

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA  
VADODARA

Ph. D. ENTRANCE TEST (PET) – 13<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 2015

Signature of Invigilators

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FACULTY OF  
SOCIAL WORK(10)

Roll. No.

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(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Roll No.

\_\_\_\_\_

(in words)

Maximum Marks: 100

Time: 12.00 noon to 3.00 P.M. (180 Minutes)

**Instruction for the Candidate:**

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of **Fifty (50)** multiple choice type questions. Each Question carries **two (2)** marks.
3. Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). The answer should be a capital letter for the selected option. The answer letter should entirely be contained within the corresponding square.

Correct Method



Wrong Method



OR



4. Your responses to the items for this paper are to be indicated on the ICR Answer Sheet only.
5. Read instructions given inside carefully.
6. Extra page is attached at the end of the Booklet for rough work.
7. You should return the ICR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator at the end of examination and should not carry it with you outside the examination hall.
8. There shall be NO NEGATIVE MARKING.
9. Use of programmable calculator is not allowed. Any electronic equipments/ mobile phone etc. are not allowed in the premise of the examination hall. If found, candidate is liable to be expelled from the examination center.
10. Candidates are allowed to carry Question booklet with them after the examination is over.



## Faculty of Social Work (10)

**Note :** This paper contains **FIFTY(50)** multiple-choice questions. Each Question carries **two (2)** marks.

- 01) A systematic literature review is:
- A) One which starts in your own library, then goes to on-line databases and, finally, to the internet.
  - B) A replicable, scientific and transparent process.
  - C) One which gives equal attention to the principal contributors to the area.
  - D) A responsible, professional process of time-management for research.
- 02) What is a research design?
- A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory.
  - B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods.
  - C) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph.
  - D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.
- 03) If a study is "reliable", this means that:
- A) It was conducted by a reputable researcher who can be trusted.
  - B) The measures devised for concepts are stable on different occasions.
  - C) The findings can be generalized to other social settings.
  - D) The methods are stated clearly enough for the research to be replicated.
- 04) In an experimental design, the dependent variable is:
- A) The one that is not manipulated and in which any changes are observed.
  - B) The one that is manipulated in order to observe any effects on the other.
  - C) A measure of the extent to which personal values affect research.
  - D) An ambiguous concept whose meaning depends on how it is defined.
- 05) What is a cross-sectional design?
- A) A study of one particular section of society, e.g. the middle classes.
  - B) One that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood.
  - C) The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time.
  - D) A comparison of two or more variables over a long period of time.
- 06) 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.
- 07) What is one of the main ethical problems associated with conducting a secondary analysis of qualitative data?
- A) The participants may not have given informed consent to the reuse of their data.
  - B) It involves deceiving respondents about the nature of the research.
  - C) The secondary analyst must adopt a covert role and is at risk of "going native".
  - D) Respondents are likely to experience physical harm as a result of the process.
- 08) A mixed methods approach uses:
- A) A combination of more than one qualitative method in the same study.
  - B) Multi-disciplinary team of researchers.
  - C) Quantitative and qualitative methods in the same study.
  - D) A combination of descriptive and inferential analytic techniques.
- 09) Which one of these is NOT normally associated with quantitative data?
- A) Researchers views of high importance.
  - B) Analysis guided by standardised rules.
  - C) Numbers.
  - D) Analysis begins as data are collected.

- 10) Which one of these is NOT normally associated with qualitative data?
- Images.
  - Words.
  - Narrative.
  - Pie charts.
- 11) Which of these should be most valuable to show a gradual change in behaviour over time?
- Experimental studies.
  - Longitudinal studies.
  - Extrapolations.
  - Snapshot survey.
- 12) If the study is carried out once and represent a snapshot of one point in time, then the study is \_\_\_\_\_
- Time related study.
  - Longitudinal study.
  - Cross sectional study.
  - Case studies.
- 13) "Controlled Group" is a term used in.....
- Survey research.
  - Historical research.
  - Experimental research.
  - Descriptive research.
- 14) Fundamental research reflects the ability to...
- Synthesize new ideas.
  - Expound new principles.
  - Evaluate the existing material concerning research.
  - Study the existing literature regarding various topics.
- 15) The study in which the investigation attempt to trace an effect is known as
- Survey research.
  - Ex-post Facto research.
  - Historical research.
  - Summative research.
- 16) The sequencing in research process is
- Studying existing literature in a field.
  - Generating new theories.
  - Analysis of the findings.
  - Synthesing ideas.
- (I) (II) (III) (IV)
  - (I) (IV) (III) (II)
  - (I) (II) (IV) (III)
  - (I) (IV) (II) (III)
- 17) The author of the book, 'Practice of Social Research- Social Work Perspective' is
- D.K.Lal Das.
  - H.B.Trecker.
  - J. Galtung.
  - Nan Lin.
- 18) Quantitative methods enable one to
- Draw conclusion from studies on the basis of self report questionnaires.
  - Draw conclusion from studies on the basis of the size of cohort.
  - Draw conclusion from studies on the basis of observation of behaviour.
  - Draw conclusion from studies on the basis of statistical inference.
- 19) Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called
- Field study.
  - Survey.
  - Laboratory research.
  - Empirical research.
- 20) Which one the following options is an empirical counter part of a concept?
- Variable.
  - Theory.
  - Hypothesis.
  - Law.
- 21) According to you which one of the following is a correct statement?
- Constructs are empirically grounded theoretical creations.
  - Variables require more generality than concepts.
  - A paradigm answers all important research questions.
  - Explanation is function of a hypothesis.

22) Which one of the following options is a key component of a scientific theory?

- A) A Conceptual Scheme.
- B) An intuitive perception.
- C) Framework of customary practices.
- D) A network of axioms.

23) What does a variable signify?

- A) Subjectivity.
- B) Law.
- C) Measurement.
- D) Theory.

24) Which one of the following answers is correct characterization of a variable?

- A) A system of scientific explanation
- B) A class of facts
- C) A set of universal generalization
- D) Logical grouping of attributes

25) Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answers from the codes given below:

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
I. Conceptualization	1. Contains one independent and one dependent variable.
II. Hypothesis	2. Is a process in which we specify precisely what we will mean when we use the particular term.
III. Sampling Size	3. Means a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population.
IV. Sampling Design	4. Means number of items to be selected from the universe for the research.

The Answer Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
A)	4	2	3	1
B)	2	1	4	3
C)	3	4	1	2
D)	1	3	2	4

26) Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answers from the codes given below:

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
I. Null Hypothesis	1. Those hypotheses which fail to specify the predicted relationship as positive or negative.
II. Directional Hypothesis	2. It results from potential sources of error in our judgment about a presumed relationship.
III. Non-Directional Hypothesis	3. It postulates that the relationships being statistically tested are explained by chance.
IV. Rival Hypothesis	4. It is capable to predict the nature of relationship as positive or negative.

The Answer Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
A)	1	3	2	4
B)	3	4	1	2
C)	2	1	4	3
D)	4	2	3	1

27) From the following jumbled options, identify the correct sequence of steps in drawing a sample design and then select the right answer code.

- I. Size of sample.
- II. Budget Considerations.
- III. Parameters of interest.
- IV. Type of Universe.
- V. Source List.
- VI. Sampling Unit.

Select the answer code:

- A) IV, VI, V, I, III, II
- B) II, I, VI, V, IV, III
- C) V, II, IV, III, I, VI
- D) I, VI, III, II, IV, V

- 28) Which of the following parametric tests of hypothesis is generally used for comparing the mean of a sample to some hypothesized mean for the population in case of large sample - or when population variance is known?
- t-test.
  - $X^2$  test.
  - F-test.
  - Z-test.
- 29) Which of the following is the product of data processing?
- Information.
  - Data.
  - Software programme.
  - System.
- 30) Software instructions intended to satisfy a user's specific processing needs are called
- System software.
  - Process software.
  - Documentation.
  - Application software.
- 31) "SPSS" means
- Social package statistical study.
  - Statistical package in social science.
  - Sun package for statistical study.
  - Statistical package in sun science .
- 32) Median is a process
- The position average, or the point that divides the distribution in half.
  - The position  $3/4$ , or the point that divides the distribution in  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  .
  - The position  $2/3$ , or the point that divided the distribution in  $3/4$ .
  - The position that not at all divides.
- 33) Learning how to write a research report is valuable:
- only if you are going to become a scientist.
  - only if you are going to become an experimental psychologist.
  - only if you are planning to become a writer.
  - for any occupation in which you will have to organize facts, draw logical conclusions, and present those facts and conclusions to others.
- 34) The Method section of your research report should:
- describe everything that you can think of concerning your participants, apparatus, and procedure.
  - provide enough information about your study that the reader could duplicate it in all its essential details.
  - tell what mistakes you made in your pilot study that you eliminated in the actual study.
  - discuss the results of your study.
- 35) The Reference section of your research report should contain a listing of all the references that:
- were cited in the report.
  - you read when preparing to write the report.
  - you believe the readers of your report would find useful.
  - have anything at all to do with the topic of your report.
- 36) If you have two articles to list in your reference section by the same author, you then list them:
- from the oldest to the newest.
  - from the newest to the oldest.
  - alphabetically according to the first word of the journal title.
  - alphabetically according to the first word in the title of the article or book.
- 37) On a graph, the levels of the independent variable are usually represented on the:
- x-axis.
  - y-axis.
  - ordinate.
  - figure caption
- 38) The most powerful software package for Qualitative research is
- ATLAS.ti
  - Zydex
  - Java
  - Excel
- 39) A primary data collection method that involves tracking behaviour over a period of time is called:
- Browsing.
  - Observation.
  - Sampling.
  - Testing.

- 40) Mystery shopping is a form of:
- Questionnaire.
  - Observation.
  - Analysis.
  - postal survey.
- 41) Researcher self-disclosure and the development of rapport with participants are issues particularly associated with which of the following qualitative methods?
- Story completion tasks.
  - Focus groups.
  - Qualitative surveys.
  - Interviews.
- 42) Which of the following qualitative methods reduces the power and control of the researcher?
- Interviews.
  - Qualitative surveys.
  - Focus groups.
  - Story completion tasks.
- 43) Qualitative surveys are particularly useful for?
- Collecting individual views, opinions and experiences.
  - Generating rich, detailed and 'deep' data.
  - Generating unanticipated insights.
  - Collecting data from small samples.
- 44) Which of the following qualitative methods is ideally suited to capturing routine and everyday processes?
- Interviews.
  - Researcher-directed diaries.
  - Story completion tasks.
  - Surveys.
- 45) What are the major design issues in using secondary sources?
- Meaningfulness to participants.
  - Sample and rationale.
  - Size of sample.
  - Realism.
- 46) In a focus group discussion, participants should be encouraged to:
- Talk to each other.
  - Speak whenever they want.
  - Talk only to the moderator.
  - Talk loudly so the audio-recorder can pick up what they say.
- 47) When transcribing interview and focus group data, it's important to:
- Transcribe the data as soon as possible after the interview/focus group.
  - Leave a gap between the interview/focus group and transcribing it.
  - Clean up people's speech.
  - Only transcribe what seems relevant to the research question.
- 48) Qualitative Research gives an .
- Epic perspective.
  - Emic Perspective.
  - Etic perspective.
  - Even perspective.
- 49) Reports present conclusions based on
- Investigation.
  - Intuition.
  - Belief.
  - Impression.
- 50) Research is.....
- Searching again and again.
  - Finding solution to any problem.
  - Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem.
  - Not required for Social Scientist.

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**Rough Work:**