

- Q.24 What are the characteristics of qualitative data?
- Q.25 Briefly describe the difference between nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio data scales.
- Q.26 Define the term "Research Hypothesis" and explain its role in research.
- Q.27 What are the advantages and disadvantages of using questionnaires as a method of data collection?
- Q.28 Discuss systematic sampling in detail.
- Q.29 Explain the importance of validity and reliability in research.
- Q.30 Describe the process of data interpretation in research.
- Q.31 What are the steps involved in data analysis using statistical software?
- Q.32 Discuss in detail the term "Inferential statistics".
- Q.33 What are the ethical considerations that researchers need to address when conducting research involving human participants?
- Q.34 Explain the concept of peer review in the context of research publication.
- Q.35 What is the significance of citing sources and providing references in research writing?

Section-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three Questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Discuss the role of literature review in the research process. How does it contribute to the formulation of research questions and hypotheses?
- Q.37 Explain the different types of sampling techniques used in research including probability and non-probability sampling methods.
- Q.38 Discuss the challenges and limitations associated with data collection in research. How can researchers address these challenges to ensure the quality and reliability of collected data?

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Time : 3 Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 What is the primary objective of research?
- To discover new information
 - To entertain
 - To advertise products
 - To promote personal opinions
- Q.2 Which of the following is NOT a type of research?
- Experimental research
 - Qualitative research
 - Descriptive research
 - Imaginative research
- Q.3 What does research design entail?
- Choosing the best font for a report
 - Planning the structure of a research study
 - Conducting surveys
 - Selling research findings
- Q.4 What is the purpose of a hypothesis in research?
- To guide the research process
 - To state the obvious
 - To confuse researchers
 - To summarize findings

- Q.5 Which sampling method involves selecting participants randomly?
- Convenience sampling
 - Purposive sampling
 - Snowball sampling
 - Simple random sampling
- Q.6 What does data editing involve?
- Deleting all data
 - Checking data for errors and inconsistencies
 - Making up data
 - Ignoring data
- Q.7 What is the significance of t-test analysis?
- It helps in organizing data
 - It writes research reports
 - It evaluates the differences between means of two groups
 - It collects data
- Q.8 What does report writing primarily involve?
- Sharing personal opinions
 - Summarizing findings
 - Promoting products
 - Conducting experiments
- Q.9 What is a key step in report writing?
- Adding irrelevant information
 - Omitting important details
 - Organizing information logically
 - Copying from other sources
- Q.10 What precaution should be taken when writing research reports?
- Plagiarize from other reports
 - Include biased opinions
 - Use proper citations and references
 - Fabricate data

Section-B

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

- Q.11 Purposive sampling is a type of probability sampling where every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. (True/False)
- Q.12 In report writing, the conclusion section typically presents the researcher's opinions rather than summarizing key findings. (True/False)
- Q.13 Qualitative data can be easily quantified and expressed in numerical form. (True/False)
- Q.14 An exploratory research design aims to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables. (True/False)
- Q.15 An independent variable is manipulated to observe its effect on the dependent variable in experimental. (True/False)
- Q.16 In data tabulation, data are usually arranged in rows and columns to facilitate analysis. (True/False)
- Q.17 In probability sampling, every member of the population has a known and equal chance of being selected. (True/False)
- Q.18 Correlation analysis is used to determine the causal relationship between variables. (True/False)
- Q.19 A well-structured research report layout includes sections such as introduction, methodology, results, and discussion. (True/False)
- Q.20 Anonymity and confidentiality of participants' data should not be maintained in research studies. (True/False)

Section-C

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

- Q.21 What is the difference between primary and secondary data?
- Q.22 Discuss the term "Sampling frame" in the context of research.
- Q.23 Explain the concept of random sampling.