TYBBI/sem-V/18-11-19

Marks: 75   **Duration:2.5 Hours**

Q.1 A) Match the pairs: **Any 8**   **8**

	Column A		Column B
1.	Null Hypothesis	a)	First page of research proposal 4
2.	Correlation	b)	Supplementary Material 7
3.	Tabulation of data	c)	Primary data
4.	Title	d)	Non-Probability Sampling 9
5.	Survey	e)	Ho
6.	Alternate hypothesis	f)	Ranges between -1 & +1 2
7.	Appendices	g)	Secondary Data
8.	Journals	h)	Blueprint of research work 10
9.	Judgment Sampling	i)	Sorting and counting of data 3
10.	Research Design	j)	H1

Q.1 B) State TRUE or FALSE: Any 7   **7**

1. Formulation of hypothesis is a last stage in research.

2. Analysis of data refers to drawing of conclusions from data.

3. Editing helps the researcher to arrange data in statistical tables and graphs.

4. Correlation analysis is a technique that requires a large number of lady respondents.

5. Scientific research is a type of applied research.

6. Hypothesis must be based on objectives of research.

7. Pure research is also called as Basic research.

8. Questionnaire ideally can be a combination of open and close ended questions.

9. Report writing is the last activity of the research process.

10. Research abstract is a summary of technical report.

Q. 2 (A) What is research? State the types of research.   **8**

Q. 2 (B) Describe with suitable examples the methods of probability sampling.   **7**

OR

Q. 2 (C) What is research design? State the types of research design.   **8**

Q. 2 (D) What is hypothesis? Explain the sources of hypothesis used by researcher.   **7**

Q. 3 (A) What is personal interview? Explain the types of personal interview used by

researcher.   **8**

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Q. 3 (B) What is secondary data? State and explain the sources of secondary data?　　7

OR

Q. 3 (C) Discuss the 'Discriminant Analysis' as advanced statistical technique used in research.　　8

Q. 3 (D) Explain editing of data with its types.　　7

Q. 4 (A) What is concept of analysis of data? Discuss types of analysis of data.　　8

Q.4 (B) Describe tabulation and various types of tabulation　　7

OR

Q. 4 (C) What do you mean by interpretation of data. State its importance to researcher　　8

Q. 4 (D) Discuss footnotes and bibliography used in research.　　7

Q. 5 (A) Discuss the contents of a research report.　　8

Q.5 (B) Explain the role of review of literature in research?　　7

OR

Q. 5 Short notes on: (ANY 3)　　15

　　i.　Characteristics of research

　　ii.　Factor Analysis

　　iii.　ANOVA

　　iv.　Popular Report

　　v.　Social media and media listening

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