

Time: 3 Hours

Marks: 100

N.B.1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Each question carries 20 marks
3. Use of simple calculator 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 mean by Social Science Research? Explain the basic assumptions of research.
- b. State the significance of Social Science Research.
- c. Which are the difficulties of Social Science Research?

Q. 2. Attempt any **two** of the following. 20

- a. Explain the sources of the research problem.
- b. What are the criteria of good research problem?
- c. Discuss the descriptive and experimental research designs.

Q. 3. Attempt any **two** of the following. 20

- a. Write a note on 'Interview Method' of data collection.
- b. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sample survey method?
- c. Explain the various methods of random sampling.

Q. 4. Attempt any **two** of the following. 20

- a. Draw a more than ogive for the following data.

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Frequency	4	8	14	20	28	24	16	8

- b. Calculate arithmetic mean and mode for the following data.

Class	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Frequency	5	7	28	40	13	7

- c. Calculate Standard Deviation (SD) for the following data.

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	2	5	10	8	5

Q. 5. A) Attempt any **two** of the following. 20

- a. Explain the types of research
- b. Explain the process of formulation of research problem.
- c. Write a note on observation method
- d. Calculate quartile deviation for the following data

Weight	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100	100-110
Goods	24	58	63	102	68	52	28	4

(OR)

Q. 5 B. Answer the multiple choice questions (MCQs) choosing the correct option given below. 20

1. Research means -----
 - a. Systematized effort to gain new knowledge.
 - b. It is a critical study to find out new principles or facts.
 - c. Scientifically examine the old principles or facts
 - d. All the above
2. Science is broadly divided into

a. natural and social	b. natural and psychological
c. physical and mental	d. social and political
3. The first step in survey is -----

a. Application	b. Rejection
c. selection	d. planning
4. is the first stage of the research process.

a. literature review	b. Data Collection
c. formulation of hypothesis	d. formulation of research problem
5. In the formulation of the research problem, we need to give a-----

a. title	b. index
c. bibliography	d. concept
6. In the research process, the hypothesis is formulated after conducting a _____

a. Literature review	b. Data analysis
c. Data collection	d. Formulation of the problem
7. Hypothesis refers to -----
 - a. the outcomes of an experiment
 - b. conclusion drawn from an experiment
 - c. A form of bias in which of the subject tries to outguess the experimenter.
 - d. A tentative statement about the research problem.
8. Conducting survey is the most common method of generating -----

a. primary data	b. secondary data
c. qualitative data	d. none of the above
9. is the method of primary data collection

a. observation method	b. government records
c. individual documents	d. letters
10. Field visits are a method of collecting _____ data

a. Primary	b. secondary
c. tertiary	d. None of the above
11. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called -----

a. telephonic interview	b. personal interview
c. unstructured interview	d. structured interview

