M. Com Part-I Management Sem-2

Research Methodology For Business

17/06/22

Section -1

			Iviar	KS:30
1.	All questions are compulsory.			
2	*	ates n	narks.	
٥.		Delev	v questions and water	
	answer.			
	give direction to the research	h wor	k	(1)
At				
S S		The state of the s		
Ο,	Questionium			
	research is conducted to mea	sure tl	ne quality of a particular	(1)
situa	4.37.122.30			
AT	Oualitative	B)	Quantitative	
		D)	Exploratory	
,		- 41 ci		9.84
	is one of the essentials of	good	sampli <mark>ng.</mark>	(1)
AT	Representativeness	B)	Chaotic	
(C)	Incompleteness	D) (Non-clarity	
Hyr	oothesis framing is important because	it giv	es	(1)
(A)	money	B) ·	time	
ve)	direction	D)	information	
				(1)
				(1)
		The state of the s	TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	
C)	Researchers	D)	People	
on I				(1)
			1 Strange and	(1)
1000	집 그 사이 생생님이 살아 그리고 하는 것이 되었다. 그렇게 그렇게 하는 것이 되었다. 그렇게 그렇게			
St)	objectives of the research	וע	expenditure on the research,	
516	Doro the types of Don	dom	or probability campling	(1)
A \				(1)
A)		(طر		
(J)		D)		
(C)	NG 그님 ^	(ע	Sequential sampling	
	sampling			
On	actions that make recondents answer	r with	a simple "yes" or "no" are called	1 (1)
Qu		WILL	a simple yes of no are cance	(1)
A		R)	Mixed and house.	
1000000	MSS (44명의 1.10) (1994년 전 1.15년) 그리고 1.17년 (1.15년) 1.17년 (1.15년) 1.17년 (1.15년) 1.17년 (1.15년) 1.17년 (1.15년			
	interett	(כב	1 lotoitai	
	of data refers to analysis an	d gene	eralization of results	(1)
AX				1-7
~A)	Sampling	100000		
	2. 3.	2. Number given to right side indic 3. Choose the correct option given answer. give direction to the research Sampling C) Questionnaire research is conducted to mean situation A) Qualitative C) Applied is one of the essentials of Representativeness C) Incompleteness Hypothesis framing is important because A) money direction Every research has tes A) Users C) Researchers The depth in any research can be judged A) title of the research A) objectives of the research are the types of Ran A) Area sampling and judgemental sampling C) Judgemental sampling and Quata sampling Questions that make respondents answer Questions. A) Dichotomous C) Filtered of data refers to analysis an Interpretation	give direction to the research work give direction to the research work Sampling C) Questionnaire Pesearch is conducted to measure the situation A) Qualitative C) Applied Is one of the essentials of good A) Representativeness C) Incompleteness D) Hypothesis framing is important because it give A) money C) direction Every research has tes A) Users C) Researchers D) The depth in any research can be judged by A) title of the research C) research C) Researchers D) The depth in any research can be judged by A) title of the research C) research C) Judgemental sampling and judgemental C) Judgemental sampling and Quata C) Judgemental sampling and Quata D) sampling Questions that make respondents answer with Questions. A) Dichotomous B) C) Filtered D) of data refers to analysis and general A) Interpretation B)	2. Number given to right side indicates marks. 3. Choose the correct option given below questions and write answer. give direction to the research work A) Sampling B) Research design C) Questionnaire D) Professional attitude research is conducted to measure the quality of a particular situation A) Qualitative B) Quantitative C) Applied D) Exploratory is one of the essentials of good sampling. A) Representativeness B) Chaotic C) Incompleteness D) Non-clarity Hypothesis framing is important because it gives A) money B) time c) direction D) information Every research has tes A) Users C) Researchers D) People The depth in any research can be judged by A) title of the research C) objectives of the research D) expenditure on the research, are the types of Random or probability sampling A) Area sampling and judgemental B) Stratified sampling and Area sampling C) Judgemental sampling and Quata Sampling Questions that make respondents answer with a simple "yes" or "no" are called Questions. A) Dichotomous B) Mixed D) Pictorial of data refers to analysis and generalization of results. A) Interpretation B) Processing

10.	In _	Questions	s, both questions an	d answers are structured.	(1)
	(A)	open ended	· BT	close ended	(-)
	C)	multiple choice	D)	filtered	
11.	Prim	nary provides in	-depth information	relating to research problem.	(1)
	A	Data	B)	Delta	
	C)	Department	D)	Duplicate	
	_				
12.		survey there is a respon			(1)
	A)	Educator	-B)	Enumerator	
	C)	Effort maker	D)	Officer	
13.	Que	stions with only two alt	ernatives is called	questions.	(1)
	A)	Double	B) ⁷	Duplicate /	
	E)	Dichotomous	D)	Doubtful	
14.		ary data is a	hand information	collected through various	(1)
	meth		23 18 2 2 2 3 3		
	A)	second	B)	fourth	
	C)	first	D)	third	
15.		of secondary	data refers to acc	uracy, reliability and	(1)
	2012	pleteness.			
	A)	quantity	₽)	quality	
	C)	measurement	D)	source	
16.	Mea	n, Median and Mode ar	e		(1)
	A)	Ways of sampling	√ B)	Measures of central tendency	
	C)	Measure of dispersion	n D)	Measure of Karl Pearson	
17.	test is meant for the sample below 30				(1)
	A)	Chi-square V	B)	Z-test	(-)
	ve)	T-test	D)	F-test	
18.		is the interme	diary stage between	n Data Collection & Data	
	Ana				
	-A)	Data Processing	B)	Research Report	(1)
	C)	Sampling Design	D)	Data selection	
19.	A_verti	is a chart that sl cal bars.	nows the frequencie	es and is presented as a series of	(1)
	A)	Pie Chart	∠ B)	Bar chart	
	C)	Table chart	D)	Resource chart	
20.	Med	ian and mode can be fo	und by		(1)
NS A	A)	Substracting	B)	Varaibly	(1)
5-7-6	O	Inspection	D)	Machanically	

21.		graphs are useful to show	data varial	bles and help to make	(1)
	pred	ictions.			and the second
	A)	Bar	B)	Pie	
	ve)	Line	D)	Scatter	
22.	Тур	e II error is denoted by		±10 (1)	(1)
	A)	Γ	-B)	β	
	C)	δ	D)	α	
23.	In re	esearch report is placed be	efore Intro	duction.	(1)
	A)	Information	图)	Index	
	C)	Title page	D) -	Footnotes	
24.	Rese	earch report reflects the caliber of	of the		(1)
	A)	Non-verbal	B)	Report writer	
	C)	Research staff	D)	Sponsors	4
25.		_ shows various topics and the	relevant pa	age numbers in the report.	(1)
	A)	Footnotes	B)	Index	
	C)	Bibliography	D)	Recommendation	
26.	Info	rmants should be treated			(1)
	A)	casual manner	B)	Like unwanted customer	100
	C)	Not important	(D)	With dignity and decency	
27.	Dec	ommendations constitute	of the w	and the second in the second	- Eas
21.		Useful part			(1)
		Integral part	D)	Supporting Document Additional matter	
	<i>(C)</i>	megrai part	رط	Additional matter	
28.	Bibl	iography is included in the	of the	report.	(1)
	A)	unimportant part	B)	Preliminary contents	
	(C)	Index	.D)	Concluding part	
29.	Foo	tnotes basically offers convenien	ice to	•	(1)
	A)	Readers	B)	Researchers	, ,
	C)	Respondents	D)	Research Staff	
30.	Con	nputer is not only fast calculator	but also		(1)
	-A)	diligence	B)	Exhalent	
	C)	perfect	D)	speedy	

Section -2

Note:	1.	All questions are compulsory. Answer any one out of three	Marks:30
	2.	Number given to right side indicates marks.	
Q.1.	A)	What are the objectives of research in business?	(7.5)
*	B)	Discuss the importance of review of literature in research.	
	C)	Describe the techniques of sampling.	
Q.2.	A)	What is Primary Data? Explain the sources of Primary Data.	(7.5)
	B)	Discuss various factors which affect the choice of data collection.	
	C)	Elaborate essentials of a good Questionnaire.	
Q.3.	A)	What do you mean by regression analysis? Explain its significance	(7.5)
	B)	Define interpretation of data. Discuss its importance	
	C) .	Write a short notes on factor analysis	
Q.4.	A)	Discuss the essentials of a good research report.	(7.5)
	B)	Explain in brief ethical norms in research.	
	(C)	Write a short notes on ADA and MI A sitution mathed	