

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- N. B.:**
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
  - 2) Each question carries 20 marks.
  - 3) Use of simple calculator is allowed.
  - 4) Graph paper will be supplied on request.
  - 5) Attach graph paper inside the answer book.

Q.1. Attempt **Any Two** of the following:- 20

- (a) What is meant by social science research? Explain the scope of social science research.
- (b) State the Basic assumptions of research.
- (c) Explain the following types of research.  
I) Basic Research II) Applied research

Q.2. Attempt **Any Two** of the following:- 20

- (a) Define the research problem and explain the sources of the research problem.
- (b) Explain the following steps in the research process.  
I) Review of literature  
II) Formulation of hypothesis
- (c) Define research design. Explain the Descriptive and Experimental research designs.

Q.3. Attempt **Any Two** of the following:- 20

- (a) What is meant by primary data? Write note on interview techniques.
- (b) Explain the advantages and limitations of the secondary data.
- (c) Explain different types of non-probability sampling methods.

Q.4. Attempt **Any Two** of the following:- 20

- (a) Draw less than Ogive curve graphically for the following data:

Income (000)	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of workers	5	15	30	50	40	20

- (b) Calculate the mean and mode from the following data.

Marks (X)	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
No. of students	10	20	30	50	40

- (c) Calculate the Quartile Deviation (QD) for the following data.

X	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
F	4	6	10	12	22	18	8

Q.5 A Attempt Any Two of the following:-

20

- What are the major difficulties in social science research?
- Explain the criteria of a good research problem.
- Write different methods of Probability sampling.
- Calculate the standard deviation for the following data.

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	5	10	15	25	20	15

OR

Q.5 B Choose the correct alternatives of the following

20

- Research means -----  
 A Scientific efforts to gain new knowledge.      B It is a critical study to search for new principles of data.  
 C Scientifically examine the old principles or data.      D All of the above
- Basic research is also known as -----  
 A Quantitative Research      B Descriptive Research  
 C Pure Research      D Qualitative Research
- Research undertaken purely for the sake of knowledge without any immediate gain or use.  
 A Basic Research      B Descriptive Research  
 C Quantitative Research      D Qualitative Research
- research undertaken to solve immediate or practical problems  
 A Fundamental Research      B Applied research  
 C Historical Research      D Descriptive research
- Indian researchers are facing the problems of -----  
 A Lack of an experimental process      B Interference of external relations  
 C Economic problems      D All of the above
- is the first stage of the research process.  
 A Research design      B Data collection  
 C Formulation of hypothesis      D Formulation of a research problem
- Before executing the decision, the process of determining of result is called -----  
 A Data collection      B Formulation of hypothesis  
 C Formulation of a research problem      D Research design
- is a type of clinical method to investigate the root causes of a problem.  
 A Descriptive research design      B Diagnostic research design  
 C Experimental research design      D None of the above
- The statement of which truthfulness is to be observed or it is possible to observe that statement is called -----  
 A Research design      B Data Collection  
 C Hypothesis      D Research problem

- 10 ----- is the method of primary data collection.
- A Observation method                      B Government records  
C Individual documents                    D Letters
- 11 ----- is not the type of probability sampling.
- A Random sampling                      B Stratified sampling  
C Quota sampling                      D Systematic sampling
- 12 In the case of symmetrical distributions-----
- A Mean > median                      B Mean = Median = Mode  
C Median > mode                      D Mean > mode
- 13 ----- is the basic sampling procedure where all units in the population have an equal chance of being included in the sample.
- A Random sampling                      B Convenience sampling  
C Purposive sampling                    D Quota sampling
- 14 In ----- sampling procedure, the population is divided into groups.
- A Purposive sampling                    B Stratified random sampling  
C Convenience sampling                D Quota sampling
- 15 ----- is the sum of a set of numbers divided by the total number of values.
- A Mean                                      B Median  
C Mode                                      D Range
- 16 An ogive is constructed based on -----
- A Average value                      B Standard deviation  
C Cumulative frequencies              D Quartile Deviation
- 17 The arithmetic mean of series 5,15,25,35,45,55 is ----
- A 20    B 30  
C 25    D 35
- 18 ----- measures the extent to which the items vary from some central value.
- A Mean                                      B Median  
C Mode                                      D Dispersion
- 19 The technical process of arranging data in groups or classes according to resemblances and similarities is called -----
- A Histogram                              B analysis  
C collection                              D Classification
- 20 ----- is often said to be that value in a series that occurs most frequently or which has the greatest frequency.
- A Mean                                      B Median  
C Mode                                      D Quartile deviation
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