

QUESTION 2015

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Answer any ten questions:

- i) Secondary data can be collected through
✓ a) online database b) case studies
c) mechanical devices d) observations
- ii) Sign of null hypothesis is
✓ a) H_0 b) H_1
c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these
- iii) Median of 25, 28, 16, 12, 23 is
a) 16 ✓ b) 23 c) 28 d) 25
- iv) On the basis of time, research can be classified as
a) qualitative versus quantitative
b) pure versus applied research
✓ c) cross sectional versus longitudinal research
d) none of these
- v) Quota sampling is a _____ sampling method
a) Probability b) Systematic ✓ c) Non-probability d) Cluster
- vi) The various sources consulted for research comes under
a) Methodology b) Appendix ✓ c) Bibliography d) Title page

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vii) Census taker often collects data through which of the following?

- a) Standardized tests b) Casual ✓ c) Descriptive d) Exploratory

ix) An inductive theory is one that

- a) involves testing an explicitly defined hypothesis
b) does not allow any testing of hypothesis
c) uses quantitative methods whenever possible
✓ d) allows theory to emerge out of the data

x) Case study is a systematic way of helping the researcher to learn from

- a) deduction ✓ b) experience c) mistakes d) probability

xi) Which of the following is not true about stratified random sampling?

- a) It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
✓ b) Proportions of group in the sample must always match their population proportions
c) Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
d) Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample

xii) The purpose of a literature review is to

- a) use the literature to identify present knowledge and what is unknown
b) assist in defining the problem and operational definition
c) identify strengths and weaknesses of previous studies
✓ d) all of these

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

2. Distinguish between

i) Validity and Reliability.

ii) Induction and Deduction

i) See Topic: TERMINOLOGY, Long Answer Type Question No. 1(2nd part).

ii) See Topic: TERMINOLOGY, Short Answer Type Question No. 3(a).

3. Draw the histogram of the following frequency distribution.

Annual Sales (Rs '000)	0-20	20-50	50-100	100-250	250-500	500-1000
"No. of firms	20	50	69	30	25	19

See Topic: DATA ANALYSIS, Short Answer Type Question No. 12.

4. What are the problems associated with telephonic interview?

See Topic: RESEARCH METHODS, Short Answer Type Question No. 8.

5. Write a short note on qualitative research.

See Topic: TERMINOLOGY, Short Answer Type Question No. 3(c).

6. Write a brief note on different types of scales of measurement.

See Topic: SURVEY METHODS, Short Answer Type Question No. 2.

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

7. (a) What points may be observed by a researcher in selecting the subject of the research?

(b) Briefly explain the different components of a research report.

a) See Topic: RESEARCH PROJECT, Short Answer Type Question No. 1.

b) See Topic: REPORT WRITING, Short Answer Type Question No. 1.

8. (a) Distinguish between research method and research methodology.

(b) Discuss different interview methods of data collection.

See Topic: RESEARCH METHODS, Long Answer Type Question No. 6.

9. a) Find the correlation coefficient between x and y from the following data:

X	45	55	56	58	60	65	68	70
Y	56	50	48	60	62	64	65	70

b) Find out the missing frequencies of the following data:

[Given Median = Rs. 87.5]

Expenditure (Rs.)	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-119	120-139	Total
No. of families	50	f ₂	500	f ₄	50	1000

See Topic: DATA ANALYSIS, Long Answer Type Question No. 7.

10. How do you explain observation? Write the characteristics of observation method. What are the limitations and advantages of observation?

See Topic: RESEARCH METHODS, Long Answer Type Question No. 7.

11. Write short notes on any three of the following:

a) Action Research

b) Stratified sampling

c) Two-tailed and One-Tailed Test

d) Likert Scale

e) Measurement in social research