility appraisal before selection of the substantive research field

D. Premature data reduction after formulation of measurable research objectives

31. In one-way ANOVA, the denominator of the F-ratio is called the error term because it estimates:

A. Random and unsystematic variability within treatments

B. Systematic variability caused by treatment conditions

C. Total variability across all observed scores

D. Mean variability among treatment means only

32. **Assertion (A):** A qualitative case study does not require clear boundaries because any related educational information can be included in the case.

Reason (R): Case study research focuses on an intensive investigation of a bounded system such as a classroom, school, programme, event, or individual case.

A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A

B. Both A and R are true, but R does not correctly explain A

C. A is true, but R is false

D. A is false, but R is true

33. A researcher measures the same group of students before and after an academic intervention and compares the two sets of scores. Which design is most technically appropriate?
- A. Cross-sectional design
 - B. Between-subjects design
 - C. Repeated-measures design
 - D. Independent-measures design
34. In the Neyman-Pearson hypothesis testing framework, α denotes the probability of a Type I error and β denotes the probability of a Type II error. Which of the following assignments of error type to decision outcome is statistically and logically impossible?
- A. H_0 true + H_0 rejected $\rightarrow$ probability = $\alpha \rightarrow$ Type I error
 - B. H_0 false + H_0 accepted $\rightarrow$ probability = $\beta \rightarrow$ Type II error
 - C. H_0 false + H_0 rejected $\rightarrow$ probability = $1-\beta \rightarrow$ correct decision
 - D. H_0 true + H_0 rejected $\rightarrow$ probability = $\beta \rightarrow$ Type II error
35. For a population distribution with $\mu = 85$ and $\sigma = 15$, which z-score correctly represents a score of $X = 70$?
- A. $z = +1.00$
 - B. $z = -1.50$
 - C. $z = +1.50$
 - D. $z = -1.00$

PART-B

36. Which of the following best distinguishes Educational Sociology from Sociology of Education?
- A. Educational Sociology uses sociological research to prepare educators, while Sociology of Education scientifically analyzes social processes within the educational system.
 - B. Educational Sociology scientifically analyzes social processes in education, while Sociology of Education prepares educators using psychological research.
 - C. Educational Sociology evolved from Sociology of Education to extend its scope beyond classroom practice to broader social patterns.
 - D. Sociology of Education uses educational research to train sociologists, while Educational Sociology analyzes patterns in social institutions.
37. Which of the following correctly matches a stage of Kohlberg's moral reasoning with its defining characteristic?
- A. Stage 3 → Moral decisions are based on universal ethical principles regardless of social consensus.
 - B. Stage 5 → Right and wrong are determined solely by obedience to authority and avoidance of punishment.
 - C. Stage 4 → Moral reasoning centers on maintaining laws and social order by obeying authority.
 - D. Stage 2 → Being good is defined by pleasing others and maintaining positive relationships.
38. Which assumption underlying Taba's Model is identified as a major weakness by critics?
- A. Teachers should rely primarily on deductive curriculum planning.
 - B. Curriculum development should exclude participatory processes.
 - C. Evaluation should precede the organisation of learning experiences.
 - D. Teachers possess sufficient expertise and time for curricular activities
39. According to the epistemology of idealism, which of the following best distinguishes objective idealism from subjective idealism?
- A. Objective idealists hold that ideas are independent essences, while subjective idealists argue that knowledge is limited to what the mind perceives.
 - B. Objective idealists argue that knowledge comes solely through sensory perception, while subjective idealists believe knowledge is innate.

- C. Objective idealists like Berkeley believe existence depends on God, while subjective idealists like Plato believe ideas exist independently.
 - D. Objective idealists reject a priori knowledge, while subjective idealists accept that some truths can be known without sensory experience.
40. Which initiative was launched in July 2021 to fully achieve the potential of ICT in enabling the vision of NEP 2020?
- A. National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)
 - B. National Digital Education Architecture (NDEAR)
 - C. National Research Foundation (NRF)
 - D. Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM)
41. Which of the following best describes the neo-Piagetian theory developed by Robbie Case?
- A. Children develop in stages within specific domains, and as schemes become more automatic, mental resources are freed to form more complex schemes.
 - B. Children develop uniformly across all domains at the same time, regardless of practice or experience.
 - C. Cognitive development is solely determined by biological maturation and cannot be influenced by attention or memory strategies.
 - D. Children construct knowledge independently of cognitive neuroscience findings and information processing theories.
42. Which of the following best distinguishes the hidden curriculum from the null curriculum?
- A. The hidden curriculum refers to content deliberately excluded from teaching, while the null curriculum emerges from school structure and teacher behaviour.
 - B. The null curriculum conveys messages through organizational design and daily routines, while the hidden curriculum reflects what is intentionally left unteachable.
 - C. Both hidden and null curricula derive from teacher attitudes, differing only in whether the content is formally excluded or informally implied.
 - D. The hidden curriculum emerges from the nature and organizational design of schools, while the null curriculum conveys messages through what is not taught.
43. In Sankhya philosophy, which of the following best describes the nature of Purusha?
- A. Purusha is Sakshi, Drashta, Madhyastha, Kaivalya, and Udasina.
 - B. Purusha is Sakshi, Madhyastha, and Kaivalya yet drives worldly transformation as Udasina.

- C. Purusha is Kaivalya and Udasina yet remains the active force behind Prakriti's evolution.
 - D. Purusha is Sakshi and Drashta but actively shapes Prakriti as its Madhyastha.
44. According to the functions of the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), which responsibility specifically focuses on identifying future priority areas in educational technology?
- A. Providing independent evidence-based guidance regarding technology-based interventions to government agencies
 - B. Building intellectual and institutional capabilities associated with educational technology
 - C. Articulating emerging directions connected with research and innovation
 - D. Envisioning strategic thrust areas within the domain of educational technology
45. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the systems in Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model?
- A. Each system operates independently, influencing development only at specific stages of life.
 - B. The microsystem is the outermost layer, encompassing all other systems including the macrosystem.
 - C. Every person lives within nested systems that constantly interact with and influence each other.
 - D. The chronosystem replaces all other systems once a child reaches adolescence.
46. Which of the following is NOT a view held by Spencer towards education?
- A. The state should universalize primary education to ensure equal access.
 - B. Education is a mechanism to promote the beneficial evolution of society.
 - C. He did not believe in universal primary or secondary education.
 - D. He championed a laissez-faire policy regarding all activities of the state.
47. In Educational Management and Administration, which of the following is NOT an advantage of using PERT in project planning?
- A. It offers managers a platform to brainstorm and consolidate ideas and suggestions collectively.
 - B. It prioritizes cost estimation over time management, making it ideal for budget-driven educational projects.

- C. It has the ability to reduce both time and cost required to complete a project.
 - D. It serves as a functional tool to assess the performance of individuals as well as teams.
48. Which of the following most accurately distinguishes deficiency needs from growth needs in Maslow's hierarchy?
- A. Deficiency needs persist indefinitely regardless of fulfillment, while growth needs diminish once adequately satisfied.
 - B. Deficiency needs motivate through their absence and subside when met, while growth needs sustain motivation precisely because they can never be fully satisfied.
 - C. Growth needs are externally driven and temporary, while deficiency needs are internally sustained and permanent.
 - D. Both deficiency and growth needs operate on the same motivational principle but differ only in their position within the hierarchy.
49. Which of the following correctly identifies a component belonging to the "Context" category in the CIPP model?
- A. Curriculum, Funding, and Academic approach.
 - B. Global satisfaction, Program performance, and Efficiency of research.
 - C. Material resources, Facilities, and Human resource.
 - D. Management, Intention, Duties, and Barriers to achieve goals.
50. Which of the following does not represent Piaget's Concrete Operational Stage?
- A. A child uses a broomstick as a horse during playtime
 - B. A child says the water remains the same after being poured into a taller glass.
 - C. A child understands that B is larger than A but smaller than C.
 - D. A child says a "complete" address such as "Ontario, Canada, Earth, Solar System, Universe."
51. According to Jyotirao Phule's book "Gulamgiri", what role did education play in addressing the condition of the depressed class?
- A. Education would dismantle mental slavery by spreading awareness and establishing new social institutions.
 - B. Education would restore lost virtue by reforming traditional institutions rather than demolishing them.
 - C. Education would overcome mental slavery by strengthening and purifying the existing traditional institutions.

- D. Education would draw British attention to mental slavery by introducing compulsory primary schooling.
52. According to existentialists, which aspect of knowledge is prioritized over objective reality in education?
- A. Scientific knowledge developed through physical examination of the world.
 - B. Collective knowledge formed through shared human experiences.
 - C. Subjective knowledge gained through self-examination and personal choice.
 - D. Philosophical knowledge derived from the study of universal human truths.
53. Which of the following correctly identifies the purpose of the "Control" step in the DMAIC methodology of Six Sigma?
- A. To isolate each input and test it as the root cause of the problem through systematic statistical analysis.
 - B. To measure initial process performance and compile a list of potential inputs causing the problem.
 - C. To define the faulty process by outlining the problem, goals, and deliverables for the project.
 - D. To ensure the improved process does not regress and become ineffective once again.
54. According to Erikson, what is the likely outcome when a child successfully navigates the industry versus inferiority stage?
- A. The child develops a stable identity by resolving conflicts between social roles and personal values.
 - B. The child gains a growing sense of competence through meeting academic and social challenges.
 - C. The child learns to cope with inferiority by avoiding comparison with peers.
 - D. The child shifts focus from perseverance to creativity as the primary measure of success.
55. In Flanders' Interaction Analysis Model, which categories are combined in calculating the pupil-talk ratio (PT)?
- A. Categories 5 and 7
 - B. Categories 1 and 4
 - C. Categories 6 and 10
 - D. Categories 8 and 9

56. Who advocates that the atman dwells within everyone and links it to the goal of true education?
- A. Dayananda Saraswati
 - B. Rabindranath Tagore
 - C. Swami Vivekananda
 - D. Aurobindo Ghose
57. According to John Dewey, what is the teacher's primary role in an experience-based curriculum?
- A. To monitor students' reflections and direct their thoughts toward socially predetermined curriculum outcomes.
 - B. To facilitate personal growth by encouraging learners to reflect on and monitor their own experiences.
 - C. To enhance curriculum experiences by evaluating the consistency of learners' thoughts and actions.
 - D. To reflect on curriculum design alongside learners while ensuring structured experiential outcomes are met.
58. Who expressed the idea that education serves as a laboratory where philosophical distinctions become concrete and are tested?
- A. Herbert Spencer
 - B. John Locke
 - C. Johann Pestalozzi
 - D. John Dewey
59. Which of the following best explains the relationship between private speech and the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) according to Vygotsky?
- A. Private speech emerges independently and later transforms into adult-directed scaffolding.
 - B. Adult scaffolding is gradually internalized by the child, moving from private speech to inner speech.
 - C. Inner speech develops first and is later externalized as private speech through adult prompting.
 - D. Scaffolding replaces private speech entirely once the child reaches the ZPD.

60. Which of the following best describes the three-pronged approach suggested for NRF in the context of AI?
- A. Advancing core AI research, regulating AI-based applications in schools, and funding international AI entrepreneurs.
 - B. Developing application-based research, replacing traditional research methods, and addressing national healthcare challenges.
 - C. Advancing core AI research, developing application-based research, and advancing international efforts to address global challenges.
 - D. Initiating disruptive technology research, expanding MHRD's formal recognition, and deploying AI in agricultural institutions.
61. According to Rousseau, what makes negative education fundamentally different from traditional education?
- A. It negates classroom learning, formal teaching, and the teaching of morals and values.
 - B. It ensures the child's mind becomes useful through constant instruction and moral teaching.
 - C. It focuses on teaching morals so that the child does not become a fool.
 - D. It is the education of sense organs that utilizes classroom learning in formal ways.
62. Which of the following best describes why Weber's influence on sociology of education is considered indirect and multistranded?
- A. Weber deliberately avoided sociological analysis of education, limiting his impact to political and economic theory.
 - B. Weber's rejection of Marx's historical materialism prevented his ideas from being applied to educational contexts.
 - C. Weber never wrote specifically about education, and his broad inquiries lacked a unified integrated theory of society.
 - D. Weber's concern with bureaucratization and rationalization made his theories too complex for educational application.
63. Which theorist came to accept that language could be used in both egocentric and problem-solving ways?
- A. Vygotsky, after reviewing Piaget's research on private speech.
 - B. Piaget, after accepting several of Vygotsky's arguments.
 - C. Vygotsky, after revising his earlier stance on the ZPD.

- D. Piaget, after dismissing Vygotsky's views on scaffolding.
64. Which feature most distinctly characterizes the responsive model developed by Robert Stake?
- A. It prioritizes program intents over stakeholder concerns.
 - B. It emphasizes measurement precision above practical usefulness.
 - C. It determines evaluation issues primarily through stakeholder concerns.
 - D. It reports programme outcomes without considering value perspectives.
65. According to logical positivism, on what grounds is metaphysics considered futile?
- A. Metaphysics relies solely on experiential knowledge, making its principles impossible to verify through logic.
 - B. Its principles claim to be beyond realization, and its use of meaningless words renders the entire system futile.
 - C. Metaphysics rejects intelligence-based knowledge, limiting its scope to physical and observable reality only.
 - D. Its sentences are meaningful in isolation but lose significance when placed in a broader philosophical context.
66. Which of the following best describes how Znaniecki departed from Durkheim's argument regarding educating institutions?
- A. Znaniecki identified growing isolation of educating institutions from broader social context as a threat to their functioning.
 - B. Znaniecki agreed with Durkheim entirely but extended his analysis to include the socialization of the educand through life course.
 - C. Znaniecki rejected Durkheim's focus on family and school, arguing that political groupings are the primary educating institutions.
 - D. Znaniecki replaced Durkheim's sociological functions of the teacher with an analysis of ideological contradictions in educational goals.
67. According to Buddhist philosophy, which of the following correctly defines Namarupa?
- A. Namarupa refers solely to the physical body (rupa) and its five sense organs.
 - B. Namarupa combines rupa with vijñāna alone, representing the union of body and consciousness.
 - C. Namarupa represents the eternal soul or essence formed by the union of samjñā and saṃskāra.

- D. Namarupa is the combination of physical form and the four psychic Skandhas, yet remains anatman.
68. In his book "Basic Principles of Curriculum and Instruction," which of the following questions did Ralph Tyler NOT include as one of his four basic curriculum questions?
- A. How can learning experiences be organized for effective instruction?
 - B. How can the effectiveness of learning experiences be evaluated?
 - C. How can teachers be trained to deliver learning experiences effectively?
 - D. What educational purposes should the school seek to attain?
69. What is Gardner's position on the concept of general intelligence (g)?
- A. Gardner fully endorses g as the most useful and complete explanation for all human achievements.
 - B. Gardner denies the existence of g entirely, replacing it with eight completely independent intelligences.
 - C. Gardner acknowledges g exists but questions its usefulness in explaining human achievements.
 - D. Gardner argues that g is only relevant for logical-mathematical and linguistic intelligences.
70. Which of the following best distinguishes acculturation from cultural diffusion?
- A. Acculturation involves exchange of ideas between cultures, while cultural diffusion changes one culture under another's influence with partial retention.
 - B. Cultural diffusion modifies the minority culture under dominant influence, while acculturation only enables interchange of ideas between cultures.
 - C. Cultural diffusion retains minority cultural elements through contact, while acculturation leads to complete transformation of the influenced culture.
 - D. Acculturation changes one culture under another's influence while the minority culture retains some elements, unlike mere cultural diffusion.

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2026
Ph.D. Admissions – July Session

School/Department/Centre: Social Sciences/Education & Education Technology
Course: Ph.D. Subject: Education

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1.	C ✓	26.	C ✓	51.	A ✓
2.	B ✓	27.	D ✓	52.	C ✓
3.	D ✓	28.	B ✓	53.	D ✓
4.	C ✓	29.	C ✓	54.	B ✓
5.	B ✓	30.	A ✓	55.	D ✓
6.	A ✓	31.	A ✓	56.	C ✓
7.	B ✓	32.	D ✓	57.	B ✓
8.	C ✓	33.	C ✓	58.	D ✓
9.	B ✓	34.	D ✓	59.	B ✓
10.	C ✓	35.	D ✓	60.	C ✓
11.	D ✓	36.	A ✓	61.	A ✓
12.	C ✓	37.	C ✓	62.	C ✓
13.	D ✓	38.	D ✓	63.	B ✓
14.	D ✓	39.	A ✓	64.	C ✓
15.	B ✓	40.	B ✓	65.	B ✓
16.	A ✓	41.	A ✓	66.	A ✓
17.	C ✓	42.	D ✓	67.	D ✓
18.	A ✓	43.	A ✓	68.	C ✓
19.	B ✓	44.	D ✓	69.	C ✓
20.	A ✓	45.	C ✓	70.	D ✓
21.	A ✓	46.	A ✓		
22.	D ✓	47.	B ✓		
23.	B ✓	48.	B ✓		
24.	A ✓	49.	D ✓		
25.	B ✓	50.	A ✓		