δYβMΩ – E45A23BRM – (03)

Seat Number: - _____

Duration: 2 ¹/²Hrs   Marks:- 75

Note:- 1) All questions are compulsory.
     2) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks.

Q1. (A) Fill in the blanks (Any 8 out of 10) (Co-1, 2-R)   (8)

1. _____research establishes cause and effect relationship.
   a. Descriptive   b. Explanatory c. Casual   d. Pure

2. Research Design is a _____of the whole research activity.
   a. Blueprint   b. Plan   c. Structure   d. Sample

3. _____ hypotheses establishes no relationship among variables.
   a. Complex   b. Null   c. Analytical   d. Alternative

4. _____refers to previous research studies, reference books and other published sources.
   a. Research Report b. Research Design   c. Research Problem   d. Review of literature

5. _____ data should be used after careful scrutiny and should not be accepted at its face value.
   a. Primary   b. Secondary. c. Raw   d. Processed

6. Analysis of data means _____of data.
   a. Quick Study   b. Critical Study c. Casual Study   d. Easy study

7. _____ of data refers to arranging the data in different groups according to common characteristics
   a. Editing   b. Coding   c. Classification   d. Tabulation

8. Written report is useful as _____.
   a. Reference document   b. Compact Document   c. Useful Document   d. Filing Document

9. _____ contains the source of every reference used in research report.
   a. Research Article   b. Summary Report   c. Footnoted   d. Bibliography.

10. Plagiarism is a major _____issue in research.
    a. Social   b. Economic   c. Ethical   d. Political.

Q1. (B) State whether the following statement are True or False (any 7 out of 10) (Co -1,2, U)   (7)

1. Good research is based on sound reasoning.

2. The purpose of exploratory research is to know the unknown.

3. Telephone survey method is costly.

4. Open ended questions lead to restricted answers.

5. Observation involves recording the behavioural patterns of people, objects and events in a systematic manner.

6. Manual tabulation is costly and time consuming when tabulation work is substantial.

7. Coding of data is for checking accuracy and consistency in the collected data.

8. Use of technology improves the quality of research work.

9. Research report contains findings, conclusions and recommendations.

10. A researcher should be influenced by his likes and dislikes.

Q2. Answer the following:
1. State and explain the objectives of research. Co1 – (U)   (8)
2. Explain the different types of research. Co1- (U)   (7)

<p align="center">Or</p>

3. State and explain the sources of hypothesis? Co1 – (U)   (8)
4. Distinguish between probability sampling methods and non-probability sampling methods. Co1,2 – (AN)   (7)

Q3. Answer the following
1. Explain the advantages of primary data in research study. Co1 – (U)   (8)
2. Distinguish between Primary data and Secondary data. Co1, 2 – (AN)   (7)

Or

3. What Types of questions can be designed while framing a questionnaire? Co2 – (U)   (8)
4. What are the limitations of secondary data? Co1-(U)   (7)

Q4. Answer the following
1. What is data interpretation? What are its essentials? Co1 – (U)   (8)
2. Explain the significance of tabulation. Co1 – (U)   (7)

Or

3. Explain the stages of data processing. Co2 – (R)   (8)
4. Explain the characteristics of data analysis. Co1-(U)   (7)

Q5. Answer the following:
1. Explain the meaning and importance of report writing. Co1 – (U)   (8)
2. What are the different types of reports? Co1, 2 – (R)   (7)

Or

Q5. Write Short notes on: (Any 3 out of 5)   Co1, 2 – (U)   (15)
(A) Plagiarism.

(B) Confidentiality and anonymity in research.

(C) Coding of data

(D) Essentials of good questionnaire

(E) Qualitative and quantitative research.