314/24 STBMS BRM Regular Beat-No.

DUR	ATION: - 2½ hrs 64503424 MARKS:- 75
Note:	- (1) All questions are compulsory.
	(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks
Q.1 a	(3) Answer to each question must being on a new page
1)	Fill in the blanks with correct option (any Eight) CO-1,2 R/U 8M
-,	is a systematic investigation to search for new facts in any branch of
	knowledge.
	a) research design b) Sampling c) Research d) Survey
2)	research involves interpreting past events to predict future ones.
1,5	a) Historical b) Exploratory c) Descriptive d) Basic
21	- Descriptive d) Basic
3)	In case of the entire universe is contacted to collect data.
	a) Personal Interview b) Census Survey c) E-mail Survey d) Telephonic
	Interview
4)	of data refer to first hand information which is collected to solve a
	specific problem.
	a) Multiple Sources b) Single Source c) Secondary Source d) Primary Sources
5)	is the process of checking errors and omissions in data collection, and
	making corrections, if required.
	a) Editing b) Coding c) Classification d) Tabulation
6)	The Concepts of data analysis and are interwoven.
	a) Data collection b) Data organisation c)Data processing d) Data interpretation
7)	A is a statement of facts and figures, prepared for the purpose of
1914-14	information and action.
	a) Footnote b) Report c) Bibliography d) Literature Survey
0)	
8)	contains the source of every reference used in the research report.
•	a) Research abstract b) Footnote c) Bibliography d) Appendix
9)	Confidentiality and anonymity involve an important concept
	which is called as
	a) Right to privacy b) Right to informed consent
	c) Right to fair return d) Intellectual property right
10)	"Strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree" is an
	example ofscale.
	a) Semantic b) Differential c) Qualitative d) Likert
(1. 1)	State whether the following statements are True or False: CO-1, 2/R 7M
(B)	(Any Seven)
1)	Research may be undertaken to verify and test existing laws or theories.
2)	Research findings should not be applied to larger population.
3)	Primary sources of data collection are expensive and time consuming as
	compared to the secondary sources.
4)	Secondary data is more reliable as compared to primary data.
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5)	It is essential to conduct pilot study for pre-testing questionnain			
6)	Manual tabulation is possible when the sample size is large.			
7)	Data processing is the intermediary stage between data collection and data analysis.			
8)	The report must be drafted in a personal style and format.			
9)	The last phase of the journey of research activity is writing of t	he report		
10)	Non – parametric analysis can be used only when the data are r distributed.	normally		
Q. 2 a)	State and explain the objectives of research.	CO1-R/U	8M	
Q. 2 b)	Explain the different types of research.	CO1-R/U	7M	
	OR			
Q. 2 c)	Define research design. State the need and importance of research design.	COI-R/U	8M	
Q. 2 d)	probability sampling methods.	COI-R/An	7M	
Q. 3 a)	Explain the advantages of secondary data in research study	CO2-R/U	8M	
Q. 3 b)	Explain in brief the different types of interview method in primary data collection.	CO2-R/U	7M	
	OR			
Q. 3 c)	questionnaire?	CO2-U	8M	
Q. 3 d)	What are the limitations of primary data?	CO1,2-R/U	7 M	
Q. 4 a)	Discuss the purposes of data analysis.	CO1,2-R/U	8M-	
Q. 4 b)	What is data interpretation? What are its essentials? OR	CO1,2-R/U	7M	
Q. 4 c)	processing.	CO1,-R/U	8M	
Q. 4 d)	What is the significance of tabulation in data processing.	CO1-U	7M	
Q. 5 a)	Explain the meaning and importance of report writing	CO1,2-R/U	8M	
Q. 5 b)	What are the different types of reports? OR	CO1,2-R/U	7M	
Q. 5 c)	Write short notes on: (Any 3 out of 5)	CO1,2-R/U	15M	
1)	Scope of research design.			
2)	Survey Method	6 × 50		
3)	Coding of data			
4)	Plagiarism			
5)	Footnotes and Bibliography			