

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. What is research primarily aimed at ?
 - (a) Creating knowledge
 - (b) Gathering opinions
 - (c) Writing reports
 - (d) Publishing articles
2. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of research ?
 - (a) Systematic
 - (b) Objective
 - (c) Random
 - (d) Empirical
3. What type of research explores new ideas ?
 - (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Causal
 - (c) Exploratory
 - (d) Historical
4. In research, the variables are :
 - (a) Unchanging factors
 - (b) Elements that can change
 - (c) Outcomes of studies
 - (d) None of these
5. What is the purpose of a literature review ?
 - (a) To collect data
 - (b) To write articles
 - (c) To conduct experiments
 - (d) To summarize existing knowledge

6. Which research design describes characteristics of a population ?
- (a) Causal
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Experimental
 - (d) Exploratory
7. Which sampling method ensures every member has an equal chance of being selected ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Convenience sampling
 - (d) Quota sampling
8. Qualitative research primarily focuses on :
- (a) Numbers
 - (b) Meanings
 - (c) Experiments
 - (d) Statistical analysis
9. What does intellectual honesty in research involve ?
- (a) Ignoring conflicts of interest
 - (b) Falsifying data
 - (c) Accurate reporting of findings
 - (d) Plagiarism
10. What is plagiarism ?
- (a) Incorrect citation
 - (b) Using someone else's work without credit
 - (c) Misreporting data
 - (d) None of the above

11. Which format is commonly used for referencing in the social sciences ?
- (a) APA (b) MLA
(c) Chicago (d) Harvard
12. What is the impact factor ?
- (a) A measure of research quality
(b) A type of statistical analysis
(c) A research methodology
(d) A publication process
13. Conflicts of interest should be :
- (a) Ignored (b) Disclosed
(c) Celebrated (d) Hidden
14. What is the purpose of ethics in research ?
- (a) To enhance publicity (b) To increase funding
(c) To ensure fair practices (d) None of these
15. Which of the following is a primary data source ?
- (a) Online articles
(b) Surveys conducted by the researcher
(c) Literature reviews
(d) Historical records
16. What does a research proposal outline ?
- (a) The final results (b) The publication strategy
(c) The funding sources (d) The research plan

17. What is the significance of a hypothesis in research ?
- (a) It provides a conclusion
 - (b) It offers a tentative explanation
 - (c) It summarizes the research
 - (d) It defines the methodology
18. Which method is most likely to introduce bias in research ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Convenience sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
19. In hypothesis testing, a type I error occurs when :
- (a) the null hypothesis is rejected when it is true
 - (b) the null hypothesis is accepted when it is false
 - (c) data is misinterpreted
 - (d) a sample is biased
20. Which type of sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Cluster sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
21. Which research design involves repeated observations over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Longitudinal
 - (d) Descriptive

22. What is the primary role of concepts in theory development ?
- (a) To provide statistical measures
 - (b) To form the foundation of hypotheses
 - (c) To manipulate variables
 - (d) To summarize findings
23. What is the purpose of peer review ?
- (a) To promote research
 - (b) To validate research quality
 - (c) To increase publication rates
 - (d) None of the above
24. In the context of research, what does FFP stand for ?
- (a) Findings, Framework, Propositions
 - (b) Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism
 - (c) Facts, Figures, Proposals
 - (d) None of the above
25. What is the main advantage of using ICT in research ?
- (a) Improved communication
 - (b) Enhanced data collection
 - (c) Greater accessibility to resources
 - (d) All of the above

26. Which research design is best for historical studies ?
- (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Longitudinal
 - (d) Historical
27. What does the term "impact factor" measure ?
- (a) The quality of research
 - (b) The citation frequency of journals
 - (c) The number of authors
 - (d) The funding received
28. What is a common challenge of secondary data analysis ?
- (a) Lack of data
 - (b) Data relevance and accuracy
 - (c) Data collection methods
 - (d) None of these
29. What does a control variable do in an experiment ?
- (a) Introduces bias
 - (b) Influences the outcome
 - (c) Remains constant to isolate effects
 - (d) Alters the hypothesis
30. Which of the following represents a methodological approach to studying behavior over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional study
 - (b) Longitudinal study
 - (c) Experimental study
 - (d) Case study

31. What is the term for the manipulation of data to fit a desired outcome ?
- (a) Falsification (b) Fabrication
(c) Misrepresentation (d) Citation error
32. What is the main purpose of citation in research ?
- (a) To reduce plagiarism
(b) To summarize findings
(c) To confuse readers
(d) To support arguments and provide sources
33. Which of the following is *not* a method for ensuring research integrity ?
- (a) Peer review (b) Data fabrication
(c) Transparent reporting (d) Open-access publishing
34. What is a key factor in selecting a research method ?
- (a) Personal preference (b) Availability of funding
(c) Research objectives (d) None of the above
35. What is the purpose of a pilot study ?
- (a) To test feasibility and methodology
(b) To collect final data
(c) To publish results
(d) To conduct a comprehensive review

36. What does reliability refer to in research ?
- (a) The accuracy of the results
 - (b) The consistency of measurement
 - (c) The validity of the findings
 - (d) The ethical standards applied
37. Which of the following represents an ethical principle in research involving human subjects ?
- (a) Confidentiality
 - (b) Coercion
 - (c) Misinformation
 - (d) Data fabrication
38. Which of the following is essential for ensuring the validity of research findings ?
- (a) Randomization
 - (b) Sample size
 - (c) Methodological rigor
 - (d) All of these
39. What does a researcher's conflicts of interest typically involve ?
- (a) Personal relationships that could bias results
 - (b) Financial interests related to the research
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
40. What does triangulation in research refer to ?
- (a) Using multiple methods or sources to study a phenomenon
 - (b) Relying on a single method for data collection
 - (c) Testing a hypothesis
 - (d) Conducting a meta-analysis

41. In research ethics, informed consent refers to :
- (a) Collecting data without participant knowledge
 - (b) Participants being aware of the study's purpose
 - (c) Ensuring funding is available
 - (d) None of the above
42. Which type of research is best for understanding cultural phenomena ?
- (a) Experimental
 - (b) Quantitative
 - (c) Ethnographic
 - (d) Longitudinal
43. What is the purpose of stratified sampling ?
- (a) To select participants randomly
 - (b) To ensure representation of subgroups
 - (c) To simplify data collection
 - (d) To reduce bias
44. What does a citation database provide ?
- (a) Original research articles
 - (b) References for academic writing
 - (c) Funding sources for research
 - (d) Experimental data
45. What is the main goal of publication ethics ?
- (a) To promote fair practices in publishing
 - (b) To increase the number of publications
 - (c) To reduce the time to publication
 - (d) None of the above

46. Quantitative research is characterized by :
- (a) Subjective analysis
 - (b) Objective measurement
 - (c) Case studies
 - (d) Thematic analysis
47. Which of the following databases is used for indexing research articles ?
- (a) Google Scholar
 - (b) JSTOR
 - (c) PubMed
 - (d) All of these
48. Which of the following is a key component of a reference entry ?
- (a) Author's name
 - (b) Year of publication
 - (c) Title of the work
 - (d) All of these
49. Open-access publishing allows :
- (a) Restricted access to articles
 - (b) Free access to published research
 - (c) Only paid subscriptions
 - (d) Limited distribution
50. In hypothesis testing, a null hypothesis typically states :
- (a) No effect or no difference
 - (b) There is a relationship
 - (c) Data is unreliable
 - (d) The study is biased

ECONOMICS

51. Given a dataset with a sample mean of 50, sample standard deviation of 10, and sample size of 25, what is the 95% confidence interval for the population mean ?
- (a) (46.08, 53.92) (b) (47.92, 52.08)
(c) (48.04, 51.96) (d) (45.36, 54.64)
52. If the correlation coefficient between variables X and Y is 0.8 and the standard deviation of X is 12 while that of Y is 15, what is the covariance between X and Y ?
- (a) 100 (b) 120
(c) 144 (d) 180
53. If the probability that an object dropped from a certain height will strike the ground is 80 percent and if 12 objects are dropped from the same place, find the mean and variance :
- (a) 9.6, 1.92 (b) 8.6, 1.92
(c) 9.6, 1.82 (d) 8.6, 1.82
54. Which of the following distributions is appropriate for modelling the number of accidents occurring at a factory within a given month ? Assume the events occur independently :
- (a) Binomial Distribution (b) Poisson Distribution
(c) Normal Distribution (d) Exponential Distribution

55. A test for homogeneity of variances among multiple samples is called :
- (a) Levene's Test
 - (b) T-test
 - (c) Chi-square Test
 - (d) F-test
56. If the calculated t-value in a hypothesis test is 2.85 and the critical t-value at a 5% significance level is 2.35, what conclusion can be made ?
- (a) Reject the null hypothesis
 - (b) Fail to reject the null hypothesis
 - (c) Accept the null hypothesis
 - (d) No conclusion can be drawn
57. Which of the following is a method used to reduce Type II error in hypothesis testing ?
- (a) Increase the significance level (α)
 - (b) Increase the sample size
 - (c) Decrease the sample size
 - (d) Increase the p-value threshold
58. Which of the following is *true* if the kurtosis of a distribution is less than 3 ?
- (a) The distribution is leptokurtic
 - (b) The distribution is mesokurtic
 - (c) The distribution is platykurtic
 - (d) The distribution is symmetric

- P.T.O.

63. For a dataset with $n = 50$ observations, the R-squared value is 0.75, and the total sum of squares (TSS) is 200. What is the residual sum of squares (RSS) ?
- (a) 150 (b) 50
(c) 100 (d) 200
64. What is the purpose of including lagged dependent variables as regressors in a model ?
- (a) To correct for multicollinearity
(b) To reduce standard errors
(c) To capture dynamic relationships
(d) To improve heteroscedasticity
65. Which test can be used to check for structural breaks in a time series ?
- (a) Chow Test (b) Breusch-Pagan Test
(c) Jarque-Bera Test (d) Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
66. For a CES (Constant Elasticity of Substitution) production function, the elasticity of substitution σ is defined as the percentage change in the ratio of input quantities for a given percentage change in the ratio of their marginal products. If $\sigma = 1$, which of the following is *true* ?
- (a) The production function is Cobb-Douglas.
(b) The production function exhibits constant returns to scale.
(c) The production function is a linear function.
(d) The elasticity of marginal product is zero.

67. The demand function for an environmental good is given as $Q_d = 50 - 2P$, where P is the price. If the current price is 10, what is the consumer surplus ?
- (a) 400
 - (b) 600
 - (c) 800
 - (d) 1000
68. Which of the following policies can lead to a 'double dividend' by improving both environmental quality and economic efficiency ?
- (a) Tradable pollution permits
 - (b) Environmental subsidies
 - (c) Environmental taxes
 - (d) Command and control regulation
69. The optimal level of pollution is achieved when :
- (a) Marginal social benefit of pollution equals marginal social cost
 - (b) Total social benefit equals total social cost
 - (c) Private cost equals social cost
 - (d) Marginal private benefit equals marginal private cost

70. Match the following - Environmental Economics Concepts and their definitions :

Column A	Column B
Environmental Economics Concepts	Definitions
1. Pigouvian Tax	A. Situation where individuals acting in their own self-interest deplete a shared resource.
2. Tragedy of the Commons	B. A market-based approach that sets a limit on emissions and allows trading of permits.
3. Externality	C. A tax imposed on activities that generate negative externalities to correct market outcomes.
4. Cap-and-Trade System	D. A cost or benefit arising from an activity that affects a third party not directly involved in the activity.

Codes :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B | (b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A |
| (c) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B | (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C |

71. Which of the following is the primary reason for a divergence between private and social costs in the context of environmental pollution ?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Presence of externalities | (b) Lack of market demand |
| (c) Government intervention | (d) Technological advancements |

72. The Coase theorem states that :

- (a) Government intervention is necessary to address externalities
- (b) Free markets can resolve externalities if transaction costs are zero and property rights are well-defined
- (c) Environmental subsidies are the most effective way to internalize externalities
- (d) Pigouvian taxes always lead to a socially optimal outcome

73. The problem relating to burden of public debt has been dealt by :

- I. A. P. Learner
- II. E. D. Domar
- III. A. C. Pigou
- IV. A. H. Henson

Codes :

- (a) I and II are correct.
- (b) II and III are correct.
- (c) I and IV are correct.
- (d) II and III are correct.

74. A tax imposed on a commodity according to its weight, size or measurement is called :

- (a) Advalorem tax
- (b) Specific tax
- (c) Single tax
- (d) Double taxation

75. Displacement effect explained in Peacock-Wiseman hypothesis implies :

- (a) An upward displacement of public expenditure according to higher economic growth.
- (b) The movement from older level of public expenditure and taxation to a newer and higher level.
- (c) Public expenditure increases at steady rate and reaches higher level.
- (d) Government undertakes more and more newer activities and hence public expenditure rises steeply upwards.

76. The most important characteristic of a federation is :

- (a) Perfect match between the functions and resources of the Central and State Governments
- (b) Non-correspondence between the functions and resources of the Central and States Governments.
- (c) Centre's supremacy over the States
- (d) None of the above

77. A public good is :

- (i) Non-excludable in nature.
- (ii) Non-rival in consumption.
- (iii) Excludable in nature.
- (iv) A good that public must possess.

Select the correct answer given below :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Both (i) and (ii) | (b) Only (iii) |
| (c) Both (iii) and (iv) | (d) Only (iv) |

78. In case of budget, when the deficits are covered through taxes, that budget is called :
- (a) Unbalanced budget
 - (b) Surplus budget
 - (c) Balanced budget
 - (d) None of the above
79. Which one of the following growth models takes technology as exogenous variable ?
- (a) Solow model
 - (b) Robinson model
 - (c) Lucas model
 - (d) Todaro model
80. Fei-Ranis's theory of economic development is based on :
- (a) Dualistic approach to development
 - (b) Presence of disguised unemployment
 - (c) Importance of agricultural development
 - (d) All of the above
81. The basic rationale of the theory of 'Big-Push' is based upon the idea of throw :
- (a) Size of population
 - (b) External economies.
 - (c) Internal economies
 - (d) None of the above

82. The unbalanced growth model was propounded first by :

- (A) Albert O. Hirschman.
- (B) H.S. Singer and Raul Prebisch
- (C) Kindelberger Nurkse and Ragnar
- (D) W.W. Rostow and Paul Streeten

Codes :

- (a) (A) and (B) (b) (A) and (C)
(c) (A) and (D) (d) (A)

83. Which of the following indicators is *not* used to calculate Human Development Index (HDI) ?

- (a) Life Expectancy (b) Education
- (c) Per Capital Income (d) Social Inequality

84. The paradox that growth can make a country worse off is termed as :

- (a) Rybezinsky theorem (b) Immiserising growth
(c) Triffin dilemma (d) Leontief's paradox

85. A deficit in Balance of payment can be corrected by :

- (a) An increase in interest rate
- (b) A decrease in interest rate
- (c) Discouraging capital inflows
- (d) Restricting remittances

86. The relative strength and elasticity of demand of the two trading countries for each other's product in terms of their own products is known as :
- (a) Comparative advantage
 - (b) Reciprocal demand
 - (c) Cost advantage
 - (d) Mercantilism
87. Which theory considers bullion as a part of the international trade ?
- (a) Modern theory of trade
 - (b) Factor equalization theorem
 - (c) Comparative cost advantage theory
 - (d) Mercantilism.
88. India's economic planning cannot be said to be :
- (a) Indicative
 - (b) Imperative
 - (c) Limited
 - (d) Democratic
89. What is crude Literacy rate ?
- (a) Number of illiterate persons to total populations
 - (b) Number of graduate peoples to total population
 - (c) Number of literate persons to total population.
 - (d) None of the above

90. Which of the mentioned properties is applied by the Indian Banks as a fundamental benchmark to calculate the Indian currency loans and credits ?
- (a) Rate of interest of Bank
 - (b) Rate of interest according to the base
 - (c) The rate of MCLR
 - (d) The interest according to the repo
91. The practice of charging each consumer the reservation price is called :
- (a) Perfect price discrimination
 - (b) Intertemporal price discrimination
 - (c) Peak loading price
 - (d) Second degree price discrimination.
92. Which of the following statements about consumer's surplus and producer surplus is *True* ?
- (a) Consumer's Surplus is equal to the area under the demand curve.
 - (b) Producer's Surplus is equal to the area under the supply curve.
 - (c) Both Consumer's and Producer's surplus are equal to the price multiplied by quantity.
 - (d) None of the above
93. As long as the substitution effect dominates the income effect, the labour supply curve is :
- (a) Negatively sloped
 - (b) Positively Sloped
 - (c) Bend backward
 - (d) Shifting towards left

94. The equilibrium in a market is incomplete with increasing returns to scale only in the case of :
- (a) Imperfectly competitive market
 - (b) Monopolistic market
 - (c) Perfectly competitive market
 - (d) None of the above
95. The permanent income hypothesis is consistent with cross-section and time-series data because :
- (a) Higher-income households are savers since their current income includes positive transitory components.
 - (b) Higher-income households are savers since their current income includes negative transitory components.
 - (c) Lower-income households are savers since their current income includes negative transitory components.
 - (d) Lower-income households are savers since their current income includes positive transitory components.
96. For particular high values of marginal propensity to consume and the accelerator coefficient, explosive non-oscillatory cycles will occur in the model of the business cycles propounded by :
- (a) Paul A. Samuelson
 - (b) J. R. Hicks
 - (c) Nicholas Kaldor
 - (d) All of the above

97. A. W. Phillips' wage-inflation unemployment trade-off is based on :
- (a) Static expectations hypothesis
 - (b) Adaptive expectations hypothesis
 - (c) Extrapolative expectations hypothesis
 - (d) Rational expectations hypothesis
98. For an inferior goods, income consumption curve and Engles curves are :
- (a) Positively sloped
 - (b) Negatively sloped
 - (c) The same
 - (d) Income consumption curve positively sloped.
99. The doctrine of excess capacity in the long run not associated with which of the following ?
- (a) Monopoly
 - (b) Oligopoly
 - (c) Prefect Competition
 - (d) Monopolistic competition
100. If the $MRTS_{LK}$ equal 2, then the MP_K/MP_L is :
- (a) 2
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 1/2
 - (d) 4