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Your Personal Exams Guide

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY DELHI

Ph.D ADMISSION TEST -2018

Date of Exam	: **6th May, 2018 (Sunday)**	Centre's Name	: _____
Duration	: **90 Minutes**	Roll No.	: _____
Max. Marks	: **100**	OMR Sheet No.	: _____
		Date of Birth	: _____

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. Answer **ALL** the questions.
3. Each question carries **ONE** mark. **Total marks are 100.**
4. There will be **Negative Marking. 0.25 marks** will be deducted for every wrong answer.
5. Candidates have to indicate the correct answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the **OMR** Answer Sheet.
   Example: For the question, "where is the 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 Methods**

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6. Answering the question by any method other than the method indicated above shall be considered wrong answer.
7. More than one response to a question shall be counted as w*rong answer.*
8. The candidates shall not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
9. After the Test is over, the candidate has to return the test booklet along with the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator.
10. The use of any unfair means by any candidate shall result in the cancellation of his/her candidature.
11. Impersonation is an offence and the candidate, apart from disqualification, may have to face criminal prosecution.
12. **Electronic gadgets like mobile phones, pagers, digital watches or calculators etc. are strictly not permitted inside the Test Centre/Hall.**
13. **The candidates shall not leave the hall before the Test is over.**

1. The first step in starting the research process is known as:

   a. Searching sources of information to locate problem
   b. Identification of problem
   c. Survey of related literature
   d. Searching for solutions to the problem

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

   a. Deductive Reasoning
   b. Inductive Reasoning
   c. Regional Reasoning
   d. Transcendental Reasoning

3. The Research problem expresses a relationship between two or more:

   a. Variables
   b. Theory
   c. Thoughts
   d. Issues

4. If any reporter conducts an interview of a convicted criminal in jail, to collect information for his study on criminal justice administration, the nature of data collection by interview is:

   a. Conventional
   b. Primary
   c. Secondary
   d. Tertiary

5. Questionnaire is a:

   a. Research method
   b. Measurement technique
   c. Data analysis technique
   d. Tool for data collection

6. Which is the appropriate source to find out descriptive information?

   a. Bibliography
   b. Directory
   c. Encyclopedia
   d. Dictionary

7. Whieh of the following is not a 'Graphic representation'?

a. Pie Chart
b. Bar Chart
c. Table
d. Histogram

8. A situation for which we have no ready and successful response by instinct or by previously acquired habit is known as:

a. Theory
b. Problem
c. Thought
d. Observation

9. In research, an idea formed beforehand which has less value than the generally formed view is known as:

a. Problem
b. Variable
c. Hypothesis
d. Fact

10. Fundamental research reflects the ability to:

a. Synthesize new ideals
b. Expound new principles
c. Evaluate the existing material concerning research
d. Study the existing literature regarding various topics

11. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as:

a. Survey Research
b. 'Ex-post Facto' Research
c. Historical Research
d. Summative Research

12. The plan of action for collecting and analyzing the data in an economic, efficient and relevant manner is called:

a. Problem of Research
b. Data collection
c. Research Design
d. Inductive Research

13. When a small group is selected as representative of the whole, it is known as:

a. Deductive method
b. Inductive method

c. Sample method
d. Census method

14. The procedure in which the sampling units is a cluster of elements and after selecting a sample, cluster information is collected on each element it is known as:

a. Cluster Sampling
b. Multi stage sample
c. Perfect Sample
d. Inductive Sample

15. Authenticity of a research finding is its:

a. Originality
b. Validity
c. Objectivity
d. All of the above

16. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?
a. Area Sampling Technique
b. Purposive Sampling Technique
c. Systematic Sampling Technique
d. None of the above

17. Checklist for a good inter-disciplinary research proposal includes:

a. Involvement of discipline
b. Leadership and management of study
c. Inter disciplinary skills
d. All of the above

18. Socio-legal research is:

a. Useful in framing laws
b. Useful in decision making
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. None of the above

19. Who said that 'the primary goal of research, immediate or distant is to understand social life and thereby gain a greater measure of control over social behaviour'?

a. Maxwell
b. Plato
c. P.V Young
d. None of above

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

a. Case study
b. Developmental
c. Survey
d. Experimental

21. Observation that occurs in one of the two possible states, often labeled zero and one, is called:

a. Binary variable
b. Values indicative
c. Direct variable
d. Indirect variable

22. Characteristic to be ascertained initially in a good research is:

a. Well formulated hypothesis
b. A good research supervisor
c. Adequate library work
d. A well formulated problem

23. Before introduction of 'Grading system of examination replacing percentage system' in higher education, the opinion of students is desired. For this purpose, the most appropriate sampling technique is:

a. Multistage Random Sampling
b. Cluster Sampling
c. Quota Sampling
d. Snowball Sampling

24. The research that generates new ideas, principles and theories providing foundation for progress and development in different fields is called:

a. Empirical Research
b. Historical Research
c. Fundamental Research
d. Experimental Research

25. Which of the following is not the basis of scientific method?

a. Empirical evidence
b. Opinions and responses of people
c. Laboratory experimentations
d. Objective considerations

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26. Researcher carries out Review of related literature which helps in many ways. Which one of the following is not covered by the review of related literature?

a. Finding gaps in research
b. Getting research questions
c. Framing hypothesis
d. Implications of research

27. Which is unsuitable for graphical representation of continuous data:

a. Histogram
b. Polygon
c. Bar Chart
d. Ogive

28. The method of studying a phenomenon by taking some assumptions and deducting conclusion from these assumptions is known as:

a. Deductive reasoning
b. Static Reasoning
c. Explanatory Reasoning
d. Inductive Reasoning

29. Stratified sampling is adopted when:

a. The universe is homogeneous
b. Selected groups need to be studied
c. The universe is heterogeneous
d. Data about universe is not available

30. Observation, classification of data, working hypothesis are prerequisites of:

a. Deductive method
b. Inductive method
c. Scientific method
d. Non-observation method

31. Deductive Reasoning is helpful in:

a. Formulation of Hypothesis
b. Research Reporting
c. Data Analysis
d. Tools Preparation

32. Which research is Phenomenological Research?

a. Qualitative Research
b. Trend Research

c. Quantitative Research
d. Descriptive Research

33. The research that has been carried out on a legal proposition by way of analyzing the existing statuary provisions and cases by applying the reasoning power is called:

a. Non -Doctrinal Research
b. Doctrinal Research
c. Text book Research
d. Legal Research

34. Action Research is ordinarily concerned with problems:

a. Of general nature
b. Constituting universal truths
c. Which are of immediate concern and call for immediate solutions
d. Have long-range implications

35. Which is the most important characteristics of the survey method of research?

a. It relies on a small sample
b. It focuses on studying the cause effect relationship between variables
c. It studies characteristics of a group instead of an individual
d. It aims at developing some theory or the scientific laws

36. According to whom, 'Definition is a phrase signifying a thing's essence. Essence means fundamental attributes. Hence, definition must contain essential features'.

a. Aristotle
b. Rusk white
c. P.V. Young
d. Webster's International Dictionary

37. (i) Research is systematic and accurate investigation.
(ii) It needs empirical evidence for testing of hypothesis.

a. Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect
b. Both (i) & (ii) are correct
c. Only (i) is correct
d. Only (ii) is correct

38. An unguided interview of psycho-analytical nature permitting the subject to talk freely with a view to obtain insight into hidden motives is called:

a. A focused interview
b. A non-directive depth interview
c. A directive interview
d. A structured interview

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39. Research concerned with the derivation of generalizations of broad applicability and only secondarily with any practical value is called:

a. Applied research
b. Fundamental research
c. Action research
d. Practical research

40. In evaluating the significance of the research problem, an important social consideration is:

a. The genuine interest of the researcher in the problem
b. Practical value of the findings to educationists, parents and social workers, etc
c. Necessary skills, abilities and background of knowledge of the researcher
d. Possibility of obtaining reliable and valid data by the researchers

41. 'A systematic step-by-step procedure following logical process of reasoning' is called:

a. Experiment
b. Observation
c. Deduction
d. Scientific method

42. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is:

a. Belief
b. Value
c. Objectivity
d. Subjectivity

43. 'A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena' is called:

a. Facts
b. Values
c. Theory
d. Generalization

44. Social research aims at:

a. Social Harmony
b. Integration
c. National Integration
d. Social Equality

45. Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgement is:

a. Facts
b. Values
c. Objectivity
d. Specificity

46. Research undertaken for knowledge sake is:

a. Pilot study
b. Pure Research
c. Action Research
d. Survey

47. Example for fact-finding study is:

a. Survey
b. Pure Research
c. Action Research
d. Long term Research

48. In which of the following method of research, facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made:

a. Survey
b. Action research
c. Analytical research
d. Pilot study

49. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is:

a. Fundamental Research
b. Analytical Research
c. Survey
d. Action Research

50. Which research is a type of Motivation Research?

a. Quantitative
b. Qualitative
c. Pure
d. Applied

51. The research, which is related to abstract ideas or concepts, is known as:

a. Empirical research
b. Conceptual Research

c. Quantitative research
d. Qualitative research

52. A research, which follows case study method, is called:

a. Causal
b. Clinical or diagnostic
c. Analytical
d. Qualitative

53. Research conducted in classroom atmosphere is called:

a. Field study
b. Laboratory Research
c. Survey
d. Empirical Research

54. The research, which is conducted through experiment and observation, is called:

a. Clinical Research
b. Experimental Research
c. Laboratory Research
d. Empirical Research

55. Research method is a part of:

a. Problem
b. Experiment
c. Research Techniques
d. Research methodology

56. ..... helps in social planning:

a. Social Science Research
b. Experience Survey
c. Problem formulation
d. Diagnostic study

57. Dependent variable is the presumed effect in an experimental study:

a. True
b. False
c. Partially true
d. None of the above

58 The term Ethics is defined from the Greek term:

a. Ethikos
b. Entice
c. Ethic
d. Erika's

59. The founder of logical Analytical Research method is:

a. Maxwell
b. Bentham
c. Comte
d. P.V. Young

60. ..... is the first step of Research process:

a. Formulation of a problem
b. Collection of Data
c. Editing and Coding
d. Selection of a problem

61. Converting a question into a Research problem is called:

a. Solution
b. Examination
c. Problem formulation
d. Problem Solving

62. Second step in problem formulation is:

a. Statement of the problem
b. Understanding the nature of the problem
c. Survey
d. Discussions

63. The purpose of Social Science Research is:

a. Academic and Non-academic
b. Cultivation
c. Academic
d. Utilitarian

64. Analogies are sources of:

a. Data
b. Concept
c. Research

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d. Hypothesis

65. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is:

a. Null Hypothesis
b. Working Hypothesis
c. Relational Hypothesis
d. Descriptive Hypothesis

66. When a hypothesis is stated negatively, it is called:

a. Relational Hypothesis
b. Situational Hypothesis
c. Null Hypothesis
d. Casual Hypothesis

67. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of:

a. Theory
b. Generalization
c. Evolution
d. Concept

68. Hypothesis must have:

a. Applicability
b. Durability
c. Testability
d. Measurement

69. The first purpose of a survey is to:

a. Description
b. Evaluation
c. Propagation
d. Provide Information

70. The final stage is a survey is:

a. Reporting
b. Field work
c. Assignment
d. Calculation

71. A Research Report is a formal statement of:

a. Research Process
b. Research Problem
c. Data collection
d. Data Editing

72. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called:

a. Thesis
b. Summary Report
c. Abstract
d. Article

73. A short summary of Technical Report is called:

a. Article
b. Research Abstract
c. Publication
d. Guide

74. A Blue print of Research work is called:

a. Research Problem
b. Research design
c. Research tools
d. Research methods

75. ..... is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation:

a. Exploratory
b. Descriptive
c. Diagnostic
d. Descriptive and diagnostic

76. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called:

a. Primary
b. Secondary
c. Primary and Secondary
d. None of the above

77. Observation of an event personally by the observer is:

a. Indirect observation
b. Direct observation
c. Controlled observation
d. Uncontrolled observation

78. An Interview in which interviewer encourages the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is:

a. Focused Interview
b. Structured Interview
c. Unstructured Interview
d. Clinical Interview

79. Interview which requires 'Probing' is called:

a. Clinical Interview
b. Depth Interview
c. Group Interview
d. Telephone Interview

80. Questions which allow only a few alternative ways of answering is called:

a. Open ended questions
b. Unstructured questions
c. Structured questions
d. Dichotomous questions

81. Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis is:

a. Tabulation
b. Coding
c. Transcription
d. Editing

82. To obtain the free opinion of the respondent, when we ask general question before a specific question then this procedure is called as the:

a. Research technique
b. Qualitative technique
c. Funnel technique
d. Quantitative technique

83. The theoretical framework discusses the interrelationships among:

a. Variables
b. Hypothesis
c. Concept
d. Theory

84. Which of the following refers to research supported by measurable evidence?

a. Opinion

b. Empiricism
c. Speculation
d. Rationalism

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

a. Experimental
b. Applied
c. Basic
d. Evaluation

86. Which of the following is not the source for getting information for exploratory research?

a. Content analysis
b. Survey
c. Case study
d. Pilot study

87. 'Income distribution of employees' in a specific organization is an example of which of the following type of variable?

a. Discontinuous variable
b. Continuous variable
c. Dependent variable
d. Independent variable

88. 'There is no relationship between higher motivation level and higher efficiency' is an example of which type of hypothesis?

a. Alternative
b. Null
c. Co-relational
d. Research

89. Which of the following is not a role of hypothesis?

a. Guides the direction of the study
b. Determine feasibility of conducting the study
c. Identifies relevant and irrelevant facts
d. Provides framework for organizing the conclusions

90. Hypothesis test may also be called as:

a. Informal test
b. Significance test
c. Moderating test

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d. T-test

91. The conclusion based on a hypothetical fact is called:

a. Rule
b. Moral
c. Dictum
d. Ratio

92. In an experimental research study, the primary goal is to isolate and identify the effect produced by the:

a. Dependent variable
b. Extraneous variable
c. Independent variable
d. Confounding variable

93. Which of the following method of data collection is not discussed in the case study?

a. Questionnaires
b. Interviews
c. Mail survey
d. Observations

94. Which one of the following sampling type is used in Response Analysis Survey (RAS)?

a. Simple random sampling
b. Cluster sampling
c. Quota sampling
d. Stratified sampling

95. Which of the following is NOT true about stratified random sampling?

a. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
b. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions
c. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
d. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

96. Experimental design is the only appropriate design where_____ relationship can be established:

a. Strong
b. Linear
c. Weak
d. Cause and Effect

97. In _____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection:

a. Purposive sampling
b. Quota sampling
c. Stratified sampling
d. Simple random sampling

98. Why do you need to review the existing literature?

a. You enjoy reading the academic research on your topic
b. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
c. To make sure you have a long list of references
d. To find out what is already known about your area of interest

99. What do you consider as the main aim of inter-disciplinary research?

a. To bring out holistic approach to research
b. To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
c. To over simplify the problem of research
d. To create a new trend in research methodology

100. Method that involves recording the behavioural pattern of people, objects and events in a systematic manner to obtain information about the phenomenon of interest is called:

a. Observation
b. Online Survey
c. Schedules
d. Warranty Cards

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