Question Booklet No. : 22289

Question-cum-Answer Booklet

Ph.D. Entrance Exam., 2022

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Roll No. | | | | | | |

Time Allowed : 1 hour | *Total Marks* : 50

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions :

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. You are required to write your Roll Number in the prescribed place provided at the top of this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Please ensure that the Question-cum-Answer Booklet has the required number of pages immediately after opening the same. In case there is any shortage of any page(s), please report the same to the Invigilator.
3. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
4. The Examination will consist of two parts—Part–A and Part–B. Part–A consists of Multiple Choice Questions on Research Methodology and Part–B descriptive questions in respective subjects.
5. This Booklet contains **fifty** (50) Multiple Choice Questions of *1* mark each to be answered by using **Blue/Black Ball Pen** only. Do not use **Ink/Gel Pen**.
6. ➢ All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.
   ➢ There is no negative marking for wrong answers.
   ➢ **Directions for answering the questions :**

   Each question is followed by four alternative suggested answers. You are required to select the correct answer and put a tick ☑ mark against the correct answer in the box given on the right side of each option.

   Example : Q. No. XXX

   Given below are four (4) odd words, three are alike in some way and one is different. Find the odd word :

   (a) Ganga ☐ *(b)* Brahmaputra ☐
   (c) Jamuna ☐ *(d)* Himalaya ☐

   Here the correct answer is Himalaya, i.e., *(d)* so, in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet the tick mark should be given as

   Q. No. XXX *(d)* Himalaya ☑
7. After one hour, the Question-cum-Answer Booklet for Part–A will be collected by the Invigilators and the answer scripts for Part–B will be provided. Part–B needs to be answered within next one and half hour.
8. In any case, if more than one tick mark against any question is given, that particular question would be treated as invalid and will not be evaluated.
9. **This Question-cum-Answer Booklet cannot be carried with you. You have to submit this to the Invigilator.** The soft copy of the question paper will be available on the University website after the completion of the examination.
10. Rough Work is to be done on the pages given at the end of the Question Booklet. No loose page will be given.
11. **Use and possession of mobile phone and electronic gadgets/calculators are strictly prohibited inside the Examination Hall/Room.**
12. Non-compliance with any of the above instructions will make a candidate liable to action/penalty as may be deemed fit.

Signature of the Candidate | *Signature of the Invigilator*

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PART—A

1. The main purpose of doing research is

   (a) to identify the problem ☐

   (b) to find a solution ☐

   (c) Both *(a)* and *(b)* are correct ☐

   (d) None of the above ☐

2. Which of the following is ***not*** a graphical representation of data?

   (a) Pie chart ☐

   (b) Bar chart ☐

   (c) Table ☐

   (d) Histogram ☐

3. Prior to the main study which of the following studies we need to conduct?

   (a) Sex classification ☐

   (b) Pilot study ☐

   (c) Data analysis ☐

   (d) All of the above ☐

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

   (a) research ☐

   (b) survey ☐

   (c) sampling ☐

   (d) pretest ☐

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5. Small files of computer that a content provider can save into a computer of a person who visits its website are called

(a) fries ☐

(b) candies ☐

(c) cookies ☐

(d) hotdogs ☐

6. A small group discussion about any research topic led by an arbitrator who guides discussion among participants is called

(a) focus group ☐

(b) pretest ☐

(c) survey ☐

(d) linkage ☐

7. Sampling is advantageous as it

(a) saves time ☐

(b) helps in capital saving ☐

(c) Both *(a)* and *(b)* ☐

(d) increases accuracy ☐

8. Identify the source(s) of research problem.

(a) Practical issue that requires solution ☐

(b) Theory and past research ☐

(c) Researcher's experience ☐

(d) All of the above ☐

9. The distribution that is formed by all possible values of a statistic is known as

(a) chi-square distribution ☐

(b) normal distribution ☐

(c) sampling distribution ☐

(d) binomial distribution ☐

10. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of primary data?

(a) Information that already exists ☐

(b) Data collected for other purposes ☐

(c) Data collected for the specific purpose at hand ☐

(d) Both *(a)* and *(b)* ☐

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11. The pre-assumption of the expected outcome of the research is known as

(a) research design ☐

(b) research expenditure ☐

(c) research problem ☐

(d) hypothesis ☐

12. _____ refers to the framework or blueprint of how the research is to be conducted.

(a) Research Approach ☐

(b) Research Plan ☐

(c) Research Problem ☐

(d) Research Design ☐

13. A research paper is a piece of academic writing that provides

(a) analysis ☐

(b) interpretation ☐

(c) argument ☐

(d) All of the above ☐

14. The full form of ANOVA is

(a) Analysis of Variance ☐

(b) Analysis of Variation ☐

(c) Analysis of Values ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

15. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?

(a) Research Hypothesis ☐

(b) Synopsis of Research ☐

(c) Research Paradigm ☐

(d) Research Design ☐

16. When each item of the universe has equal chance of being selected for the study, it is known as

(a) judgemental sampling ☐

(b) probability sampling ☐

(c) quota sampling ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

17. Which of the following is a research tool?

(a) Graph ☐

(b) Illustration ☐

(c) Questionnaire ☐

(d) Diagram ☐

18. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is

(a) bibliography ☐

(b) directory ☐

(c) encyclopaedia ☐

(d) dictionary ☐

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19. Field study is related to

(a) real life situations ☐

(b) laboratory situations ☐

(c) experimental situations ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

20. Statistical comparison of two means is conducted with the help of

(a) *F*-test ☐

(b) *T*-test ☐

(c) chi-square test ☐

(d) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test ☐

21. Judgemental sampling and snowball sampling are examples of

(a) probability sampling ☐

(b) non-probability sampling ☐

(c) All of the above ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

22. The fastest way to collect the data is

(a) phone ☐

(b) online ☐

(c) personal ☐

(d) postal ☐

23. Which of the following researches is 'unstructured, qualitative, highly flexible'?

(a) Descriptive ☐

(b) Causal ☐

(c) Exploratory ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

24. What is the opposite of a variable?

(a) A constant ☐

(b) An extraneous variable ☐

(c) A dependent variable ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

25. How to judge the depth of any research?

(a) By research title ☐

(b) By research duration ☐

(c) By research objective ☐

(d) By total expenditure on research ☐

26. Which one of the following is TRUE with respect to the Doctrine of Relativism?

(a) There exists only one reality which is universal and absolute ☐

(b) Realities depend on culture, society and historical contexts, and hence, are not absolute ☐

(c) Realities can be measured with appropriate methods ☐

(d) There is no idea such as reality ☐

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27. Cause and effect analysis is an integral part of the

(a) experimental research ☐

(b) descriptive research ☐

(c) exploratory research ☐

(d) None of the above ☐

28. Hypothesis testing is carried out with the help of

(a) sample surveys ☐

(b) case studies ☐

(c) formal statistical tests ☐

(d) focus group discussions ☐

29. Which of the following contends that the ultimate source of all meaning and value is the lived experiences of human beings?

(a) Positivism ☐

(b) Hermeneutics ☐

(c) Structuralism ☐

(d) Phenomenology ☐

30. A reasoning where we start with a particular observation and concludes with a generalization is called

(a) inductive reasoning ☐

(b) deductive reasoning ☐

(c) mixed reasoning ☐

(d) common reasoning ☐

31. Data which are collected by the researchers themselves for the purpose of their researches are termed as

(a) secondary data ☐

(b) primary data ☐

(c) tertiary data ☐

(d) manipulated data ☐

32. Which of the following is ***not*** a data collection method?

(a) Key Informant Interview Questions ☐

(b) Household Survey Questions ☐

(c) Research Questions ☐

(d) Online Survey Questions ☐

33. Primary purpose of Literature Review is

(a) to provide reliable research findings ☐

(b) to demonstrate researcher's level of knowledge ☐

(c) to frame the hypothesis for the research ☐

(d) to offer a theoretical background and understanding of the research ☐

34. Research ethics requires that data should be collected

(a) only with the proper incentives to the participants ☐

(b) only with the written order of the researchers ☐

(c) only with the consent of the participants ☐

(d) according to the will of the funding agency ☐

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35. Which one of the following is an example of non-probability sample?

(a) Cluster sample ☐

(b) Stratified sample ☐

(c) Systematic sample ☐

(d) Convenience sample ☐

36. In case of normal distribution, which of the following is TRUE?

(a) Mean is greater than median ☐

(b) Mean, median and mode are equal ☐

(c) Mode is greater than both mean and median ☐

(d) Median is greater than mean and mode ☐

37. Which of the following is the FIRST step in Research Methodology?

(a) Household survey ☐

(b) Sampling ☐

(c) Formulation of hypothesis and/or Research question ☐

(d) Identification of a research problem ☐

38. Reliability in research means

(a) how reliable are the responses of the participants ☐

(b) how well the researcher has planned the research design ☐

(c) degree to which the research methods produce stable and consistent results ☐

(d) whether the researcher has confirmed to all ethical norms ☐

39. Idea of standard error is used for arriving at the

(a) confidence interval ☐

(b) level of confidence ☐

(c) sensitivity of estimates ☐

(d) validity of estimates ☐

40. Measures of dispersion give the average deviation of the individual values from the

(a) normality ☐

(b) probability ☐

(c) measures of central tendency ☐

(d) measures of skewness ☐

41. APA is a commonly used style of

(a) survey design ☐

(b) research design ☐

(c) sampling ☐

(d) referencing ☐

42. In research, plagiarism means

(a) writing something without understanding ☐

(b) copying ideas and works of other without acknowledging the original authors ☐

(c) carrying out research without proper design ☐

(d) claiming something without adequate evidences ☐

43. Issues of measurement are related to which of the following?

(a) Qualitative Research ☐

(b) Quantitative Research ☐

(c) Action Research ☐

(d) Subjective Research ☐

44. Which of the following research types focuses on ameliorating the prevailing situations?

(a) Fundamental Research ☐

(b) Experimental Research ☐

(c) Applied Research ☐

(d) Action Research ☐

45. Parametric tests refer to those statistical tests in which

(a) assumption of normality is necessary ☐

(b) estimation of parameters is necessary ☐

(c) sample survey is necessary ☐

(d) qualitative research method is necessary ☐

46. Which of the following is ***not*** a type of research questions?

(a) A hypothesis ☐

(b) Predicting an outcome ☐

(c) Evaluating a phenomenon ☐

(d) Developing a good practice ☐

47. The core ingredients of a dissertation are

(a) introduction; data collection; data analysis; conclusions and recommendations ☐

(b) executive summary; literature review; data gathered; conclusions and bibliography ☐

(c) introduction; literature review; research methods; results; discussions and conclusions ☐

(d) research plan; research data; analysis and references ☐

48. An example of scientific knowledge is

(a) laboratory and field experiments ☐

(b) social traditions and customs ☐

(c) authority of the prophet or great man ☐

(d) religious scriptures ☐

49. If a researcher is studying the effect of using laptops in his classroom to ascertain their merit and worth, he is likely conducting which type of research?

(a) Basic ☐

(b) Applied ☐

(c) Experimental ☐

(d) Evaluation ☐

50. A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is

(a) a cluster sample ☐

(b) a random sample ☐

(c) a systematic sample ☐

(d) a stratified sample ☐

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