

17-HMGPEHOD-E01

M.Phil/Ph.D Entrance Exam., 2017

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. 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 half an hour 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.

SEAL

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PART—A

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. We undertake research to
 - (A) get a degree
 - (B) advance our career
 - (C) contribute to the world of knowledge
 - (D) satisfy our personal ambition
2. Research is
 - (A) an art
 - (B) search for knowledge
 - (C) commitment
 - (D) fun
3. I want to undertake research because
 - (A) I have a brilliant career
 - (B) I have a strong financial background
 - (C) I can think and analyze issues and problems critically
 - (D) I belong to a family of academics
4. Random sampling is helpful as it is
 - (A) economical method of data collection
 - (B) free from personal bias
 - (C) reasonably accurate
 - (D) All of the above
5. Sampling is advantageous as it
 - (A) helps in cost saving
 - (B) saves time,
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
6. Which of the following data is **not** usually seen as an example of quantitative research?
 - (A) Market share
 - (B) Sales figures
 - (C) Market size
 - (D) Customers' feelings
7. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
 - (A) A nominal scale enables the classification of individuals, objects or responses.
 - (B) An ordinary scale has all the properties of a nominal scale.
 - (C) An interval scale has all the characteristics of an ordinal scale.
 - (D) A ratio scale has all the properties of nominal, ordinal and interval scales but it does not have a starting point.

8. Which of the following topics **cannot** be studied by using pre-test/post-test design?
 - (A) Effectiveness of a sales promotion, campaign
 - (B) Impact of short-term incentives on productivity of employees
 - (C) Longitudinal improvement of student performances
 - (D) None of the above
9. Which of the following is the first step of conducting research?
 - (A) Report writing
 - (B) Problem identification
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) None of the above
10. Prior to the main study which of the following study we need to conduct?
 - (A) Sex classification
 - (B) Pilot study
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) None of the above
11. What is the opposite of Null hypothesis?
 - (A) Void hypothesis
 - (B) Alternate hypothesis
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
12. A researcher divides the population into PG, Graduate, HS students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called
 - (A) stratified sampling
 - (B) stratified random sampling
 - (C) representative sampling
 - (D) None of the above
13. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called
 - (A) quota sample
 - (B) stratified sample
 - (C) cluster sample
 - (D) None of the above
14. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called
 - (A) a non-random sampling method
 - (B) a quota sample
 - (C) a snowball sample
 - (D) an equal probability selection method
15. What is the opposite of a variable?
 - (A) A constant
 - (B) An extraneous variable
 - (C) A dependent variable
 - (D) None of the above

16. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called
- (A) categorical variable
 - (B) dependent variable ,
 - (C) independent variable
 - (D) intervening variable
17. Which type of research provides the strongest evidence about the existence of cause-and-effect relationships?
- (A) Non-experimental research
 - (B) Experimental research,
 - (C) Diagnostic research,
 - (D) None of the above
18. What is the defining characteristic of experimental research?
- (A) Resistance to manipulation
 - (B) Manipulation of the independent variable
 - (C) The use of open-ended questions,
 - (D) Focuses only on local problems
19. The main difference between a constant and a variable is
- (A) subjectivity
 - (B) objectivity
 - (C) measurability,
 - (D) effectiveness
20. Tippit table refers to
- (A) table of random digits
 - (B) table used in sampling methods
 - (C) table used in statistical investigations
 - (D) All of the above,
21. Action research is a type of
- (A) applied research,
 - (B) quantity research
 - (C) survey research
 - (D) population research
22. What are three popular methods for obtaining primary data?
- (A) Interviews and surveys; observation; experimentation ,
 - (B) Interviews and surveys; observation; Harisson methodology
 - (C) Experimentation; personal interview; Delphi technique
 - (D) None of the above
23. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as
- (A) statistical inference of external validity of the research
 - (B) data analysis and interpretation,
 - (C) parameter inference
 - (D) All of the above
24. The longitudinal approach of research deals with
- (A) horizontal research,
 - (B) long-term research
 - (C) short-term research
 - (D) None of the above

42. Action research means
- (A) a longitudinal research
 - (B) an applied research
 - (C) a research initiated to solve an immediate problem,
 - (D) a research with socioeconomic objective
43. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
- (A) deductive reasoning
 - (B) inductive reasoning
 - (C) abnormal reasoning
 - (D) transcendental reasoning /
44. The essential qualities of a researcher is
- (A) spirit of free enquiry
 - (B) reliance on observation and evidence
 - (C) systematization or theorizing of knowledge
 - (D) All of the above,
45. In the process of conducting research, 'formulation of hypothesis' is followed by
- (A) statement of objective,
 - (B) analysis of data
 - (C) selection of research tools
 - (D) collection of data
46. Income is an example of
- (A) constant category of variables
 - (B) dichotomous category of variables
 - (C) polytomous category of variables,
 - (D) None of the above
47. Which one of the following is **not** an open source software?
- (A) DSpace
 - (B) Windows
 - (C) Green-stone
 - (D) Linux
48. Classification of all types of libraries has been made by
- (A) IFLA,
 - (B) UNISIST
 - (C) UNESCO
 - (D) INSDOC
49. Bibliometry is
- (A) function of library network,
 - (B) information management service
 - (C) information management tool
 - (D) library service
50. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is
- (A) bibliography,
 - (B) directory
 - (C) encyclopaedia
 - (D) dictionary