

- 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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