MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
THIRD SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
RESEARCH METHODS
MRD – 301
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Objective

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following: *1 ×20=20*

1. Social Research refers to
   a. A system for producing knowledge
   b. Knowledge produced by the system
   c. Both of these
   d. None of these

2. A literature review requires
   a. Planning
   b. Good & clear writing
   c. Reliable sources
   d. All of these

3. While collecting the data, the researcher should have a control over:
   a. Extraneous variable
   b. Dependent variable
   c. Independent variable
   d. All of these

4. "APA" stands for
   a. African Psychological Association
   b. Asian Psychological Association
   c. American Psychological Association
   d. Australian Psychological Association

5. Qualitative observation of elementary units is called:
   a. Variable
   b. Data
   c. Attributes
   d. Statistics

6. The last or final goal of scientific inquiry is:
   a. Explanation
   b. Application
   c. Control
   d. None of these

7. In the sampling process, if the units from the population are randomly selected, then it is termed as:
   a. Simple random sampling
   b. Purposive sampling
   c. Cluster sampling
   d. Quota sampling

8. Hypothesis refers to:
   a. The outcome of an experiment
   b. A conclusion drawn from an experiment
   c. A form of bias in which the subject tries to conclude
   d. A tentative statement about the relationship

9. Unstructured questions are
   a. Open-ended questions
   b. Close-ended questions
   c. Dichotomous questions
   d. None of these

10. Which of the following is/are the features of a good research?
    a. Systematic   b. Logical
    c. Reliable   d. All of these

11. Which of the following process helps to understand the previous research on the subject matter?
    a. Theoretical Framework   b. Literature review
    c. Hypothesis formulation   d. Sampling

12. Cluster sampling belongs to;
    a. Probability sampling   b. Non-probability sampling
    c. Both of these   d. None of these

13. The word that denotes sampling is:
    a. Experiment   b. Representative
    c. Techniques   d. None of these

14. The data collected and analysed in numeric can be termed as
    a. Qualitative research   b. Quantitative research
    c. Exploratory research   d. Descriptive research

15. When the research interacts and record the responses of respondents as per the set of questions, it is termed as:
    a. Interview schedule   b. Questionnaire
    c. Census   d. Variable

16. When the number of respondents are selected on the basis of weightage, the sampling method is known as:
    a. Proportionate Stratified sampling   b. Disproportionate stratified sampling
    c. Snowball sampling   d. Convenience sampling

17. The situation when we reject Null hypothesis and accept Declarative hypothesis, it is termed as:
    a. Type I error   b. Type II error
    c. Both   d. None of these

18. A complete enumeration of all items in the population is known as:
    a. Census   b. Sampling
    c. Sampling error   d. None of these

19. Census conducted by Govt of India is an example of:
    a. Primary data   b. Secondary data
    c. Both   d. None

20. Which is referred to as the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts?
    a. Interpretation   b. Explanation
    c. Application   d. Formulation

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.   Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. a) Define research.   2+8=10
    b) Why methodology is the soul of research?

2. a) What is Sample?   5+5=10
    b) Distinguish between Dependent and Independent variable.

3. a) Define Hypothesis.   5+5=10
    b) What are the characteristics of Hypothesis?

4. Discuss the importance of literature review in the research process.   10

5. a) Define data.   4+6=10
    b) Discuss the methods of collecting data.

6. a) State the features of a good design.   5+5=10
    b) What is the need of research design?

7. Discuss the methods of sampling.   10

8. a) What are the steps of sample design?   5+5=10
    b) What are the features of a good sample design?

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