

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

SOCIAL WORK

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part I

1. The correlation co-efficient tends to lie between _____.
(a) 0 to + 1. (b) + 1 to + 2.
(c) 0 to - 1. (d) - 1 to + 1.
2. The points of scatter plots will seem randomly distributed among the quadrants when little _____ exists between the variables.
(a) Difference. (b) Correlation.
(c) Regression. (d) Association.
3. Research and Development become the index of development of the country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement ?
(a) R and D targets human development.
(b) R and D can enhance people's standard of living in the country.
(c) R and D reflects the actual economic and social conditions being prevailed in the country.
(d) All the above.
4. What are the conditions in which Type-I error occurs ?
(a) The null hypotheses get accepted even if it is false.
(b) The null hypotheses get rejected even if it is true.
(c) Both the null hypotheses as well as alternative hypotheses are rejected.
(d) None of the above.
5. In _____ Participation, people is being told what is going to happen or what has already happened.
(a) Passive participation. (b) Functional Participation.
(c) Interactive participation. (d) Self-Mobilisation.
6. Which is not a technique of interviewing ?
(a) Exploring. (b) Intimidating.
(c) Topical shift. (d) Generalization.

Turn over

7. f-test was designed by _____.
- (a) R.A. Fisher. (b) Karl Pearson.
(c) Karl Popper. (d) Francis Galton.
8. The Kappa statistic :
- (a) Is a measure of inter-judge validity.
(b) Compares the level of agreement between two judges against what might have been predicted by chance.
(c) Ranges from 0 to + 1.
(d) Is acceptable above a score of 0.5.
9. Mean difference is also called as :
- (a) Standard error. (b) Variance.
(c) Co-efficient. (d) Correlation.
10. The extent of difference between population parameters and the sample statistic is called :
- (a) Sampling error. (b) Statistic.
(c) Sampling bias. (d) None of the above.
11. The types of sampling that insures inclusion of diverse elements of the population in the sample and make sure that these diverse elements take into account the proportions in which they occur in the population :
- (a) Accidental Sampling. (b) Quota Sampling.
(c) Purposive sampling. (d) Snowball Sampling.
12. A Research scholar found that the value of 't' is significant through statistical analysis which of the following decisions is/are warranted based on the hypothesis ?
- (i) The null hypothesis should be accepted.
(ii) The null hypothesis should be rejected.
(iii) The research hypothesis should be accepted.
(iv) The research hypothesis should be rejected.
- (a) (i) and (ii). (b) (ii) and (iii).
(c) (i) and (iv). (d) (ii) and (iv).

13. The method of exploring and analysing the life of a social unity, be it a person a family, an institution or a community is known as _____.
- (a) Focus group discussion. (b) Interview.
(c) Case study. (d) Observation.
14. The partially ordered scale falls between :
- (a) Nominal and Ordinal. (b) Ordinal and Interval.
(c) Interval and Ratio. (d) Nominal and Interval.
15. The positional average that divides a distribution into two equal parts is _____.
- (a) Mean. (b) Median.
(c) Mode. (d) Range.
16. The correlation between any two out of multiple variables whole the remaining variables are held constant is considered as _____.
- (a) Inverse correlation. (b) Non-linear correlation.
(c) Linear correlation. (d) Partial correlation.
17. What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis ?
- (a) Association among variables. (b) Difference among variables.
(c) Regression among variables. (d) Variations among variables.
18. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research ?
- (a) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
(b) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
(c) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
(d) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
19. How is Random Sampling helpful ?
- (a) Reasonably accurate. (b) An economical method of data collection.
(c) Free from personal biases. (d) All of the above.

20. To predict the value of the dependent variable for a new case based on the knowledge of one or more independent variables, we would use :
- (a) Regression analysis.
 - (b) Correlation analysis.
 - (c) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
 - (d) One-way analysis of variance
21. Which of the following statements are true ?
- (a) The larger the sample size, the larger the confidence interval.
 - (b) The smaller the sample size, the greater the sampling error.
 - (c) The more categories being measured, the smaller the sample size.
 - (d) A confidence level of 95 percent is always sufficient.
22. The significance level :
- (a) Is set after a statistical test is conducted.
 - (b) Is always set at 0.05.
 - (c) Results in a p-value.
 - (d) Measures the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis.
23. A research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study ?
- (a) Descriptive survey method.
 - (b) Historical method.
 - (c) Ex-post facto method.
 - (d) Experimental method.
24. What is a 'grand theory' ?
- (a) One that was proposed by one of the major theorists in the sociological tradition.
 - (b) One that is highly abstract and makes broad generalizations about the social world.
 - (c) An intermediate level explanation of observed regularities.
 - (d) A particularly satisfactory theory that makes the researcher feel happy.
25. Which of the following is a good research question ?
- (a) To produce a report on student job searching behaviours.
 - (b) To identify the relationship between self-efficacy and student job searching behaviours.
 - (c) Students with higher levels of self-efficacy will demonstrate more active job searching behaviours.
 - (d) Do students with high levels of self-efficacy demonstrate more active job searching behaviours ?

26. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priory required ?
- (a) Developing a research design.
 - (b) Formulating a research question.
 - (c) Deciding about the data analysis procedure.
 - (d) Formulating a research hypothesis.
27. When one variable increases or decreases and other changes in the same direction, the relation is _____.
- (a) Positive.
 - (b) Negative.
 - (c) Inverse.
 - (d) Zero.
28. Inter-quartile range is the difference between the values of _____.
- (a) First and fourth quartiles.
 - (b) First and third quartiles.
 - (c) First and second quartiles.
 - (d) Second and fourth quartiles.
29. _____ does not involve the physical presence of the observer, and the recording is done by mechanical, photographic or electronic devices :
- (a) Non-participant observation.
 - (b) Controlled observation.
 - (c) Indirect observation.
 - (d) Uncontrolled observation.
30. The errors which arise because of studying only a part of the total population are called _____.
- (a) Sampling Biases.
 - (b) Sampling Error.
 - (c) Non-sampling Error.
 - (d) Non-sampling Biases.
31. Which of the following is not a partition value :
- (a) Decile.
 - (b) Quartile.
 - (c) Percentile.
 - (d) Range.
32. In an experimental hypothesis-testing research when a group is exposed to usual conditions, it is termed as _____.
- (a) Experimental group.
 - (b) Control group.
 - (c) Treatment group.
 - (d) Un-controlled group.

33. Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variables are termed as _____.
- (a) Confounded Variable. (b) External Variable.
(c) Experimental Variable. (d) Extraneous Variable.
34. _____ scales have an absolute or true zero of measurement.
- (a) Nominal. (b) Ordinal.
(c) Ratio. (d) Interval.
35. When interpreting a correlation co-efficient expressing the relationship between two variables, it is important not to :
- (a) Assume causality.
(b) Measure the values for X and Y independently.
(c) Choose X and Y values that are normally distributed.
(d) Check the direction of the relationship.
36. Venn diagram is one of the most commonly used method in :
- (a) Institutional appraisal. (b) Governmental appraisal.
(c) Non-Governmental appraisal. (d) Participatory rural appraisal.
37. The degree to which an instrument really measures what it intends to measure is called ?
- (a) Construct. (b) Reliability.
(c) Validity. (d) All the above.
38. The values of mean, median and mode are same in the case of :
- (a) Normal distribution. (b) Skewed distribution.
(c) Binomial distribution. (d) Abnormal distribution.
39. In order to find the degree of relationships, we have to use a statistical test called :
- (a) t-test. (b) Anova.
(c) Chi-square test. (d) Pearson's correlation.

40. Operationalization of Variables' in social work research means :
- (a) Making the variables simple enough to understand.
 - (b) Making the variables measurable.
 - (c) Arranging the variables in a logical order.
 - (d) Making the variables fit for research.
41. Which of the following statement is correct ?
- (a) Reliability ensures validity.
 - (b) Validity ensures reliability.
 - (c) Reliability does not depend on objectivity.
 - (d) Reliability and validity are independent of each other.
42. The average of difference of the values of items from some average of the series is known as :
- (a) Standard deviation.
 - (b) Mean deviation.
 - (c) Range.
 - (d) Geometric mean.
43. The set of variables which deals with qualitative aspect of a phenomenon or a concept, which can be given number names without meaning it or any symbol to distinguish a class of things from another class is referred as _____.
- (a) Discrete.
 - (b) Continuous.
 - (c) Extraneous.
 - (d) Attributes.
44. _____ refers to the aggregate of objects or persons within a definite space.
- (a) Census.
 - (b) Sample.
 - (c) Population.
 - (d) Stratum.
45. A scatter diagram showing plotted points on an upward straight line denotes _____.
- (a) Positive correlation between x and y.
 - (b) Zero correlation.
 - (c) Perfect positive correlation between x and y.
 - (d) Negative correlation between x and y.
46. Covariance can take any value from :
- (a) -1 to $+1$.
 - (b) 0 to 1 .
 - (c) -1 to $+\infty$.
 - (d) $-\infty$ to $+\infty$.

47. A long essay on a single piece of work is called :
- (a) Research report.
 - (b) Monograph.
 - (c) Dissertation.
 - (d) Book.
48. The Kappa statistic :
- (a) Is a measure of inter-judge validity.
 - (b) Compares the level of agreement between two judges against what might have been predicted by chance.
 - (c) Ranges from 0 to + 1.
 - (d) Is acceptable above a score of 0.5.
49. When interpreting a correlation co-efficient expressing the relationship between two variables, it is important not to :
- (a) Assume causality.
 - (b) Measure the values for X and Y independently.
 - (c) Choose X and Y values that are normally distributed.
 - (d) Check the direction of the relationship.
50. Venn diagram is one of the most commonly used method in :
- (a) Institutional appraisal.
 - (b) Governmental appraisal.
 - (c) Non-Governmental appraisal.
 - (d) Participatory rural appraisal.

(50 × 1 = 50 marks)

Part B

Answer any five questions from the following.

1. Describe the types of research design
2. Discuss the importance of Ethical Consideration in Social Work Profession.
3. Find out the essentials of research report.
4. Highlight scope of the social work research.
5. What do you mean by operational definition ? How it is used in social work research ?
6. Highlight the importance of review of literature in social science research.
7. Find out the merits and demerits of sampling techniques.
8. Elaborate the ethnography research.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)