

Booklet Serial No.

**Maulana Azad National Urdu University
PhD (Comparative Studies) Entrance Test 2023
Question Paper cum Answer Script**

Signature Invigilator

For Office Use

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

**Time: 2hrs
Maximum Marks: 70**

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PhD (Comparative Studies) Entrance Test 2023
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. Candidate should write their Hall Ticket number and OMR number on the space provided above. Candidate should not write their Hall Ticket number and OMR at any other place.
2. This booklet contains (8) pages. The Candidate should check the booklet before taking the Test. In case of any discrepancy a new booklet may be provided by the Invigilator. 8 Pages booklet will be provided for answers separately.
3. The question booklet contains Part (A & B). In Part A there is 50 Multiple Choice Questions. For each question there are four options. The candidate is required to choose the correct answer and darken the circle with blue / black ballpoint pen in the OMR sheet against the corresponding answer. Each question carries 1 mark. Part (B) contains (4) Descriptive Questions. Each question carries 5 marks
4. The candidate will get one mark each for each correct reply in the OMR sheet. If the candidate does not bubble the correct answer against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet, they will not get marks.
5. If the candidate bubbles more than one circle in OMR Sheet for any question, marks shall not be awarded for the question.
6. There are no Negative marks.
7. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet.

Part A
Section -1 (Research Methodology)

1. What is the purpose of conducting a literature review in research?
(A) To identify research gaps (B) To collect primary data
(C) To establish causation (D) To summarize research findings
2. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?
(A) Emphasizes statistical analysis
(B) Focuses on numerical data
(C) Seeks to understand meanings and experiences
(D) Relies on large sample sizes
3. What is the appropriate sampling technique for selecting a representative sample in quantitative research?
(A) Convenience sampling (B) Purposive sampling
(C) Random sampling (D) Snowball sampling
4. Which of the following research designs involves manipulating variables to establish cause and effect relationships?
(A) Descriptive design (B) Correlational design
(C) Experimental design (D) Observational design
5. What is the purpose of a research hypothesis?
(A) To summarize research findings
(B) To provide a tentative explanation for observed phenomena
(C) To collect primary data
(D) To establish research objectives
6. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?
(A) Variance (B) Standard deviation
(C) Median (D) Range
7. What is the purpose of conducting interviews in research?
(A) To collect primary data (B) To establish causal relationships
(C) To review existing literature (D) To summarize research findings
8. Which of the following is an example of a primary data source?
(A) Research article (B) Survey questionnaire
(C) Textbook (D) Literature review
9. Which of the following is a step in the research process that occurs after data collection?
(A) Data analysis (B) Literature review
(C) Research design (D) Hypothesis formulation

10. What is the purpose of conducting a pilot study?
(A) To test research instruments and procedures (B) To analyze research data
(C) To recruit research participants (D) To finalize research objectives
11. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-defined research question?
(A) It is broad and open-ended
(B) It lacks clarity and specificity
(C) It is focused and specific
(D) It is unrelated to existing literature
12. What is the main purpose of research methodology?
(A) To collect data (B) To analyze data
(C) To establish research objectives (D) To determine the research design
13. Which of the following is NOT a type of research design?
(A) Experimental design (B) Descriptive design
(C) Correlational design (D) Analytical design
14. What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative research?
(A) Qualitative research focuses on numbers, while quantitative research focuses on narratives.
(B) Qualitative research emphasizes subjective experiences, while quantitative research relies on numerical data.
(C) Qualitative research uses statistical analysis, while quantitative research relies on narrative analysis.
(D) Qualitative research is used for exploratory studies, while quantitative research is used for confirmatory studies.
15. Which of the following is a primary data collection method?
(A) Literature review (B) Observational study
(C) Meta-analysis (D) Secondary data analysis
16. What is the purpose of random sampling in research?
(A) To ensure representative selection of participants
(B) To exclude certain participants from the study
(C) To match participants based on specific characteristics
(D) To select participants conveniently
17. What is the purpose of data analysis in research?
(A) To collect primary data (B) To establish causal relationships
(C) To summarize research findings (D) To determine the research design
18. What is the purpose of ethical considerations in research?
(A) To protect the rights and well-being of research participants
(B) To establish research objectives
(C) To determine the research design
(D) To collect primary data

19. Which of the following is NOT a primary research method?
 (A) Surveys (B) Interviews
 (C) Literature review (D) Experiments
20. Which of the following is an example of a quantitative research design?
 (A) Case study (B) Ethnography
 (C) Experimental study (D) Phenomenological study
21. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of qualitative research?
 (A) Focuses on subjective experiences (B) Uses statistical analysis
 (C) Seeks in-depth understanding (D) Emphasizes context and meaning
22. What is the purpose of a pilot study in research?
 (A) To test the research hypothesis (B) To collect preliminary data
 (C) To establish causal relationships (D) To recruit research participants
23. Which of the following is an example of a non-probability sampling technique?
 (A) Simple random sampling (B) Stratified sampling
 (C) Convenience sampling (D) Cluster sampling
24. What is the dependent variable in an experimental study?
 (A) The variable manipulated by the researcher
 (B) The variable used to measure the effect of the independent variable
 (C) The control variable
 (D) The extraneous variable
25. What is the purpose of a research proposal?
 (A) To summarize the research findings
 (B) To outline the research design and methodology
 (C) To report the results of the study
 (D) To review the literature on the research topic

Section -II (Subject Concerned) Comparative Studies

26. Assertion: Comparative literature explores the connections between literary works from different cultures.
 Reasoning: By studying literature from various cultures, we gain insights into universal themes and human experiences.
 (A) Both the assertion and reasoning are true, and the reasoning is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (B) Both the assertion and reasoning are true, but the reasoning is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (C) The assertion is true, but the reasoning is false.
 (D) The assertion is false, but the reasoning is true.

27. Who is the author of the Urdu novel *Aag Ka Darya*?
 (A) Quratulain Haider (B) Manto
 (C) Ismat Chughtai (D) Faiz Ahmed Faiz
28. Who is the author of the epic poem *Shahnameh*?
 (A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Mirza Ghalib
 (C) Firdausi (D) Saadi Shirazi
29. Match the following authors with corresponding literary movements:
 (Authors) (Literary Movements)
 (a) William Shakespeare (i) Renaissance
 (b) Gabriel Garcia Marquez (ii) Modernism
 (c) Salman Rushdie (iii) Magical Realism
 (d) Virginia Woolf (iv) Post colonialism
 (A) (a)– (iv), (b)– (ii), (d)– (iii), (d) – (i) (B) (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) –(i), (d) – (iv)
 (C) (a) – (i), (b) – (ii), (c) – (iii), (d) – (iv) (D) (a) – (i), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (ii)
30. Match the following works of Indian literature with their respective languages:
 (Text) (Language)
 (a) *Kadambari* (i) Sanskrit
 (b) *Panchatantra* (ii) Tamil
 (c) *Gulzar-e-Naseem* (iii) Hindi
 (d) *Tirukkural* (iv) Pali
 (A) (a) –(iii), (b) –(ii), (c) –(iv), (d) –(i) (B) (a) –(i), (b) –(iv), (c) –(iii), (d) –(ii)
 (C) (a) –(iii), (b) –(iv), (c) –(ii), (d) –(i) (D) (a) –(iv), (b) –(i), (c) –(iii), (d) –(ii)
31. Match the following Indian playwrights with their notable works:
 (a) Girish Karnad (i) *Hayavadana*
 (b) Vijay Tendulkar (ii) *Ghashiram Kotwal*
 (c) Badal Sircar (iii) *Evam Indrajit*
 (d) Mahesh Dattani (iv) *Final Solutions*
 (A) (a)–(iii), (b)–(ii), (c) –(i), (d) –(iv) (B) (a) –(i), (b) –(ii), (c) –(iii), (d) –(iv)
 (C) (a) –(iv), (b) –(i), (c) –(ii), (d) –(iii) (D) (a) – (ii), (b) –(iii) (c) – (iv), (d) –(i)
32. Which of the following writers combined Persian and Awadhi in his verses?
 (A) Mirza Ghalib (B) Amir Khusrau
 (C) N.M. Rashid (D) Jan Nisar Akhtar
33. Which among the following is not recognized as a separate genre by Aristotle?
 (A) Lyric (B) Epic
 (C) Tragedy (D) Comedy
34. Who is the author of *What is World Literature*?
 (A) Pascale Casanova (B) David Damrosch
 (C) Sigfried Sassoon (D) Friedrich Schlegel

35. Identify the correctly matched pair:
 (A) Amitav Ghosh – *All About H. Hatterr*
 (B) Anita Desai – *Inheritance of Loss*
 (C) Shashi Deshpande – *A Bend in the Ganges*
 (D) Salman Rushdie – *The Enchantress of Florence*
36. Gauri Vishwanathan’s work, *Masks of conquest*, argues that English studies as a subject of study was
 1. Used to legitimise colonialism
 2. To strengthen the colonial administration
 3. To satisfy the demands of Christian Missionaries
 4. To satisfy the demands of the native elite
 (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct (B) Only 3 is correct
 (C) Only 1 is correct (D) All the 4 are correct
37. The term “magical realism” is often associated with the literature of which region?
 (A) Africa (B) East Asia
 (C) Latin America (D) Middle East
38. Match the following African literary works with their respective authors:

Work	Author
(a) Nervous Conditions	(i) Tsitsi Dangarembga
(b) Weep Not, Child	(ii) Buchi Emecheta
(c) The Joys of Motherhood	(iii) J.M. Coetzee
(d) Disgrace	(iv) Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o

 (A) (a)- (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
 (B) (a)- (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
 (C) (a)- (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)
 (D) (a)- (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
39. The concept of intertextuality, which refers to the interconnectedness of texts and the ways in which they refer to or influence each other, was coined by which theorist?
 (A) Julia Kristeva (B) Mikhail Bakhtin
 (C) Roland Barthes (D) Jacques Derrida
40. Match the following literary theorists with their associated ideas:

Theorist	Idea
(a) Edward Said	(i) Heteroglossia
(b) Homi Bhabha	(ii) Orientalism
(c) Mikhail Bakhtin	(iii) Hybridity
(d) Jacques Derrida	(iv) Deconstruction

 (A) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
 (B) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
 (C) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
 (D) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

49. The Persian poet Saadi is best known for his collection of moralistic and insightful stories in the work titled:
(A) *Divan-e-Hafez* (B) *Masnavi*
(C) *Bostan* (D) *Rubaiyat*
50. Which Persian poet and scholar is best known for his collection of quatrains (Rubaiyat) and his work “The Conference of the Birds”, an allegorical poem about the spiritual journey of birds?
(A) Ferdowsi (B) Rumi
(C) Hafez (D) Omar Khayyam

Part B
(Descriptive)

Write answers all (4) questions.

(5 x 4 = 20)

(Research Methodology)

1. How does the idea of world literature challenge traditional literary canons and open up new avenues for cross-cultural literary analysis?
2. Explore the role of translation in comparative literature and how it contributes to the understanding and dissemination of global literary texts.

Subject Concern (Comparative Studies)

3. What are the key steps involved in designing a research study and how do they contribute to the overall research process?
4. Explain the role of literature review in research. Discuss the process of conducting a literature review and how it contributes to identifying research gaps and establishing the theoretical framework.