

- Note:
1. All questions are compulsory with internal options.
 2. The 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) ____ Source of data collection involves more of paper works.
 (a) Null (b) Primary
 (c) Secondary (d) Alternative
- (2) ____ gives direction in research activities.
 (a) Questionnaire (b) Sampling
 (c) Research design (d) Data collection
- (3) Browsing through past record is called as ____.
 (a) Review of literature (b) Sampling
 (c) Research design (d) Data interpretation
- (4) Basic research is called as ____ research.
 (a) Applied (b) Pure
 (c) Historical (d) Experimental
- (5) ____ is an assumption made in research.
 (a) Questionnaire (b) Sampling
 (c) Hypothesis (d) Research
- (6) First step in research is _____.
 (a) Identify the problem (b) Formulation of hypothesis
 (c) Sampling (d) Interpretation
- (7) ____ is the process of grouping of collected data into different categories.
 (a) Editing (b) Coding
 (c) Classification (d) Sampling
- (8) ____ can be illustrated to create a good impact on the mind of the readers with special reference to understand the data.
 (a) Graphic presentation (b) Editing
 (c) Tabulation (d) Coding
- (9) ____ provides supplementary information and supports finding.
 (a) Recommendation (b) Appendix
 (c) Footnote (d) Bibliography
- (10) ____ aims to prove or disprove the research question.
 (a) Literature survey (b) Hypothesis testing
 (c) Data Analysis (d) Sampling

(B) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Attempt any 7) (07)

- (1) A research undertaken to find out the reason as to why employees remain absent from work is an example of quantitative research.
- (2) An observation is an important source of hypothesis.
- (3) A research design should not be rigid.
- (4) Research is often referred to as 'scientific enquiry' into a specific problem or situation.
- (5) Probability sampling is also called as deliberate sampling.
- (6) Research design helps to monitor research expenditure.
- (7) The report must be drafted in a personal style and format.

- (8) Observation is undertaken to study certain situations or event based on experiments.
- (9) Research may be undertaken to verify and test existing laws or theories.
- (10) Research finding should not be applied to large population.

Q.2 (a) Explain the sources of hypothesis. (15)

OR

Q.2 (p) What are the essentials of a good research design? (08)

(q) Explain the characteristics of research. (07)

Q.3 (a) Explain the sources of data collection. (15)

OR

Q.3 (p) What are the advantages of primary data collection? (08)

(q) What are the advantages of secondary data collection? (07)

Q.4 (a) Explain the stages of research process. (15)

OR

Q.4 (p) Explain the importance of data interpretation. (08)

(q) Explain the stages of data processing. (07)

Q.5 (a) Explain the types of reports. (15)

OR

Q.5 (p) Write short notes on (Attempt any 3) (15)

(1) Quota sampling

(2) Essentials of a good report.

(3) Objectives of research.

(4) Review of literature

(5) Limitations of a questionnaire

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