

Time: 2½ hrs.

- Note:
1. All questions are compulsory with internal options.
 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Draw a neat diagram wherever necessary.

Q. 1 (A) Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the alternatives given below. (08)
(Attempt any 8)

- (1) _____ research is also called fundamental research.
 - a) applied
 - b) basic
 - c) empirical
 - d) analytical
- (2) _____ research helps to solve practical problems.
 - a) applied
 - b) descriptive
 - c) basic
 - d) empirical
- (3) _____ is a systematic investigation to search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.
 - a) Sampling
 - b) Research Design
 - c) Research
 - d) hypothesis
- (4) Research in _____ helps to take decisions relating sources and application of funds.
 - a) social science
 - b) education
 - c) accounting and Finance
 - d) pure science
- (5) _____ is a proposition which can be put to test to determine its validity.
 - a) Hypothesis
 - b) sample design
 - c) Research Design
 - d) research problem
- (6) Research design provides _____ to the research staff.
 - a) direction
 - b) discussion
 - c) problem
 - d) data
- (7) _____ data Collection consumes less time and efforts together the data.
 - a) Primary
 - b) tertiary
 - c) secondary
 - d) research
- (8) _____ Is the process of checking errors and omission in data collection.
 - a) editing
 - b) tabulation
 - c) coding
 - d) Classification

(9) A _____ Is a statement of facts and figures, prepared for the purpose of information and action.

- a) report
- b) bibliography
- c) footnote
- d) appendix

(10) The Research report must be drafted in _____ style.

- a) personal
- b) impersonal
- c) scientific
- d) logical

(B) State whether the following statements are true or false. (Attempt any 7) (07)

- (1) Systematic research helps to develop new principles and theories.
- (2) Research is often referred to as scientifically enquiry
- (3) Research Design does not indicate sample size.
- (4) Hypothesis must be conceptually clear.
- (5) Research Design should be rigid in nature.
- (6) Primary data helps in taking quick decisions based on research study.
- (7) The selection of the Data Collection method depends on the nature of the research problem.
- (8) Internal sources of secondary data collection include government statistics.
- (9) Induction method follows a logical reasoning process.
- (10) Interpretation of data involves drawing inferences by analysing the data

Q.2 A. Define Research. Explain the objectives of research. (7)

B. Briefly describe the types of research. (8)

OR

Q.2 P. Explain the factors affecting formulation of research problems. (7)

Q. Describe in detail the features of Research. (8)

Q.3 A. What is research design? Explain a good research design. (7)

B. Explain the need for a good research design. (8)

OR

Q.3 P. Define Hypothesis. Explain the sources of Hypothesis. (7)

Q. Explain the types of hypotheses. (8)

Q.4 A. Explain Data collection. Explain types of data collection. (7)

B. Explain the use of computers and internet in data collection and processing. (8)

OR

Q.4 P. Explain the significance of data presentation in research. (7)

Q. Define sampling. Explain the different sampling methods. (8)

- Q.5 A. What is report writing? Explain the types of research report. (7)
B. Define a research report and explain its layout. (8)

OR

- Q.5 Write short notes on (Attempt any 3) (15)
- (1) Review of Literature.
 - (2) Explain different research designs.
 - (3) Sources of secondary data collection.
 - (4) Empirical Research.
 - (5) Essentials of report writing

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