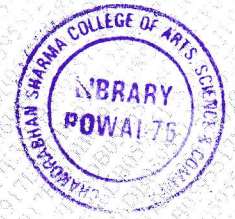


[Time: 2 ½ Hours]

[Marks: 75]



- N.B.**
1. Q. 1 is compulsory.
  2. Q.2 to Q.5 are compulsory with internal choice.
  3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  4. Workings should form a part of your answer.

**Q. 1 (A) State True or False (Any 8)**

8

1. Observational research is also called as field research.
2. Review is the process of formal assessment of a research with the intention of making any changes in it if necessary.
3. Hypothesis must be conceptually clear.
4. Primary data collection takes up lots of time and efforts.
5. Questionnaire is an indirect and impersonal method of conducting survey.
6. Type II errors are made when the researcher accepts null hypothesis, when in fact he should not have done so.
7. Pure research is also called as basic research.
8. Report writing is the last activity of the research process.
9. Factor Analysis is a technique that requires a large sample size.
10. Tabulation of data helps in analysis and interpretation of data.

**Q. 1 (B) Match the following. (Any 7)**

7

GROUP - A	GROUP - B
1. Appendices	a. Eliminate Errors
2. Conclusions	b. Core part of the report
3. Correlation Analysis	c. Linear relationship between two variables
4. Regression Analysis	d. First page of research report
5. Judgment Sampling	e. Supplementary material to research report
6. Population statistics	f. Non-probability sampling
7. Survey	g. Primary data
8. Tabulation of data	h. Scatter plot
9. Editing	i. Secondary records
10. Title	j. Sorting and counting of data

**Q. 2 (A) What are the qualities of a good research?** 8

**Q. 2 (B) Distinguish between probability and non-probability based sampling.** 7

OR

**Q. 2 (C) Describe the process of research in detail.** 8

**Q. 2 (D) Discuss the types of hypothesis in detail.** 7

Q. 3 (A) Explain briefly experimentation under field setting and laboratory setting. 8

Q. 3 (B) Discuss the types of interview methods used by researcher. 7

OR

Q. 3 (C) Distinguish between primary data and secondary data. 8

Q. 3 (D) Explain the different types of scaling techniques used by researcher? 7

Q. 4 (A) Describe the essentials of data processing. 8

Q.4 (B) Describe scatter diagram and how it is useful in studying correlation? 7

OR

Q. 4 (C) Explain the concept of factor analysis 8

Q. 4 (D) What is descriptive analysis. Explain how it is useful? 7

Q. 5 (A) What are the characteristics of good research report? 8

Q. 5 (B) Why is review of literature plays important role in research? 7

OR

Q. 5 Short notes on: (ANY 3) 15

- I. Probability sampling
- II. Applied research
- III. Cluster Analysis
- IV. ANOVA
- V. Popular Report

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