

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY JODHPUR**  
**Ph.D. ENTRANCE TEST 2025-26**  
**SECTION A**  
**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. Whenever a new research problem is being addressed, \_\_\_\_\_ research must be preceded by appropriate \_\_\_\_\_ research.  
A) qualitative; quantitative  
B) observational; experimental  
C) quantitative; qualitative  
D) experimental; observational [ ]
  
2. Which of the tasks below might be conducted by the researcher during the "problem definition" and the "development of an approach to the problem" steps of the research process?  
A) analysis of secondary data  
B) interviews with industry experts  
C) qualitative research  
D) all of these [ ]
  
3. Each phase of the research process is important. If in the first phase of the process the problem is identified, what is done after that but before data is collected?  
A) Determine the solution to the problem, identify relevant information sources and evaluate data collection methods  
B) Determine what information is needed, identify relevant information sources, and evaluate data collection methods  
C) Determine the solution to the problem, determine what information is needed, and identify relevant information sources.  
D) Determine what information is needed, evaluate data collection methods, and analyze the data [ ]
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is an unstructured, exploratory research methodology based on small samples intended to provide insight and understanding of the problem setting.  
A) Primary research  
B) Qualitative research  
C) Secondary research  
D) Quantitative research [ ]
  
5. Syndicated services \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) specialize in one or a few phases of the research project  
B) are research studies conducted for different client firms but in a different way  
C) are companies that collect and sell common pools of data designed to serve information needs shared by several clients  
D) offer a wide variety of research services customized to suit a client's specific needs [ ]

6. A conceptual scheme based on foundational statements called axioms, which are assumed to be true, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) objective evidence
  - B) a theory
  - C) an analytical model
  - D) none of these
- [ ]
7. Which statement about hypotheses is *not* true?
- A) A hypothesis is an unproven statement or proposition about a factor or phenomenon that is of interest to the researcher.
  - B) Hypotheses are declarative and can be tested empirically.
  - C) It is possible to formulate hypotheses in all situations.
  - D) An important role of a hypothesis is to suggest variables to be included in the research design.
- [ ]
8. Research designs may be broadly classified as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- A) exploratory; descriptive
  - B) conclusive; causal
  - C) exploratory; conclusive
  - D) conclusive; descriptive
- [ ]
9. Ethical issues arise if the process of defining the problem and developing an approach is compromised by the personal agendas of the client or the researcher. Which of these statements concerning ethics in research is *not* true?
- A) The client has an obligation to be candid and disclose to the researcher all the relevant information that will enable a proper definition of the research problem.
  - B) The researcher is ethically bound to offer the most expensive set of services to each client.
  - C) The problem definition process is adversely affected when the client has hidden objectives such as gaining a promotion.
  - D) The researcher is ethically bound to define the problem to further the best interest of the client, rather than the interest of the research firm.
- [ ]
10. Which statement is *not* true about research design?
- A) Research design is a framework for conducting the research project.
  - B) Research design specifies the measurement and scaling procedures.
  - C) Research design is undertaken before developing the approach to the problem.
  - D) Research design is undertaken after the research problem is defined.
- [ ]
11. Cross-sectional and longitudinal designs are types of \_\_\_\_\_
- A) causal research
  - B) exploratory research
  - C) descriptive research
  - D) none of these
- [ ]
12. Which of the following statements is *not* true about exploratory research?
- A) It is flexible.
  - B) It is a pre-planned and structured design.
  - C) It is versatile.
  - D) It is often the front end of total research design.
- [ ]

13. Descriptive research is conducted for all the following reasons *except* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to describe the characteristics of relevant groups, such as consumers, employees, organizations, or territories
  - B) to determine the degree to which research variables are associated
  - C) to understand which variables are the cause and which are the effect of a phenomenon
  - D) to determine the citizens' perceptions of a new regulation [ ]
14. The question, "How did the Indian people rate the performance of Finance Minister immediately after the union budget?" would be addressed using a \_\_\_\_\_. However, a \_\_\_\_\_ would be used to address the question, "How did the Indian people change their view of Finance Minister's performance over the past three years?"
- A) longitudinal design; multiple cross-sectional
  - B) cross-sectional design; longitudinal design
  - C) longitudinal; cross-sectional design
  - D) exploratory design; cross-sectional design [ ]
15. Which of the following is *not* a disadvantage of secondary data?
- A) The objectives, nature, and methods used to collect the secondary data may not be appropriate to the present situation.
  - B) Secondary data may be lacking in accuracy.
  - C) Secondary data may be expensive and time consuming.
  - D) Secondary data may not be completely current or dependable. [ ]
16. The conditions that must be satisfied before making causal inferences include all the following *except* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) time order of occurrence of variables
  - B) role of evidence
  - C) concomitant variation
  - D) elimination of other possible factors [ ]
17. When considering \_\_\_\_\_, accumulated evidence from several investigations increases our confidence that a causal relationship exists.
- A) the time order of occurrence of variables
  - B) the role of evidence
  - C) concomitant variation
  - D) the elimination of other possible factors [ ]
18. Which of the following statements is *not* true concerning the time order of occurrence of variables?
- A) In an after-the-fact examination of the situation, we can never confidently rule out all other causal factors.
  - B) The causing event must occur either before or simultaneously with the effect; it cannot occur afterwards.
  - C) An effect cannot be produced by an event that occurs after the effect has taken place.
  - D) It is possible for each event in a relationship to be both a cause and an effect of the other event. [ ]

19. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a measurement scale with five response categories ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree," which requires the respondents to indicate a degree of agreement or disagreement with each of a series of statements related to the stimulus objects.
- A) semantic differential scale
  - B) Likert scale
  - C) continuous rating scale
  - D) Stapel scale
- [ ]
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the extent to which a scale produces consistent results if repeated measurements are made on the characteristic.
- A) Validity
  - B) Generalizability
  - C) Reliability
  - D) None of these
- [ ]
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of validity, sometimes called face validity, that consists of a subjective but systematic evaluation of the representativeness of the content of a scale for the measuring task at hand.
- A) Construct validity
  - B) Content validity
  - C) Criterion validity
  - D) Internal consistency validity
- [ ]
22. Which statement is *not* true regarding the relationship between reliability and validity?
- A) If a measure is perfectly valid, it is also perfectly reliable.
  - B) Unreliability implies invalidity.
  - C) If a measure is perfectly reliable, it is perfectly valid.
  - D) Reliability is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for validity.
- [ ]
23. Which of the following is *not* an objective of a questionnaire?
- A) A questionnaire must translate the information needed into a set of specific questions that the respondents can and will answer.
  - B) A questionnaire must be easy to use.
  - C) A questionnaire must uplift, motivate, and encourage the respondent to become involved in the interview, to cooperate, and to complete the interview.
  - D) A questionnaire should minimize response error.
- [ ]
24. The great weakness of questionnaire design is lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) precision
  - B) accuracy
  - C) theory
  - D) consensus
- [ ]
25. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a single question that attempts to cover two issues.
- A) structured question
  - B) dichotomous question
  - C) double-barreled question
  - D) branching question
- [ ]

26. Which of the following statements is *not* an advantage of unstructured questions?
- A) Unstructured questions are good as first questions on a topic.
  - B) Implicitly, unstructured questions give extra weight to respondents who are more articulate.
  - C) Unstructured questions have a much less biasing influence on response than structured questions.
  - D) Unstructured questions are useful in exploratory research. [ ]
27. Which of the following statements is *not* a disadvantage of structured questions?
- A) Coding and processing of data are much less costly and time consuming.
  - B) Considerable effort is required to design effective multiple-choice questions.
  - C) Showing respondents the list of possible answers produces biased responses.
  - D) It is difficult to obtain information on alternatives not listed. [ ]
28. If the researcher believes that the variable being studied is normally distributed and he finds that its range is from 23 to 83, it would be reasonable to estimate the standard deviation of the variable as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) 10
  - B) 53
  - C) 5.3
  - D) 26.5 [ ]
29. Which of the following statements is correct about implicit alternatives?
- A) Making an implied alternative explicit may increase the percentage of people selecting that alternative.
  - B) When alternatives are close in preference or large in number, the alternatives at the end of the list have a greater chance of being selected.
  - C) The split ballot technique should be used to rotate the order in which a list of alternatives appear.
  - D) All of these are correct. [ ]
30. A representation of the elements of the target population consisting of a list or set of directions for identifying the target population is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) judgmental sample
  - B) sample
  - C) sampling unit
  - D) sampling frame [ ]
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sampling procedure in which each element of the population has a fixed probabilistic chance of being selected for the sample.
- A) Nonprobability sampling
  - B) Probability sampling
  - C) Convenience sampling
  - D) Judgmental sampling [ ]

32. \_\_\_\_\_ does not allow direct generalizations to a specific population, usually because the population is not defined explicitly.
- A) Snowball sampling
  - B) Judgmental sampling
  - C) Convenience sampling
  - D) Simple random sampling
- [ ]
33. All the following statements are true about snowball sampling *except* \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) snowball sampling can result in samples that are very large or spread over large geographic areas, thus increasing the time and cost of data collection
  - B) a major objective of snowball sampling is to estimate characteristics that are rare in the population
  - C) the major advantage of snowball sampling is that it substantially increases the likelihood of locating the desired characteristics in the population
  - D) snowball sampling results in relatively low sampling variance and costs
- [ ]
34. The null hypothesis for ANOVA typically is that all \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) proportions are equal
  - B) means are unequal
  - C) proportions are unequal
  - D) means are equal
- [ ]
35. The major advantage of \_\_\_\_\_ is that it substantially increases the likelihood of locating the desired characteristic in the population.
- A) snowball sampling
  - B) quota sampling
  - C) judgmental sampling
  - D) convenience sampling
- [ ]
36. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a summary description of a fixed characteristic or measure of the target population. It denotes the true value that would be obtained if a census rather than a sample was undertaken.
- A) statistic
  - B) precision level
  - C) finite population correction
  - D) parameter
- [ ]
37. A frequency distribution helps \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) determine how close a sample comes to the null hypothesis
  - B) us to understand how one variable,  $X$ , relates to another variable,  $Y$
  - C) determine if a systematic association exists between two variables
  - D) determine the shape of the empirical distribution of the variable
- [ ]
38. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a summary description of a characteristic or measure of the sample. It is used as an estimate of the population parameter.
- A) statistic
  - B) precision level
  - C) finite population correction
  - D) parameter
- [ ]

39. Suppose a simple random sample of five hospitals is to be drawn from a population of 20 hospitals. There are 15,504 different samples of size 5 that can be drawn. The relative frequency distribution of the values of the mean of these 15,504 different samples would specify the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mean.
- A) sampling distribution
  - B) normal distribution
  - C) confidence interval
  - D) confidence level
- [ ]
40. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the mean or proportion.
- A) standard error
  - B) standardized variate
  - C) variance
  - D) standard deviation
- [ ]
41. \_\_\_\_\_ are appropriate when there is a single measurement of each element in the sample, or there are several measurements of each element but each variable is analyzed in isolation.
- A) Interdependence techniques
  - B) Dependence techniques
  - C) Multivariate techniques
  - D) Univariate techniques
- [ ]
42. \_\_\_\_\_ are statistical techniques that attempt to group data based on underlying similarity, and thus allow for interpretation of the data structures. No distinction is made as to which variables are dependent and which are independent.
- A) Interdependence techniques
  - B) Dependence techniques
  - C) Multivariate techniques
  - D) Univariate techniques
- [ ]
43. A measure of central tendency given as the value above which half of the values fall and below which half of the values fall is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) mean
  - B) median
  - C) mode
  - D) range
- [ ]
44. A statistic that indicates the distribution's dispersion is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) measure of variability
  - B) measure of shape
  - C) measure of occasion
  - D) measure of location
- [ ]

45. Which statement is *not* correct about the null hypothesis?  
A) It is always the hypothesis tested.  
B) Accepting the null hypothesis will lead to some changes in opinions or action.  
C) It can never be accepted based on a single statistical test.  
D) In research, the null hypothesis is formulated in such a way that rejection leads to the acceptance of the desired conclusion. [ ]
46. Also known as beta error, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the sample results lead to the nonrejection of a null hypothesis that is in fact false.  
A) Type I error  
B) Two-tailed error  
C) Type II error  
D) one-tailed error [ ]
47. If one is studying the salaries of students passing out from a particular Management Institute, the most appropriate indicator to look at would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Average  
B) Mode  
C) Standard Deviation  
D) Median [ ]
48. \_\_\_\_\_ are hypothesis testing procedures that assume that the variables of interest are measured on at least an interval scale.  
A) Parameter tests  
B) Parametric tests  
C) Nonparametric tests  
D) None of these [ ]
49. A statistical technique for examining the differences among means for two or more populations is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) chi-square  
B) analysis of variance (ANOVA)  
C) cross-tabulation  
D) independent samples t test [ ]
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is a state of very high intercorrelations among independent variables.  
A) Hypercollinearity  
B) Partial collinearity  
C) Multicollinearity  
D) Variable collinearity [ ]

**END OF SECTION A**