

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Commerce / Management Studies

End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022

CM3SE04 / MS3CO14 Research Methodology

Programme: BBA / BBA (DM)

Branch/Specialisation:

/ B.Com. (Hons.)

Management / Commerce

Duration: 3 Hrs.**Maximum Marks: 60**

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. The Census carried out by the Government of India is an example of- **1**
 (a) Exploratory research (b) Causal research
 (c) Descriptive research (d) All of these
- ii. Which of the following is the type of research? **1**
 (a) Quantitative research (b) Qualitative research
 (c) Action research (d) All of these
- iii. Not rejecting null hypothesis, when it is false is- **1**
 (a) Type-I error (b) Type-II error
 (c) Two tailed error (d) None of these
- iv. _____ is a type of research intended to seek the solution of **1**
 immediate problem.
 (a) Applied research (b) Basic research
 (c) Action research (d) None of these
- v. For measuring satisfaction level of customers regarding a product of **1**
 service, an appropriate scale is-
 (a) Nominal scale (b) Ordinal scale
 (c) Interval scale (d) Ratio scale
- vi. Source of data collected through observation is called- **1**
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Primary and secondary (d) None of these
- vii. Other things being equal, as the sample size increases, the result tend to **1**
 be more reliable and accurate indicates:
 (a) Principle of statistical regularity
 (b) Law of inertia of large numbers
 (c) Principle of representativeness
 (d) None of these

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- viii. An example of probability sampling is- **1**
 (a) Quota sampling (b) Snow-ball sampling
 (c) Purposive sampling (d) Lottery method
- ix. While discussing the caveats of the study, the restraints and shortfall in data collection, sampling design or the scope of the study, is written in which part of the research report- **1**
 (a) Conclusion of the study (b) Findings of the study
 (c) Problem definition (d) Limitations of the study
- x. The practice of showing someone's work/idea/paper as one's own without proper acknowledgement is termed as- **1**
 (a) Citation (b) Plagiarism
 (c) Referencing (d) None of these
- Q.2 i. Explain the meaning and definition of research. **2**
 ii. What are the features of good research? **3**
 iii. Explain the application of research in business decision making. **5**
 OR iv. Discuss the significance of research. **5**
- Q.3 Attempt any two:
 i. What do understand by 'literature review'? Discuss its significance in research. **5**
 ii. What is a hypothesis? Give its types. Explain type-I and type-II errors. **5**
 iii. 'Research is a process of drawing inferences about the population on the basis of sample', Elaborate it. **5**
- Q.4 Attempt any two:
 i. Explain nominal scale and ordinal scale with suitable examples. **5**
 ii. Distinguish between primary data and secondary data. Explain various sources of primary and secondary data. **5**
 iii. What do you understand by research ethics? Discuss them in detail. **5**
- Q.5 i. Write short note on- **4**
 (a) Sample and population
 (b) Sampling errors and non-sampling errors
 ii. Discuss any two types of probability and non-probability sampling designs with suitable examples. **6**
 OR iii. What do you understand by sample design? Discuss the characteristics of a good sample design. **6**

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- Q.6 i. Differentiate between research proposal and research report. **2**
 ii. What are different types of research reports? Explain all of them in detail along with suitable example. **8**
 OR iii. What do you understand by referencing and bibliography? Why it is needed? **8**

Marking Scheme
CM3SE04 / MS3CO14 Research Methodology

Q.1	i.	The Census carried out by the Government of India is an example of-	1
		(c) Descriptive research	
	ii.	Which of the following is the type of research?	1
		(d) All of these	
	iii.	Not rejecting null hypothesis, when it is false is-	1
		(b) Type-II error	
	iv.	_____ is a type of research intended to seek the solution of immediate problem.	1
		(c) Action research	
	v.	For measuring satisfaction level of customers regarding a product of service, an appropriate scale is-	1
		(b) Ordinal scale	
	vi.	Source of data collected through observation is called-	1
		(a) Primary	
	vii.	Other things being equal, as the sample size increases, the result tend to be more reliable and accurate indicates:	1
		(c) Principle of representativeness	
	viii.	An example of probability sampling is-	1
		(d) Lottery method	
	ix.	While discussing the caveats of the study, the restraints and shortfall in data collection, sampling design or the scope of the study, is written in which part of the research report-	1
		(d) Limitations of the study	
	x.	The practice of showing someone's work/idea/paper as one's own without proper acknowledgement is termed as-	1
		(b) Plagiarism	
Q.2	i.	Meaning of research	1 mark
		Definition of research	1 mark
	ii.	Any three features of good research	3
		1 mark for each	(1 mark * 3)
	iii.	Any five application of research in business decision making.	5
		1 mark for each	(1 mark * 5)
OR	iv.	Any five significance of research.	5
		1 mark for each	(1 mark * 5)

Q.3	Attempt any two:		
	i.	Meaning of 'literature review'	2 marks
		Any three significance in research	5
		1 mark for each (1 mark * 3)	3 marks
	ii.	Meaning/definition of hypothesis	1 mark
		Its types	2 marks
		Type-I and type-II errors	2 marks
	iii.	'Research is a process of drawing inferences about the population on the basis of sample'	5
		As per the explanation	
Q.4	Attempt any two:		
	i.	Nominal scale	2 marks
		Ordinal scale	2 marks
		Examples of both scales	1 mark
	ii.	Distinguish between primary data and secondary data	5
		Any two differences 1 mark for each (1 mark * 2)	2 marks
		Any three sources of primary and secondary data	3 marks
		1 mark for each (1 mark * 3)	
	iii.	Any five research ethics	5
		1 mark for each	(1 mark * 5)
Q.5	i.	(a) Sample and population	2 marks
		(b) Sampling errors and non-sampling errors	2 marks
	ii.	Probability sampling designs	2 marks
		Non-probability sampling designs	2 marks
		Suitable examples	2 marks
	OR	iii. Sample design	2 marks
		Any four characteristics of a good sample design	6
		1 mark for each (1 mark * 4)	4 marks
Q.6	i.	Any two differences research proposal and research report.	2
		1 mark for each	(1 mark * 2)
	ii.	Types of research reports	6 marks
		Examples of research reports	8
		2 marks	
	OR	iii. Referencing	3 marks
		Bibliography	3 marks
		Need of Referencing and Bibliography	2 marks
