

- 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)
- Q.36 Explain various types of research design with examples.
- Q.37 What is research? Explain different types of research.
- Q.38 Write a short notes on (any two) data preparation concepts:
- Editing
 - Coding
 - Classification

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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 _____
- save time
 - saves money
 - both
- Q.2 Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
- Research Methodology
 - Reference
 - None
- Q.3 Multistage sampling is a _____
- Probability Sampling
 - Non-Probability Sampling
- Q.4 For primary data collection, several methods are usually considered such as _____.
- observation, survey and experimental
 - structured, unstructured
- Q.5 An open question is one that _____
- 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

(2) 186755-I/126755-I/73426
/106745

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 form 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.

(3) 186755-I/126755-I/73426
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