

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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353082

B. B. A. (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Paper Code						
B	B	A	4	0	5	N

Questions Booklet
Series

B

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
 2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
 2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
 3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

580888

B

1. The main problem in questionnaire is :
 - (A) Accessible to Diverse Respondent
 - (B) Greater Anonymity
 - (C) Shows an inability of respondent to provide information
 - (D) None of the above
2. What does the term 'longitudinal design' mean ?
 - (A) A study completed far away from where the researcher lives.
 - (B) A study which is very long to read.
 - (C) A study with two contrasting cases.
 - (D) A study completed over a distinct period of time to map changes in social phenomena.
3. Which of the following is true regarding research objectives ?
 - (A) Research objectives, when achieved, will provide sufficient earnings to obtain an able return on investment.
 - (B) Research objectives, when obtained, will ensure the viability of the marketing research department.
 - (C) Research objectives, when achieved, provide the information necessary to solve the problem.
 - (D) Research objectives are seldom achieved but should be stated as goals to be sought.
4. Age of the respondent is measured on the basis of scale.
 - (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
5. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society ?
 - (A) To learn new things
 - (B) To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
 - (C) To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
 - (D) All of the above
6. Full form of ANOVA is :
 - (A) Attribute of Variance
 - (B) Analysis of Variance
 - (C) Analysis of Variable
 - (D) None of the above
7. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite ?
 - (A) Systematic Sampling Technique
 - (B) Purposive Sampling Technique
 - (C) Area Sampling Technique
 - (D) None of the above

8. Which one is called non-probability sampling ?
 - (A) Quota sampling
 - (B) Cluster sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
9. The scale measurement has a natural zero.
 - (A) Ratio
 - (B) Nominal
 - (C) Ordinal
 - (D) Interval
10. Cluster sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling are types of :
 - (A) Direct sampling
 - (B) Indirect sampling
 - (C) Random sampling
 - (D) Non-random sampling
11. A complete list of all the sampling units is called :
 - (A) Sampling design
 - (B) Sampling frame
 - (C) Population frame
 - (D) Cluster
12. The split-half method is used as a test of :
 - (A) Stability
 - (B) Internal reliability
 - (C) Inter-observer consistency
 - (D) External validity
13. What is a sampling unit ?
 - (A) The population.
 - (B) The basic unit containing the elements of the population to be sampled.
 - (C) All the individual elements of the final sample, drawn together.
 - (D) The method used to collect the sample.
14. Which of the following is not a non-random sampling method ?
 - (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Convenience sampling
 - (D) Accidental sampling
15. When one examine the entire population instead of a subgroup of the population, this is called a
 - (A) Sampling
 - (B) Census
 - (C) Population
 - (D) Bias
16. A is a subset of a
 - (A) Sample, population
 - (B) Population, sample
 - (C) Statistic, parameter
 - (D) Parameter, statistic

17. Random sampling is also called
 - (A) Availability sampling
 - (B) Probation sampling
 - (C) Probability sampling
 - (D) Prospect sampling
18. Scale in which the respondent directly compares two or more objects and makes choices among them is :
 - (A) Ranking Scale
 - (B) Rating Scale
 - (C) Graphic Scale
 - (D) None of the above
19. The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as :
 - (A) Survey Research
 - (B) Ex-post facto Research
 - (C) Historical Research
 - (D) Summative Research
20. Which of the following is an example of primary data ?
 - (A) Book
 - (B) Journal
 - (C) Newspaper
 - (D) Census Report
21. Which one of these sampling methods is a probability method ?
 - (A) Quota
 - (B) Judgment
 - (C) Convenience
 - (D) Simple random
22. SPSS is an acronym of the following :
 - (A) Statistical Predictions for Social Sciences.
 - (B) Sexual Preferences for the Sixties and Seventies.
 - (C) Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.
 - (D) Sexual Performance and SAD Syndrome.
23. Final stage in the Research Process is :
 - (A) Problem formulation
 - (B) Data collection
 - (C) Data analysis
 - (D) Report writing
24. A comprehensive full report of the research process is called :
 - (A) Thesis
 - (B) Summary Report
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Article
25. The first page of the research report is :
 - (A) Appendix
 - (B) Bibliography
 - (C) Index
 - (D) Title Page

26. The Chi-square test is :
- (A) A mean
 - (B) A multi-question tests
 - (C) A statistical mistake
 - (D) A statistic
27. The Introduction section of the research plan :
- (A) Gives an overview of prior relevant studies
 - (B) Contains a statement of the purpose of the study
 - (C) Concludes with a statement of the research questions and, for quantitative research, it includes the research hypothesis
 - (D) All of the above
28. Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report ?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Method
 - (D) Footnotes
29. In SPSS, what is the "Data Viewer" ?
- (A) A table summarizing the frequencies of data for one variable
 - (B) A spreadsheet into which data can be entered
 - (C) A dialog box that allows you to choose a statistical test
 - (D) A screen in which variables can be defined and labelled
30. What type of chart is useful for comparing values over categories ?
- (A) Pie Chart
 - (B) Column Chart
 - (C) Line Chart
 - (D) Dot Graph
31. How is random sampling helpful ?
- (A) Reasonably accurate
 - (B) An economical method of data collection
 - (C) Free from personal biases
 - (D) All of the above
32. A hypothesis which develops while planning the research is :
- (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Working Hypothesis
 - (C) Relational Hypothesis
 - (D) Descriptive Hypothesis

33. The dividing point between the region where the null hypothesis is rejected and the region, where it is not rejected is said to be :
- (A) Critical region
 - (B) Critical value
 - (C) Acceptance region
 - (D) Significant region
34. What does a good thesis involve ?
- (a) Reducing punctuations as well as grammatical errors to minimalist
 - (b) Correct reference citations
 - (c) Consistency in the way of thesis writing
 - (d) Well defined abstract
- Select the answers from the codes given below :
- (A) (b), (c) and (d)
 - (B) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
 - (C) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (D) (a), (b) and (d)
35. Critical region is also called :
- (A) Acceptance region
 - (B) Rejection region
 - (C) Confidence region
 - (D) Statistical region
36. What type of chart is useful for showing trends or changes overtime ?
- (A) Pie Chart
 - (B) Column Chart
 - (C) Line Chart
 - (D) Dot Graph
37. Research the blueprint for the study.
- (A) Variable
 - (B) Problem
 - (C) Design
 - (D) None of the above
38. Research can be conducted by a person who :
- (A) has studied research methodology.
 - (B) holds a postgraduate degree.
 - (C) possesses thinking and reasoning ability .
 - (D) is a hard worker.
39. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (A) Objectives of research are stated in first chapter of the thesis
 - (B) Researcher must possess analytical ability
 - (C) Variability is the source of problem
 - (D) All of the above

40. What is a cross-sectional design ?
- (A) A comparison of two or more variables longitudinally
 - (B) A design that is devised when the researcher is in a bad mood.
 - (C) The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time.
 - (D) Research into one particular section of society, e.g. the middle classes.
41. Research can be classified as :
- (A) Basic, Applied and Action Research
 - (B) Quantitative and Qualitative Research
 - (C) Philosophical, Historical, Survey and Experimental Research
 - (D) All of the above
42. The first step of research is :
- (A) Selecting a problem
 - (B) Searching a problem
 - (C) Finding a problem
 - (D) Identifying a problem
43. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses :
- (A) *t*-test
 - (B) ANOVA
 - (C) χ^2
 - (D) factorial analysis
44. data can be collected by communication or observation.
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
45. Bibliography given in a research report :
- (A) shows vast knowledge of the researcher
 - (B) helps those interested in further research
 - (C) has no relevance to research
 - (D) All of the above
46. Which one among the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms ?
- (A) Numerical Aptitude
 - (B) Marital Status
 - (C) Socio-economics Status
 - (D) Professional Attitude

47. What is the major attribute of Correlation Analysis ?
- (A) Association among variables
 - (B) Difference among variables
 - (C) Regression among variables
 - (D) Variations among variables
48. If one variable depend on another variable, it is termed as
- (A) Dependent variable
 - (B) Independent variable
 - (C) Extraneous variable
 - (D) None of the above
49. The experimental study is based on :
- (A) The manipulation of variables
 - (B) Conceptual parameters
 - (C) Replication of research
 - (D) Survey of literature
50. The main characteristic of scientific research is :
- (A) empirical
 - (B) theoretical
 - (C) experimental
 - (D) All of the above
51. is the process of assigning figures or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes.
- (A) Editing
 - (B) Coding
 - (C) Tabulation
 - (D) Classification
52. source of data collection consumes less time and effort gather the data
- (A) Secondary
 - (B) Tertiary
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Cant say
53. Research problem is selected from the stand point of :
- (A) Researcher interest
 - (B) Financial support
 - (C) Social relevance
 - (D) Availability of relevant literature
54. Formulation of hypothesis may NOT be required in :
- (A) Survey method
 - (B) Historical studies
 - (C) Experimental studies
 - (D) Normative studies

55. Field-work-based research is classified as :
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Biographical
56. Which of the following sampling methods is appropriate to study the prevalence of AIDS amongst male and female in India in 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2006 ?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Systematic sampling
 - (C) Quota sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
57. research is based on the cause and effect of a phenomenon.
- (A) Formulative
 - (B) Casual
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) None of the above
58. research that deals with practical problems at hand.
- (A) Basic
 - (B) Action
 - (C) Exploratory
 - (D) Experimental
59. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is :
- (A) Cluster Sampling
 - (B) Stratified Sampling
 - (C) Convenient Sampling
 - (D) Lottery Method
60. Tippit table refers to as
- (A) Table of random digits
 - (B) The table used in sampling methods
 - (C) The table used in statistical investigations
 - (D) All of the above
61. Reporting means through reports.
- (A) Asking
 - (B) Answering
 - (C) Communicating
 - (D) Stating

62. How can the objectivity of the research be enhanced ?
- (A) Through its impartiality
 - (B) Through its reliability
 - (C) Through its validity
 - (D) All of the above
63. Action research is :
- (A) An applied research
 - (B) A research carried out to solve immediate problems
 - (C) A longitudinal research
 - (D) All of the above
64. Type of scale that serves as tags or labels to identify or classify an object :
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
65. Which of the following is classified in the category of the developmental research ?
- (A) Philosophical research
 - (B) Action research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) All of the above
66. The diagram drawn for presenting the data in picture form is called
- (A) chart
 - (B) frequency polygon
 - (C) pie chart
 - (D) pictogram
67. A null hypothesis is :
- (A) when there is no difference between the variables
 - (B) the same as research hypothesis
 - (C) subjective in nature
 - (D) when there is difference between the variables
68. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called :
- (A) Philosophical research
 - (B) Historical research
 - (C) Mythological research
 - (D) Content analysis
69. Manipulation is always a part of :
- (A) Historical research
 - (B) Fundamental research
 - (C) Descriptive research
 - (D) Experimental research

70. When a sample size is less than 30 is used.
- (A) F-test
 - (B) Z-test
 - (C) *t*-test
 - (D) U-Test
71. What is the purpose of doing research ?
- (A) To identify problems
 - (B) To find solutions
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
72. questionnaire contains definite, fix and direct questions.
- (A) Unstructured
 - (B) Structured
 - (C) Closed
 - (D) None of the above
73. A research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study ?
- (A) Descriptive survey method
 - (B) Historical method
 - (C) Ex-post facto method
 - (D) Experimental method
74. The F-test :
- (A) is essentially a two-tailed test.
 - (B) is essentially a one-tailed test.
 - (C) can be one-tailed as well as two-tailed depending on the hypotheses.
 - (D) can never be one tailed test.
75. sampling is based on judgment of the researcher.
- (A) Judgmental
 - (B) Convenience
 - (C) Accidental
 - (D) Snowball
76. Sending questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called :
- (A) Mail Survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Panel

77. Population Census is an example of Research.
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Empirical
 - (C) Clinical
 - (D) Diagnostic
78. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required ?
- (A) Developing a research design
 - (B) Formulating a research question
 - (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
 - (D) Formulating a research hypothesis
79. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with ?
- (A) Long-term research
 - (B) Short-term research
 - (C) Horizontal research
 - (D) None of the above
80. How to judge the depth of any research ?
- (A) By research title
 - (B) By research duration
 - (C) By research objectives
 - (D) By total expenditure on research
81. Which of the following is not the method of Research ?
- (A) Survey
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Observation
 - (D) Philosophical
82. Research is :
- (A) Searching again and again
 - (B) Finding solution to any problem
 - (C) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
 - (D) None of the above
83. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by :
- (A) Statement of Objectives
 - (B) Analysis of Data
 - (C) Selection of Research Tools
 - (D) Collection of Data
84. The main objective of study's to acquire knowledge.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Diagnostic
 - (D) Descriptive and Diagnostic

85. is concerned with discovering and testing certain variables with respect to their association or disassociation.
- (A) Exploratory
 - (B) Descriptive
 - (C) Diagnostic
 - (D) Descriptive and Diagnostic
86. One of the terms given below is defined as a bundle of meanings or characteristics associated with certain events, objects, conditions, situations, and the like :
- (A) Construct
 - (B) Definition
 - (C) Concept
 - (D) Variable
87. The Kelvin scale of measuring temperature is a
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
88. Scale having an absolute zero :
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
89. Students in a class will be ranked on the scale.
- (A) Nominal
 - (B) Ordinal
 - (C) Interval
 - (D) Ratio
90. Why do you need to review the existing literature ?
- (A) To make sure you have a long list of references
 - (B) Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
 - (C) To find out what is already known about your area of interest
 - (D) To help in your general studying
91. A is a reference, explanation or comment placed below the main text on a printed page.
- (A) Bibliography
 - (B) Footnotes
 - (C) Citation
 - (D) Website
92. A formal document that presents the research objectives, design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called :
- (A) Research design
 - (B) Research proposal
 - (C) Research hypothesis
 - (D) Research report

93. Survey is a Study.
- (A) Descriptive
 - (B) Fact finding
 - (C) Analytical
 - (D) Systematic
94. In a survey there is an enumerator and a
- (A) Guide
 - (B) Respondent
 - (C) Supervisor
 - (D) Messenger
95. The first purpose of a survey is to
- (A) Description
 - (B) Evaluation
 - (C) Ration
 - (D) Provide Information
96. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called :
- (A) Multiple choice questions
 - (B) Dichotomous questions
 - (C) Open-ended questions
 - (D) Structured questions
97. What are the core elements of a Research Process ?
- (A) Introduction; Data Collection; Data Analysis; Conclusions and Recommendations
 - (B) Executive Summary; Literature Review; Data Gathered; Conclusions and Bibliography
 - (C) Research Plan; Research Data; Analysis and References
 - (D) Introduction; Literature Review; Research Methodology; Results; Discussions and Conclusions
98. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is :
- (A) Field study
 - (B) Diagnostic study
 - (C) Action study
 - (D) Pilot study
99. Second step in problem formulation is :
- (A) Statement of the problem
 - (B) Understanding the nature of the problem
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Discussions
100. Questionnaire is filled by
- (A) Respondent
 - (B) Friends
 - (C) Enumerator
 - (D) None of the above

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Q. 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then inform the invigilator, get a replacement of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) (B) (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।