CODE: 56

Booklet Serial No.

Signature Invigilator

Maulana Azad National Urdu University
PhD (Economics)
Entrance Test 2026
Question Paper cum Answer Script

Hall Ticket No.

OMR Serial No.

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

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 and OMR number at any other place.
2. This question booklet contains (**24**) 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.
3. The question booklet consists of Part A and Part B. Part A contains 50 multiple-choice questions, each with four options. The candidate must select the correct answer and mark the corresponding circle on the OMR sheet using a blue or black ballpoint pen. Each question carries one mark. No marks will be awarded if the correct answer is not properly marked against the corresponding question number in the OMR sheet. Further, if more than one option is marked for any question, no marks will be awarded for that question.
4. Part B consists of four descriptive questions, each carrying 5 marks. The answers must be written only in the 8-page answer booklet provided. No additional answer booklet will be issued.
5. There are no Negative marks.
6. At the end of Entrance Test, candidates are allowed to take their question booklet and handover the OMR Sheet and answer booklet to the Invigilator.

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Part A
Section 1 – Research Methodology

1. Which of the following is not a type of research?
   (A) Descriptive (B) Analytical
   (C) Applied (D) Speculative

2. The null hypothesis is rejected when:
   (A) p value > 0.05 (B) p-value < 0.05
   (C) t-statistic = 0 (D) F-ratio < 1

3. Which method is most suitable for studying public opinion?
   (A) Case study (B) Survey
   (C) Observation (D) Interview

4. In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated is the:
   (A) Independent variable (B) Dependent variable
   (C) Intervening variable (D) Confounding variable

5. Using multiple methods in research to enhance validity is called:
   (A) Reliability (B) Inter-coder agreement
   (C) Sampling (D) Triangulation

6. A questionnaire with pre-determined questions and options is known as:
   (A) Unstructured interview (B) Structured interview
   (C) Open-ended survey (D) Semi-structured schedule

7. A study conducted at a single point in time is called:
   (A) Cross-sectional study (B) Longitudinal study
   (C) Experimental study (D) Case study

8. A common type of error in surveys where people don't respond is:
   (A) Sampling error (B) Coverage error
   (C) Measurement error (D) Non-response bias

9. Qualitative data analysis includes:
   (A) Regression (B) Content analysis
   (C) ANOVA (D) Hypothesis testing

10. The internal consistency of a test is measured by:
   (A) Cronbach's Alpha (B) p-value
   (C) F-ratio (D) T-score

11. Which of the following assumes normal distribution?
   (A) Mann-Whitney U test (B) Kruskal-Wallis test
   (C) t-test (D) Wilcoxon test

12. A statistical test used to determine association between categorical variables is:
   (A) ANOVA (B) t-test
   (C) Z-test (D) Chi-square test

13. The degree to which a measurement is consistent is called:
   (A) Reliability (B) Validity
   (C) Accuracy (D) Precision

14. Which technique is used for expert consensus in forecasting?
   (A) Content Analysis (B) Delphi technique
   (C) Simulation (D) Monte Carlo

15. A variable that is kept constant to eliminate bias is called:
   (A) Dependent variable (B) Independent variable
   (C) Confounding variable (D) Control variable

16. Drawing inferences about a population from sample data is called:
   (A) Inferential statistics (B) Descriptive statistics
   (C) Predictive analysis (D) Cluster analysis

17. In econometric modeling, the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimator is BLUE under which condition?
    (A) If the data are non-stationary
    (B) If the regressors are stochastic
    (C) If Gauss-Markov assumptions hold
    (D) If the number of variables exceeds observations

18. Which of the following is a basic assumption of the Classical Linear Regression Model (CLRM)?
    (A) The dependent variable must be normally distributed
    (B) The independent variables are correlated with the error term
    (C) The error term has constant variance (homoscedasticity)
    (D) There is multicollinearity among explanatory variables

19. Multicollinearity in a regression model implies that:
    (A) The dependent variable is a linear combination of the independent variables
    (B) The error terms are auto correlated
    (C) Two or more independent variables are highly correlated
    (D) The regression model is misspecified

20. In hypothesis testing, a Type I error occurs when:
    (A) A true null hypothesis is rejected
    (B) A false null hypothesis is accepted
    (C) A true alternative hypothesis is rejected
    (D) A false alternative hypothesis is accepted

21. The coefficient of determination (R^2) in regression analysis measures:
    (A) The degree of multicollinearity
    (B) The strength of the causal relationship
    (C) The proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables
    (D) The standard deviation of the residuals

22. In time series analysis, the Durbin-Watson test is used to detect:
    - (A) Heteroscedasticity
    - (B) Multicollinearity
    - (C) Autocorrelation in residuals
    - (D) Normality of residuals

23. Which statistical test is most appropriate for examining the relationship between two categorical variables?
    - (A) T-test
    - (B) ANOVA
    - (C) Pearson correlation
    - (D) Chi-square test

24. In econometrics, the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method estimates parameters by:
    - (A) Minimizing the sum of squared residuals
    - (B) Maximizing the likelihood function
    - (C) Minimizing the absolute errors
    - (D) Maximizing the explained variation

25. Which organization publishes the Human Development Index(HDI)?
    - (A) IMF
    - (B) UNDP
    - (C) World Bank
    - (D) WTO

Section 2 – Economics

26. The substitution effect of a price change is best described as:
    - (A) A change in demand
    - (B) A shift in the budget line
    - (C) A movement along the demand curve
    - (D) A change in consumption due to relative price change

27. A firm in perfect competition will continue to produce in the short run if:
    - (A) Price < Average Variable Cost
    - (B) Price = Average Fixed Cost
    - (C) Price > Average Variable Cost
    - (D) Marginal Cost < Marginal Revenue

28. In the long run, monopolistically competitive firms produce at:
    - (A) Minimum of average cost
    - (B) Output where MR = MC
    - (C) Point of tangency between demand and ATC
    - (D) Output where P = MC

29. Giffen goods are characterized by:
    - (A) Positive income effect and negative substitution effect
    - (B) Negative income effect and positive substitution effect
    - (C) Negative income and substitution effects
    - (D) Positive income and substitution effects

30. Which of the following is not included in the calculation of GDP by the expenditure method?
    - (A) Consumer spending
    - (B) Government expenditure
    - (C) Transfer payments
    - (D) Net exports

31. If the marginal propensity to consume is 0.75, the multiplier is:
    - (A) 4
    - (B) 2
    - (C) 5
    - (D) 1.5

32. According to Keynesian theory, involuntary unemployment exists because:
    - (A) Wages are flexible
    - (B) Labor supply exceeds demand at equilibrium
    - (C) Aggregate demand is insufficient
    - (D) There is always a natural rate of unemployment

33. Which of the following best describes the Phillips Curve?
    - (A) Relationship between inflation and economic growth
    - (B) Relationship between interest rates and money supply
    - (C) Trade-off between unemployment and inflation
    - (D) Trade-off between consumption and savings

34. Stagflation refers to: A. Low inflation and high growth
    (A) Low inflation and high growth
    (B) High inflation and high unemployment
    (C) High inflation and low unemployment
    (D) Low inflation and low unemployment

35. The demand for money in the Cambridge approach is a function of:
    (A) Interest rate
    (B) Income
    (C) Investment
    (D) Prices

36. Open market operations refer to:
    (A) Lending to commercial banks
    (B) Buying and selling government securities
    (C) Changing bank rate
    (D) Fixing reserve ratios

37. Which of the following tools is not used for monetary control?
    (A) CRR
    (B) Repo rate
    (C) Fiscal deficit
    (D) Open market operations

38. Fisher’s Quantity Theory of Money assumes:
    (A) Constant velocity and output
    (B) Variable output and constant velocity
    (C) Constant money supply
    (D) Constant price level

39. Liquidity trap implies that:
    (A) Investment is interest-inelastic
    (B) People hold all their wealth in bonds
    (C) Interest rate is zero and money demand is perfectly elastic
    (D) Central bank cannot influence the economy

40. The introduction of GST in India was aimed at:
    (A) Encouraging imports
    (B) Increasing direct taxes
    (C) Creating a unifies tax structure
    (D) Reducing subsidies

41. Which committee recommended the introduction of inflation targeting in India?
    (A) Chakravarty Committee (B) Narasimham Committee
    (C) Urijit Patel Committee (D) Kelkar Committee

42. The Laffer Curve illustrates the relationship between:
    (A) Tax rates and tax revenue
    (B) Public debt and inflation
    (C) Interest rates and investment
    (D) Fiscal deficit and GDP

43. Balance of payments includes:
    (A) Only capital account
    (B) Only current account
    (C) Capital and current account
    (D) Fiscal and revenue account

44. In a linear demand function Q = a – bP, elasticity is:
    (A) Constant (B) Varies with P and Q
    (C) Always greater than 1 (D) Always less than 1

45. Which of the following is an assumption of classical linear regression model?
    (A) Endogeneity of regressors
    (B) Homoscedasticity of error terms
    (C) Multicollinearity
    (D) Biasedness of estimators

46. In constrained optimization, the Lagrangian multiplier represents:
    (A) The slope of the budget line
    (B) The rate of change in utility with respect to income
    (C) The marginal rate of substitution
    (D) The change in constraint

47. A system of linear equations has a unique solution if:
    (A) The determinant of the coefficient matrix is zero
    (B) All variables are dependent
    (C) The determinant of the coefficient matrix is non-zero
    (D) The matrix is singular

48. The Hessian matrix in a two-variable optimization problem is used to determine:
    (A) Convexity of a utility function
    (B) Slope of the constraint
    (C) Second-order conditions for maxima/minima
    (D) First-order conditions for optimization

49. According to the Solow growth model, long-run economic growth depends primarily on:
    (A) Capital accumulation (B) Technological progress
    (C) Government spending (D) Money supply

50. Which of the following is a non-tax source of revenue for the government?
    (A) Income tax (B) Excise duty
    (C) Dividends from PSUs (D) Custom duty

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Part B (Descriptive Questions)

Answer all four questions **20 Marks**

Research Methodology

1. Critically evaluate the role of hypothesis testing in social science research. How does it contribute to the generalization of research findings?

2. Explain the concepts of reliability and validity in the context of data collection tools.

Economics

3. Critically examine the role of monetary policy in addressing inflation in India during the post-pandemic period (2022–2024). How effective has the RBI been in managing price stability?

4. Examine the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in India. How does it affect regional disparities, urban infrastructure, and rural development?

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