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Ph.D ADMISSION TEST – 2016

Date of Exam : 01 May 2016	Centre Name : _____
Duration : 90 Minutes	Admit Card No : _____
Max Marks : 100	Answer Sheet No : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There are **100** multiple choice objective type questions of one mark each which has to be answered in the OMR sheet.
3. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided in the OMR Sheet. Use **ONLY HB PENCIL AND DO NOT USE BALL POINT/INK/GEL/PEN**
   Example: For the question, "Where is Taj Mahal located?" The correct answer is B
   The candidate has to darken the corresponding circle as indicated below:
   A) Kolkata B)Agra C)Bhopal D) Delhi

Right Method **Wrong Method**



4. There is no negative marking.
5. Answering the question by any method other than the method mentioned above shall be considered incorrect and no marks will be awarded for the same.
6. More than one response to a question shall be counted as *Zero*.
7. The candidate shall not write anything on the Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
8. After the examination is over, the candidate has to return the test booklet along with Answer Sheet, to the invigilator.
9. The use of any unfair means by any candidate will result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
10. **Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.**
11. **No electronic gadgets like mobile phone or calculator will be permitted inside the test centre**

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1. Most outstanding trait of research is
   a) Unique b) General
   c) Objectivity d) Quantitative

2. Empirical research will have
   a) Objectivity b) scaling
   c) Generalization d) applied

3. Find out the odd in the following
   a) Descriptive b) analytical
   c) Logical d) experimental

4. Deductive logic relates to
   a) Doctrinal research b) Non-doctrinal research
   c) Inductive research d) Deductive research

5. Function of hypothesis is to
   a) Help researcher b) Guide data collection
   c) Support statement d) none of the above

6. Variables are located in
   a) Research design b) Objectives
   c) Hypothesis d) Questionnaire

7. A variable is
   a) Measureable b) Objective
   c) Subjective d) Statement

8. Translating of a qualitative concept into a quantitative manner is called
   a) Operationlization b) Inference
   c) Deduction d) Induction

9. Statement of research problem is preceded by
   a) Objectives b) Review of literature
   c) Introduction d) Methodology

10. Sampling is not possible in
    a) Doctrinal research b) Non-doctrinal research
    c) Experimental research d) None in the above

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11. Sampling is a requirement of
    a) Objectivity
    b) Research
    c) Methodology
    d) Subjectivity

12. Quota sampling is a type of
    a) Probability sampling
    b) Non probability sampling
    c) Random sampling
    d) Non random sampling

13. If the data is dichotomous showing the qualitative characteristics, what kind of measurement scale does it indicate?
    a) Nominal
    b) Ordinal
    c) Interval
    d) Ratio

14. Null hypothesis is stated in
    a) Question
    b) statement
    c) Negative statement
    d) Positive Statement

15. Choose the correct order
    a) Theory – variables – Indicators
    b) Concept – Indicators – variables
    c) Variables – concept – Indicators
    d) Concept – Variables – Indicators

16. Empirical research is characterized by
    a) Observation – Questionnaire – Conclusions
    b) Data – Statistics – Inference
    c) Observation – Objective- Measurement
    d) Data – Observation – Interference

17. Who amongst the following is leading scholar in empirical legal research
    a) Johnson
    b) Alan Norrie
    c) Michael McConville
    d) Roger Hood

18. Who authored 'The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research'
    a) Catherine & Dawson
    b) Peter Cane & Herbet M. Kritzer
    c) Gibson S. & M. Heise
    d) Lee Epstein & M. Heise

19. The best research design to study the impact of strict traffic law introduced three year ago could be
    a) Exploratory
    b) Ex-post facto
    c) Impact study design
    d) Experimental

20. Impact study of the Domestic Violence (Preventing) Act, 2005 was made by
    b) C.H.R.I.
    b) Sakshi
    c) c) Institute of Social Research
    d) Lawyers Collective

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21. A doctrinal study will not have a hypothesis
    a) Correct b) Incorrect
    c) Occasionally d) Never

22. The last report of the 21st Law Commission was on the following subject
    a) Corruption b) Death Penalty
    c) Judicial reform d) Electoral reforms

23. Placing the draft bill in the public domain for suggestions from various quarters is called
    a) Law impact analysis b) Pre-legislative consultative policy
    c) Pre-enactment consultation d) Law-public & consultation

24. National Mission of Justice Delivery & Legal Reform is being anchored by
    a) Law Commission of India b) Department of Law & Legislative Affairs Govt. of India
    c) Department of Justice, Govt. of India d) National Legal Service Authority

25. Who chaired the Task Force on Judicial Impact Assessment?
    a) Justice K.G. Balakrishnan b) Justice Rangnath Misra
    c) Justice M. Jagannadha Rao d) Justice A. Roy.

26. Empiricism has been derived from
    a) Logical reasoning b) Positivistic method
    c) Inductive method d) Scientific tradition

27. The methodology of studying a phenomenon over a different period of time would be:
    a) Experimental b) Longitudinal
    c) Analytical d) Explanatory

28. A phenomenon studied in a life cycle through
    a) Regressive method b) Content analysis method
    c) Case study method d) Focus study method

29. The variable capable of affecting an outcome without the control of a researcher is
    a) Independent variable b) Extraneous variable
    c) Third variable d) Inconsistent variable

30. In its construction, a hypothesis can incorporate many issues
    a) Always b) Sometimes
    c) Occasionally d) Never

31. A statement about relationships among concepts or variables is called

    a) Concept b) Theory

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c) Proposition d) Hypothesis

32. _____ hypothesis is a set of two hypothesis which states the opposite of null hypothesis
a) Second b) New
c) Alternative d) Conclusive

33. What kind of association is depicted in the following hypothesis?
'Crime (X) varies with migration (Y).

a) X depends on Y b) X is associated with Y
c) X increase with Y d) Y causes X

34. Following could be one of the functions of hypothesis
a) Data collection b) Theory testing
c) Inference drawing d) Sampling

35. Which of category of logic is involved in the following:

i) Broken homes produce juvenile delinquency
ii) Ashok comes from broken home
iii) Ashok is a juvenile delinquent

a) Deduction b) Induction
c) Invalid d) Empiricism

36. In a logical deduction, if the conclusion is false all the premises are true, the argument must be invalid
a) Correct b) Incorrect
c) Invalid d) Uncertain

37. Identify odd thing out
a) Data deduction b) Data editing
c) Data cleaning d) Data Processing

38. Identify odd thing out
a) Observation b) Interview schedule
c) Sampling d) Scaling

39. Identify odd thing out
a) Nominal b) Ordinal
c) Reliable d) Interval

40. Journal of Empirical Legal Studies is published from
a) George Washington University b) Cornell University
c) Berkeley University d) Yale University

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41. Quality of measurement procedure that provides repeatability and accuracy is called
    a) Validity b) Scientificity
    c) Reliability d) authenticity

42. An independent variable is the presumed _____ of the dependent variable
    a) Factor b) Cause
    c) Source d) point

43. Following are the levels of measurement of variables
    a) Gradual & topical b) Regular & interval
    c) Ordinal & Interval d) Interval & regular

44. The units of analysis could be
    a) Individuals b) Social structure
    c) Organization d) All

45. Pilot study is done to
    a) Create hypothesis b) test the tools
    c) Draw sample d) identify problems

46. Panel studies involve
    a) Important surveys b) observing save same set of people at different intervals
    c) Before & after d) None

47. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of
    a) Deduction b) Scientific method
    c) Observation d) Experience

48. "A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" will be called
    a) Facts b) Values
    c) Theory d) Generalization

49. "Empirically verifiable observation" is
    a) Theory b) Value
    c) Fact d) Statement

50. Basing conclusions without any basis and value judgment is .....
    a) Objectivity b) Specificity
    c) Values d) Facts

51. Example for a fact finding study is
    a) Pure Research b) Survey

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c) Action Research d) Long term Research

52. Facts or information are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in
a) Survey b) Action research
c) Analytical research d) Pilot study

53. A research which follows case study method is called
a) Clinical or diagnostic b) Casual
c) Analytical d) Qualitative

54. The essential qualities of researcher are
a) Spirit of free equiry b) Reliance on observation and evidence
c) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge d) All the above

55. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
a) Socio-economic Status b) Marital Status
c) Numerical Aptitude d) Professional Aptitude

56. The first purpose of a survey is
a) Description b) Evaluation
c) Propagation d) Provide Information

57. A Research Report is a formal statement of
a) Research Process b) Research Problem
c) Data collection d) Data Editing

58. A short summary of technical report is called
a) Article b) Research Abstract
c) Publication d) Guide

59. Interview which requires "probing" is called
a) Clinical Interview b) Depth Interview
c) Group Interview d) Telephone Interview

60. The friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called
a) Morale b) Management
c) Rapport d) Conclusion

61. Questions which seek information is called
a) Factual question b) Opinion questions
c) Hypothetical question d) Marginal question

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62. The question which by its content structure or wordings leads the respondent in the direction of a certain answer is called
    a) Factual question
    b) Opinion question
    c) Leading question
    d) Structural question

63. The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called
    a) Population or universe
    b) Unit
    c) Sample
    d) Frame

64. A member of the population is called
    a) Element
    b) Census
    c) Sample
    d) Group

65. Sample value is called
    a) Parameter
    b) Core Value
    c) Statistics
    d) Variable

66. Population value is called
    a) Statistic
    b) Parameter
    c) Variable
    d) Core value

67. An example of probability sampling is
    a) Quota Sampling
    b) Snow-ball sampling
    c) Purposive sampling
    d) Lottery method

68. Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called
    a) Stratified sampling
    b) Proportioned stratified sampling
    c) Disproportionate sampling
    d) Quota sampling

69. Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
    a) Editing
    b) Coding
    c) Transcription
    d) Tabulation

70. Mean, Median and Mode are
    a) Measures of deviation
    b) Ways of sampling
    c) Measures of control tendency
    d) None of the above

71. One of the following Search Engine is exclusively meant for scientific information
    a) Google
    b) Yahoo
    c) SCIRUS
    d) Altavista

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72. 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

73. In the process of conducting research, 'formulation of hypothesis' is followed by
    a) Statement of Objectives
    b) Analysis of Data
    c) Selection of Research Tools
    d) Collection of Data

74. What is the collection of terms or records in MARC called?
    a) System
    b) Network
    c) Website
    d) Database

75. What is Bibliometry?
    a) Function of Library Network
    b) Information Management Service
    c) Information Management Tool
    d) Library Service

76. Information is
    a) Raw Data
    b) Processed Data
    c) Input data
    d) Organized data

77. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is
    a) Bibliography
    b) Directory
    c) Encyclopedia
    d) Dictionary

78. One of the following search engine is exclusively meant for scientific information
    a) Google
    b) Yahoo
    c) SCIRUS
    d) Altavista

79. Technological Gatekeeper is
    a) A formal method of giving current awareness service
    b) A method of technology assessment and evaluation
    c) A process of transfer of technology
    d) An informal mechanism of keeping user informed of relevant development

80. "Controlled Group" is a term used in
    a) Survey research
    b) Historical research
    c) Experimental research
    d) Descriptive research

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81. Which of the following is not a "Graphic representation"?
a) Pie Chart
b) Bar Chart
c) Table
d) Histogram

82. The oldest and the largest Library Association in the world is
a) ALA
b) LA
c) IFLA
d) IASLIC

83. Ontology is
a) An Indexing Method
b) Classification of Internet based documents
c) Cataloguing of Internet based documents
d) Documentation service

84. High Level Language is
a) Disk space dependent
b) O. S. dependent
c) Machine independent
d) Machine dependent

85. Technological Gatekeeper is
a) A formal method of giving current awareness service
b) A method of technology assessment and evaluation
c) A process of transfer of technology
d) An informal mechanism of keeping user informed of relevant development

86. Protocol means
a) Interchange of data between two devices
b) Interchange of data between two computers
c) Linkage between two computers
d) Linkage between two devices

87. What is the main difference between a focus group and a group interview?
a) Group interviews involve fewer participants
b) Focus groups are used to study the way people discuss a specific topic
c) There is no moderator present in a focus group
d) Focus groups save more time and money

88. How might qualitative research help with the analysis of quantitative data?

a) By identifying a sample of respondents for a follow-up study
b) By providing hard, statistical data about them
c) By making the research more value-laden and subjective
d) By helping to explain the relationship between two variables

89. Why should you start coding your data as soon as possible?
    a) To sharpen your focus and help with theoretical sampling
    b) Because researchers always run out of time at the end of a project
    c) Because it is the easiest task to do
    d) To make sure that your initial theoretical ideas are imposed on the data

90. What are memos?
    a) Note that researchers write to themselves
    b) Reminders of what is meant by key terms or phrases
    c) Building blocks for theorizing
    d) All of the above

91. Which of the following is not a tool of grounded theory?
    a) Theoretical sampling
    b) Coding
    c) External validity
    d) Constant comparison

92. Questionnaire is a
    a) Research method
    b) Measurement technique
    c) Tool for data collection
    d) Data analysis technique

93. Which of the following is not a type of qualitative interview?
    a) Unstructured interview
    b) Oral history interview
    c) Structured interview
    d) Focus group interview

94. Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?
    a) Probability sampling
    b) Deviant case sampling
    c) Theoretical sampling
    d) Snowball sampling

95. Which of the following is not a contrast between quantitative and qualitative research?
    a) Distance vs. proximity of researcher to participants
    b) Generalization vs. contextual understanding
    c) Hard, reliable data vs. rich, deep data
    d) Interpretivist vs. feminist

96. Why do qualitative researchers like to give detailed descriptions of social settings?
    a) To provide a contextual understanding of social behaviour
    b) Because once they have left the field, it is difficult to remember what happened
    c) So that they can compare their observations as a test of reliability
    d) Because they do not believe in going beyond the level of description

97. Which of the following is a method that is commonly used in qualitative research?
    a) Self-completion questionnaires
    b) Surveys
    c) Ethnography
    d) Structured observation

98. The data from each row in a coding schedule can be entered into a quantitative analysis computer program called
    a) Endnote
    b) B N-Vivo
    c) Outlook
    d) SPSS

99. The purpose of a coding manual is to:
    a) Provide a form onto which the data can be entered
    b) Provide researchers with instructions about how to code the data
    c) List all the categories that have been omitted from the schedule
    d) Test researchers' knowledge of statistics

100. Which of the following is a general rule of thumb for designing questions?
    a) Always bear in mind your research questions
    b) Never ask a closed question
    c) Always use vignettes rather than open questions
    d) Use ambiguous terms to put respondents at ease

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