

- Q.26 State the importance of review of literature important in research.
- Q.27 What are the advantages of sampling?
- Q.28 Discuss the precautions to be taken while writing a research report.
- Q.29 Explain the significance of T-Test analysis.
- Q.30 What are the major objectives of Tabulation of data?
- Q.31 What precautions should be taken while writing a report.
- Q.32 What is hypothesis? What are the different types of hypothesis?
- Q.33 What do you understand by coding and classification of data?
- Q.34 What are different types of probability sampling? Give examples.
- Q.35 Differentiate between Descriptive and analytical research.

#### SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Discuss in details the various methods of data collection.
- Q.37 What is research design? Explain major types of research design?
- Q.38 What is research report? Explain the various components of research report.

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#### 5th Sem / Branch : DBM, DBM (IPM) Sub.: Research Methodology

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 \_\_\_\_\_ is the main purpose of a research hypothesis.
- To provide a clear research direction
  - To analyze data
  - To establish causality
  - None of above
- Q.2 Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good research question?
- Clear and Focused
  - Relevant & significant
  - Testable and measurable
  - Broad and ambiguous
- Q.3 In qualitative research, data collection methods typically include
- Structured questionnaires
  - Experiments
  - Surveys
  - Interviews and Observations
- Q.4 \_\_\_\_\_ is a non probability sampling technique
- Convenience Sampling
  - Stratified Sampling
  - Cluster Sampling
  - Simple Random Sampling

- Q.5 \_\_\_\_\_ is the main purpose of a research hypothesis.
- To provide a clear research direction
  - To analyze data
  - To establish causality
  - None of above
- Q.6 What is a random sample in research?
- A sample that is selected y chance
  - A sample that is selected based on specific criteria
  - A sample that is selected from population in a systematic way
  - None of above
- Q.7 What is an independent variable in research?
- The variable that is manipulated by the researcher
  - The variable that is not affected by any other variable
  - The variable that is measured and observed
  - The variable that is not relevant to the research question.
- Q.8 How is random sampling helpful?
- Reasonably accurate
  - An economical method of data collection
  - Free from personal biases
  - All of the above
- Q.9 Fundamental research reflects the ability to :
- Synthesize new ideas
  - To derive new principles
  - Evaluate the existing material concerning research to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required.
  - None of above

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- Q.10 \_\_\_\_\_ questions allows respondents to answer in Yes or No. (closed ended / open ended)

### SECTION-B

**Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 \_\_\_\_\_ hypotheses can not be tested. (Null/Alternate)
- Q.12 Convenience sampling is a type of non random sampling. (True/False)
- Q.13 Write one purpose of doing research.
- Q.14 State one feature of a good report.
- Q.15 The total units in population is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Sampling frame / Parameter)
- Q.16 In a good r research the purpose is \_\_\_\_\_ defined. (clearly / ambiguously)
- Q.17 Define sample.
- Q.18 Define data.
- Q.19 Define data Tabulation.
- Q.20 Define extraneous variable.

### SECTION-C

**Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Differentiate between primary and secondary data.
- Q.22 Define Research. What are Objectives of Research?
- Q.23 What is research design? Write the features of Research design.
- Q.24 Write a note on Diagnostics Research design.
- Q.25 How is exploratory research design different than descriptive research design.

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