

- Q.24 Explain the concept of hypothesis and provide an example.
- Q.25 What is sampling, and why is it important in research?
- Q.26 Differentiate between probability and non-probability sampling methods.
- Q.27 Name the methods of data collection commonly used in research.
- Q.28 Define data editing and its significance in the research process.
- Q.29 Briefly explain the process of data tabulation.
- Q.30 What is the purpose of data analysis in research?
- Q.31 Define the t-test analysis and its significance in research.
- Q.32 What are the key steps involved in report writing?
- Q.33 Describe the layout of a research report.
- Q.34 Explain why it is important to maintain objectivity in research.
- Q.35 What precautions should researchers take when writing research reports?

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Discuss the various types of research designs in detail, highlighting their characteristics and applications.
- Q.37 Explain the importance of proper sampling techniques in research. Illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of different sampling methods.
- Q.38 Outline the key components of a well-structured research report. Discuss the significance of each component.

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Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 What is the main purpose of data tabulation in research?
- To confuse readers
 - To organize data systematically
 - To delete irrelevant data
 - To fabricate data
- Q.2 Which of the following is an example of non-probability sampling?
- convenience sampling
 - Systematic sampling
 - Simple random sampling
 - Stratified sampling
- Q.3 What is the layout of a research report primarily concerned with?
- Adding unnecessary information
 - Ignoring key findings
 - Presenting information in a structured format
 - Using informal language
- Q.4 Which of the following is NOT a step in report writing?
- Data collection
 - Data analysis
 - Conclusion
 - Introduction

- Q.5 What type of data consist of numerical values or counts?
 a) Qualitative data b) Categorical data
 c) Continuous data d) Discrete data
- Q.6 Which method of data collection involves direct interaction between the researcher and the respondent?
 a) Mail surveys b) Telephone surveys
 c) Observation d) Questionnaires
- Q.7 What is the significance of a research hypothesis?
 a) It summarizes the research findings
 b) It guides the research process
 c) It promotes personal opinions
 d) It confuses researchers
- Q.8 Which type of research design involves manipulating variables to observe their effect on the outcome?
 a) Description research
 b) Exploratory research
 c) Casual research
 d) Observational research
- Q.9 What does the term "data analysis" refer to in research?
 a) Deleting all data
 b) Organizing data systematically
 c) Interpreting collected data
 d) Ignoring data
- Q.10 What precaution should researchers take when writing research reports?
 a) Include biased opinions
 b) Use informal language
 c) Use proper citations and references
 d) Fabricate data

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SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Research aims to discover new information and enhance existing knowledge. True/False
- Q.12 Descriptive research focuses on exploring cause-and-effect relationships between variables. True/False
- Q.13 Convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling technique. True/False
- Q.14 Data editing involves organizing collected data systematically. True/False
- Q.15 Continuous data can only take on specific numerical values. True/False
- Q.16 Observation is a method of data collection where researchers directly interact with respondents. True/False
- Q.17 The layout of a research report primarily concerns the font and colour scheme. True/False
- Q.18 Data analysis involves interpreting collected data to derive meaningful insights. True/False
- Q.19 Snowball sampling is a type of probability sampling technique. True/False
- Q.20 Plagiarism should be avoided when writing research reports, and proper citations should be provided for all borrowed information. True/False

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Define research and briefly explain its importance.
- Q.22 What are the main objectives of research?
- Q.23 Describe the types of research designs and their differences.

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