

- Q.33 Briefly explain the various types of sampling.
- Q.34 What are the advantages of using secondary data types of data used in research?
- Q.35 Differentiate between probability and non-probability sampling.

### **SECTION-D**

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Explain the meaning and significance of a research design. Discuss important concepts related to research design.
- Q.37 What is a research report? Explain the various components of research report.
- Q.38 What is research? Explain the types of research in detail.

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**5th Sem / Branch : DBM, DBM (IPM)**

**Subject:- Research Methodology**

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

### **SECTION-A**

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

- Q.1 \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis always predicts that there will be no difference between the groups being studied (or a relationship between the variables being studied). (Alternate/Null)
- Q.2 A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Research design / research methods)
- Q.3 A good sampling frame must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Relevant                      b) Complete  
 c) Precise                        d) All of the above
- Q.4 \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step in starting the research process.  
 a) Survey of literature  
 b) Identification of problems
- Q.5 \_\_\_\_\_ questions have a fixed range of possible answers. (closed ended / open ended)
- Q.6 In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis' is followed by  
 a) Statement of Objectives

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- b) Selection of tools
  - c) Data collection
- Q.7 Research hypothesis are formulated prior to a review of the literature. (True/ False)
- Q.8 The total units in population is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Sampling frame / Parameter)
- Q.9 To collect \_\_\_\_\_ data involves more time and money. (primary / secondary)
- Q.10 Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
- a) Research Methods
  - b) Reference
  - c) Conclusion
  - d) None of these

## SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 Stratified sampling is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of sampling. (probability/nonprobability)
- Q.12 Write one example of probability sampling.
- Q.13 Write one purpose of doing research.
- Q.14 State features of a good report.
- Q.15 \_\_\_\_\_ step involves the processing operations of data after collection of data.
- Q.16 In a good research the purpose process is \_\_\_\_\_ defined. (Clearly / ambiguously)
- Q.17 The second stage in research process is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.18 Sampling is useful as it saves \_\_\_\_\_.

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- Q.19 Define editing of data.
- Q.20 Questions that allows respondents to answer in Yes or No are called \_\_\_\_\_ questions. (open ended / closed ended)

## SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Differentiate between exploratory and descriptive research design.
- Q.22 What are the major objectives of editing data?
- Q.23 What precautions should be taken while writing a report.
- Q.24 What is hypothesis? What are the different types of hypothesis?
- Q.25 Write a note on coding and classification of data.
- Q.26 What are different types of probability sampling? Give examples.
- Q.27 Write a note on Descriptive research design.
- Q.28 Differentiate between Research methods and research methodology.
- Q.29 List and briefly explain various methods of collecting primary data.
- Q.30 What are the advantages of sampling?
- Q.31 Why is review of literature important in research?
- Q.32 What are the limitations of primary data?

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