

Seat No.	
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M.Phil/Ph.D. Entrance Examination, May - 2019 (Special Drive)**ECONOMICS****Research Methodology & Specific Knowledge****Day and Date : Tuesday, 21 - 05 - 2019****Total Marks : 100****Time : 01.00 p.m. to 03.00 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Each question carries 2 marks.
 - 3) Answers should be marked in the given OMR answer sheet by darkening the appropriate option.
 - 4) Use black ball point pen only for marking the circle. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR Answer Sheet.
 - 5) Follow the instructions given on one OMR sheet.
 - 6) Rough work shall be done on the sheet provided at the end of question paper.
 - 7) Only non programmable calculators are allowed.

1. The possible motives for doing research may be _____.

- A) Get a research degree
- B) Face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems
- C) Get intellectual joy of doing some creative work
- D) All the above

2. Research is classified as _____.

- A) Descriptive and Analytical
- B) Applied and Fundamental
- C) Quantitative vs. Qualitative
- D) All the above

3. The significance of carrying out research is _____.
- A) basis for government policies
 - B) answers to various social problems
 - C) both the 'A' and 'B'
 - D) None of these
4. The term research methods and research methodology are the _____.
- A) Same
 - B) Different
 - C) Both the 'A' and 'B'
 - D) None of these
5. The good research is one , which fulfils the _____ criteria.
- A) clearly defined purpose
 - B) detail description of research procedure
 - C) carefully planned research design
 - D) all the above
6. Research which includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries is called _____.
- A) Analytical Research
 - B) Descriptive Research
 - C) Quantitative Research
 - D) None of these

7. Research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem is _____.
- A) Analytical Research
 - B) Descriptive Research
 - C) Quantitative Research
 - D) Applied Research
8. Research concerned with qualitative phenomenon is known as _____.
- A) Analytical Research
 - B) Descriptive Research
 - C) Qualitative Research
 - D) Pure Research
9. Research related to some abstract idea(s) or theory is _____ research.
- A) Descriptive Research
 - B) Analytical Research
 - C) Quantitative Research
 - D) Conceptual Research
10. Research based on the measurement of quantity or amount is _____.
- A) Qualitative Research
 - B) Descriptive Research
 - C) Quantitative Research
 - D) All the above

- 11.** The defining the research problem is called as _____.
- A) Statement of the Research Problem
 - B) Answer of the Research Problem
 - C) Description of the Research Problem
 - D) Research Design
- 12.** Research design is expected to answer _____ question.
- A) What is the study about?
 - B) Why is the study being made?
 - C) What type of data is required?
 - D) All the above
- 13.** The overall research design is split into the _____ parts.
- A) Sampling design
 - B) Statistical design
 - C) Operational design
 - D) All the above
- 14.** The good design is characterised by _____.
- A) Flexible
 - B) Economical
 - C) Both the 'A' and 'B'
 - D) None of these
- 15.** The important concepts related to Research design are _____.
- A) Dependent and independent variables
 - B) Research hypothesis
 - C) Extraneous variable
 - D) All the above

- 16.** The Research designs are classified in _____ categories.
- A) Exploratory Research studies Research design
 - B) Descriptive and Diagnostic Research studies Research design
 - C) Hypothesis-testing Research studies Research design
 - D) All the above
- 17.** The data required for the research is mainly classified as _____.
- A) Primary data
 - B) Secondary data
 - C) Both the 'A' and 'B'
 - D) None of these
- 18.** The methods of collecting primary data are _____.
- A) Observation method
 - B) Interview method
 - C) Questionnaires
 - D) All the above
- 19.** Interview as a method of primary data collection is of type _____.
- A) Personal interview
 - B) Telephone interview
 - C) Both the 'A' and 'B'
 - D) None of these
- 20.** The major sources of Secondary data collection are _____.
- A) Publications of the central, state and local governments
 - B) Publications of foreign governments, international bodies and subsidiary organisations
 - C) Reports and Publications of associations connected with business and industry, banks, stock exchanges
 - D) All the above

- 21.** Data analysis means the computation of certain indices or measures, searching for patterns of relationship among the data groups includes _____.
- A) Descriptive analysis
 - B) Dispersion analysis
 - C) Relationship analysis
 - D) All the above
- 22.** The full form of APA in research is _____.
- A) American Physics Association
 - B) American Pharmacist Association
 - C) American Pathologists Association
 - D) American Psychological Association
- 23.** The full form of MLA in research is _____.
- A) Marathi Language Association
 - B) Maharashtra Law Association
 - C) Mumbai Language Association
 - D) Modern Language Association
- 24.** Plagiarism in research is _____.
- A) Presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own
 - B) Without their consent
 - C) Without full acknowledgement
 - D) All the above

Rough Work