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M.Phil / Ph.D Entrance Exam., 2020

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Full Marks : 50 **Time : 1 Hour**

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following INSTRUCTIONS carefully :

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. The examination will consist of two Parts-A and B. Part-A consist of multiple choice and Part-B descriptive questions in respective subjects.
3. There are 50 multiple-choice questions of 1 mark each which are to be answered in the OMR Sheet by all candidates. The duration of this part is 1 hour and compulsory for all. After one hour, OMR Sheets will be collected and answer scripts for Part-B will be distributed.
4. The candidates will have to answer 5 descriptive questions out of 8 questions in their respective subjects (Part-B) . The duration of this period 1½ hours.
5. Regarding **Part-A,** candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided in the OMR Sheet. Use **ONLY BLACK BALL POINT PEN**.
6. There is no negative marking.
7. After the examination is over, the candidate has to return the Question Paper along with Answer Sheet, to the Invigilator.
8. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his / her candidature.
9. No electronic gadgets like mobile phone or calculator will be permitted inside the Examination Centre.
10. The appearance in the Ph.D / M.Phil Entrance Examination is purely provisional subject to further verification of documents.
11. Admission inside Examination hall is not allowed after 10 minutes from the commencement of the Examination.
12. Candidate is not allowed to leave the Hall till completion of 2 hours after the commencement of the Examination.

PART - A

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process ?
   i) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
   ii) Survey of related literature
   iii) Identification of problem
   iv) Searching for solutions to the problem.

2. A deductive theory is one that
   i) Allows theory to emerge out of the data.
   ii) Involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis.
   iii) Allows for findings to feedback into the stock of knowledge.
   iv) Uses qualitative methods whenever possible.

3. Which of the following is not a 'Graphic representation'?
   i) Pie Chart
   ii) Bar Diagram
   iii) Table
   iv) Histogram.

4. Bibliography given in a research report
   i) Helps those interested in further research and studying the problem from another angle.
   ii) Shows the vast knowledge of the researcher.
   iii) Makes the report authentic.
   iv) None of the above.

5. In sampling, the lottery method is used for
   i) Interpretation
   ii) Theorisation
   iii) Conceptualisation
   iv) Randomisation.

6. Which of the following is a research tool ?
   i) Graph
   ii) Illustration
   iii) Questionnaire
   iv) Diagram.

7. The core ingredients of a dissertation are
   i) Introduction; Data collection; Data analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations.
   ii) Executive summary; Literature review; Data gathered; Conclusions; Bibliography.
   iii) Introduction; Literature review; Research methods; Results; Discussion; Conclusion.
   iv) Research plan; Research data; Analysis; References.

8. All causes non sampling errors except
   i) Faulty tools of measurement
   ii) Defect in data collection
   iii) Non response
   iv) Inadequate sample.

9. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of participatory research ?

i) It recognises knowledge as power

ii) It emphasises on people as experts

iii) It is a collective process of enquiry

iv) Its sole purpose is production of knowledge.

10. Which one of the following search engine is exclusively meant for scientific information ?

i) Google

ii) Yahoo

iii) SCIRUS

iv) Altavista

11. What does 'sampling cases' mean ?

i) Sampling using a sampling frame.

ii) Identifying people who are suitable for research.

iii) Literally, the researcher's brief-case.

iv) Sampling people, newspapers, television, programmes, etc.

12. Which one of the following is a non-parametric test ?

i) T-test

ii) Sign test

iii) Chi-square test

iv) Run test.

13. In finalising a thesis writing format which of the following would form part of supplementary pages ?

i) List of tables and figures

ii) Table of contents

iii) Conclusions of the study

iv) Bibliography and Appendices.

14. The problem of 'search ethics' is concerned with which aspect of research activities ?

i) Following the prescribed format of a thesis

ii) Data analysis through qualitative or quantitative techniques

iii) Defining the population of research

iv) Evidence based research reporting.

15. Hypothesis cannot be stated in —

i) Declarative terms

ii) Null and question form terms

iii) General terms

iv) Directional terms.

16. Which one of the following is not a data collection method ?

i) Research questions

ii) Unstructured interviewing

iii) Postal survey questionnaires

iv) Participant observation.

17. Formulation of hypothesis may not be necessary in —

i) Survey studies

ii) Fact finding (historical) studies

iii) Experimental studies

iv) Normative studies.

18. Sampling errors decreases with the —

i) Decrease in sample size

ii) Increase in sample size

iii) Process of randomization

iv) Process of analysis.

19. Research design strategy encompasses all of the components below except _____.
    i) data collection design
    ii) sampling design
    iii) instrument development
    iv) data analysis

20. Which type of study is loosely structured and designed to expand understanding of a topic and provide insights ?
    i) Formal
    ii) Causal
    iii) Exploratory
    iv) Experimental

21. A statistical study is one that _____.
    i) Attempts to capture a population's characteristics by making inferences from a sample's characteristics and testing resulting hypothesis.
    ii) Emphasizes a full contextual analysis of a few events or conditions and their interrelations.
    iii) Discovers answers to the questions who, what, when, where or how much.
    iv) Attempts to reveal why or how one variable produces changes in another.

22. A case study is one that _____.
    i) Attempts to capture a population's characteristics by making inferences from a sample's characteristics and testing resulting hypothesis.
    ii) Emphasizes a full contextual analysis of a few events or conditions and their interrelations.
    iii) Discovers answers to the questions who, what, when, where or how much.
    iv) Attempts to reveal why or how one variable produces changes in another.

23. What type of study is being conducted when a company mails a catalog with a fluffy set of towels on the cover to one group of consumers and the same catalog with a cover graphic of a beautifully-made bed to another consumer group in order to test differences in response between the two groups ?
    i) Case study
    ii) Longitudinal study
    iii) Exploratory study
    iv) Experiment

24. Mean, Median and Mode are —
    i) Measures of deviation
    ii) Ways of sampling
    iii) Measures of control tendency
    iv) None of the above.

25. 'Male and female students perform equally well in a numerical apptitude test." This statement indicates a
    i) Research hypothesis
    ii) Null hypothesis
    iii) Directional hypothesis
    iv) Statistical hypothesis.

26. A common test in research demands much priority on —
    i) Reliability
    ii) Useability
    iii) Objectivity
    iv) All of the above.

27. Action research means

i) A longitudinal research

ii) An applied research

iii) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem

iv) A research with socio-economic objective.

28. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called

i) Deductive Reasoning

ii) Inductive Reasoning

iii) Abnormal Reasoning

iv) Transcendental Reasoning.

29. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms ?

i) Socio-economic Status

ii) Marital Status

iii) Numerical Aptitude

iv) Professional Attitude.

30. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis' is followed by—

i) Statement of Objectives

ii) Analysis of Data

iii) Selection of Research Tools

iv) Collection of Data.

31. Which one of the following is not an open source software ?

i) DSpace

ii) Windows

iii) Green-stone

iv) Linux.

32. Classification of all types of libraries has been made by—

i) IFLA

ii) UNISIST

iii) UNESCO

iv) INSDOC

33. Informal self education is possible in what kind of library ?

i) National Library

ii) Public Library

iii) Specific Library

iv) College Library

34. Degree of having right amount of information is called—

i) completeness

ii) relevance

iii) data quality

iv) timeliness.

35. Any method that draws results based on measurements of a portion of population is called—

i) research

ii) survey

iii) sampling

iv) pre-test.

36. Small files of computer that a content provider can save in to a computer of a person who visits its website are called—

i) fries

ii) candies

iii) cookies

iv) hotdogs

37. Data that is structured to support decision making or an explained relationship between two facts is called—

i) information

ii) data

iii) business intelligence

iv) research.

38. If biasness includes into research process, then value of research is—

i) same

ii) increased

iii) reduced

iv) more high

39. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is—

i) Bibliography

ii) Directory

iii) Encyclopedia

iv) Dictionary

40. Drawing an inference about the whole population based on the observation made on a small part is called —

i) Deductive inference

ii) Inductive inference

iii) Pseudo inference

iv) Objective inference.

41. A research is said to commit the Type-1 error when —

i) S/he rejects the null hypothesis which is actually true.

ii) S/he accepts a null hypothesis which is actually false

iii) Both the null and alternative hypothesis is rejected

iv) None of the above.

42. A researcher intends to explore the effect of possible factors for the organisation of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study ?

i) Historical method

ii) Descriptive survey method

iii) Experimental method

iv) Ex-post-facto method.

43. The population census in India is conducted by —

i) Office of the Registrar General of India.

ii) NSSO

iii) CSO

iv) RBI.

44. A research divides the populations into PG, graduates and 10+2 students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called —

i) Stratified sampling

ii) Stratified random sampling

iii) Representative sampling

iv) Hypothesis testing.

45. Which of the following is not a characteristic of research ?

i) Systematic

ii) Objective

iii) Logical

iv) Perspective.

46. The Government of India conducts Census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is —

i) Case study

ii) Developmental

iii) Survey

iv) Experimental.

47. An academic association assembled at one place to discuss the progress of its work and future plans. Such an assembly is known as a —

i) Conference

ii) Seminar

iii) Workshop

iv) Symposium

48. An investigator studies the census data for a given area and prepared a write-up based on them. Such a write-up is called —

i) Research paper

ii) Article

iii) Thesis

iv) Research report.

49. The research which helps the teachers to know their students well, interact with them, observe them, and gather data is known as —

i) Basic research

ii) Applied research

iii) Action research

iv) Scientific research.

50. A research which uses a method to study, describe and interpret what exists at present is termed as —

i) Historical research

ii) Descriptive research

iii) Experimental research

iv) Phenomenological research.

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