

- Q.25 What are the major objectives of tabulating data?
  - Q.26 Write a note on qualitative data interpretation.
  - Q.27 Explain the features of a good research report.
  - Q.28 What precautions should be taken while writing a report.
  - Q.29 What are different secondary data sources? Give examples.
  - Q.30 What is hypothesis ? Write the characteristics of a good hypothesis.
  - Q.31 What is the importance of review of literature in research?
  - Q.32 What are different types of probability sampling ? Give examples.
  - Q.33 Differentiate between convenience and judgmental sampling.
  - Q.34 Write a note on exploratory research design.
  - Q.35 What are the various types of probability sampling? Explain briefly.

## **SECTION-D**

**Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)



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## **DBM**

# **Subject:- Research Methodology**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

## **SECTION-A**

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

- Q.1 Sampling is useful as it \_\_\_\_\_

a) save time                    b) saves money  
c) both

Q.2 Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?

a) Research Methodology  
b) Reference  
c) None

Q.3 Multistage sampling is a \_\_\_\_\_

a) Probability Sampling  
b) Non-Probability Sampling

Q.4 For primary data collection, several methods are usually considered such as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) observation, survey and experimental  
b) structured, unstructured

Q.5 An open question is one that \_\_\_\_\_

a) allows respondents to answer in their own terms

- b) has no specific answer whether its right or wrong  
c) both
- Q.6 What is a research design?  
a) A way of conducting research that it not grounded in theory  
b) An outline of data collection  
c) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
- Q.7 A sample study is a study of  
a) Whole population  
b) Only representative items  
c) None
- Q.8 Which steps involves in processing operations of data after collection of data?  
a) Coding                  b) Classification  
c) Editing
- Q.9 Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?  
a) Searching sources of information to locate problem.  
b) Survey of related literature  
c) Identification of problem
- Q.10 In group interview there are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) One interviewer and one interviewee  
b) One interviewer and more than one interviewee

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## SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 The scientific method is preferred over other ways of knowing because it is more \_\_\_\_\_. ( Reliable / Unreliable)
- Q.12 Applied research is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ research . (Action / causal)
- Q.13 Research is an art of \_\_\_\_\_ investigation. (Scientific / Non scientific)
- Q.14 Define Research.
- Q.15 Questions that allows respondents to answer in their own terms are called \_\_\_\_\_ questions. (open ended / Closed ended)
- Q.16 Multistage sampling is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of sampling.
- Q.17 First stage of research process is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q.18 Write one characteristics of good research.
- Q.19 State one objective of research.
- Q.20 Convenience sampling is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ type of sampling. (Probability/ nonprobability)

## SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 What is research methodology? How is it different from research?
- Q.22 Discuss the significance of research.
- Q.23 What is research design? Write the features of a good research design.
- Q.24 Differentiate between exploratory and descriptive research design.

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