18 UBM514 RESEARCH METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT

UNIT-I

1. Who authored the book "methods in Social Research"
   a) Wilkinson b) CR Kothari c) Kerlinger d) **Goode and Halt**

2. One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called
   a**) Induction** b) Deduction c) Research d) Experiment
3. Reasoning from general to particular is called
   a) Induction b) **Deduction** c) Observation d) experience

4. A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena ……..... is
   a) Facts b) Values **c) Theory** d) Generalization

5. Empirically verifiable observation is_____

   a) Theory b) Value **c) Fact** d) Statement

6. Research is classified on the basis of .....……and methods
   a) Purpose b**) Intent**c) Methodology d) Techniques

7. Research undertaken for knowledge sake is
   a) Pure Research b) Action Research c) Pilot study d) Survey

8. Example for fact finding study is _____
   a) Pure Research **b) Survey** c) Action Research d) Long term Research

9. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is ----------
   a) Fundamental Research b) Analytical Research
   c) Survey **d) Action Research**

10. Fundamental Research is otherwise called----------
    a) Action Research b) Survey c) Pilot study **d) Pure Research**

UNIT-II

11. Motivation Research is a type of------ research
    a) Quantitative **b) Qualitative** c) Pure d) applied

12. Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called -------
    a) Field study b) Survey **c) Laboratory Research** d)EmpiricalResearch
13 Research through experiment and observation is called
    a) Clinical Research b) Experimental Research

c) Laboratory Research **d) Empirical Research**

14 Population Census is an example of ..... Research

a) Survey b) Empirical c) Clinical d)Diagnostic

15. Good Research is always .....

a) Slow b) Fast c) Narrow **d) Systematic**

16. Research method is a part of.....

a) Problem b) Experiment

c) Research Techniques **d) Research methodology**

17. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is----------

a) Field Study **b) diagnosis tic study**

c) Action study d) Pilot study

18. Which of the following is an example of primary data?

a) Book b) Journal **c) News Paper** d) Census Report

19 .....is the first step of Research process

a) Formulation of a problem b) Collection of Data

c) Editing and Coding **d) Selection of a problem**

20. A question which requires a solution is.....

a) Observation **b) Problem** c) Data d) Experiment

UNIT-III

21.Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called .....

a) Solution b) Examination

c) Problem formulation d) Problem Solving

22. While Selecting a problem, problem which is..... is no taken

a) Very Common **b) Overdone** c) Easy one d) rare

23 The first step in formulating a problem is

a) Statement of the problem b) Gathering of Data

c) Measurement d)Survey

24. Second step in problem formulation is a) Statement of the problem

a) Understanding the nature of the problem

b) **Survey**

c) Discussions

25. Third step in problem formulation is

a) Statement of the problem

b) Understanding the nature of the problem

c) **Survey the available literature**

d) Discussion

26 Fourth step in problem formulation is

a) Develop ideas through discussion b) Survey c) Statement of problem d) Enactment

27. Last step in problem formulation is

a) Survey b) Discussion c) Literature survey **d) Re Phrasing the Research problem**

28 . Observation of an event personally by the observer is .....

a) Indirect observation **b) Direct observation**

c) Controlled observation d) Uncontrolled observation

29. Camera, tape recorder, video tape etc are..... Devices of observation

a) Casual **b) Mechanical** c) Technical d) Manual

30. In a ..... observation researcher stands apart and does not participate

a) Structural b) Unstructured **c) Non Participant** d) Participant

UNIT-IV

31. Readymade and readily available data is.....

a) Primary b) Personal c) Organizational **d) Secondary**

32. .....is the raw materials for Analysis

a) Variables b) Problem **c) Data** d) Sample

33. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called ----------

a) Primary **b) Secondary** c) Primary and Secondary d) None of the above

34. Research design is a blue print, outline and a.....

a) Plan b) System c) Strategy d) Guide

35. The main objective of .....study's to acquire knowledge

a) Exploratory **b) Descriptive** c) Diagnostic d) Descriptive and Diagnostic

36. In Research Report ..... is used to acknowledge in deftness

a) Bibliography b) Index c) Appendix d**)** **Foot-Notes**

37. Bibliography means----------

a) Foot Note b) Quotations c**) List of Books referred** d) Biography

38. The first page of the research report is

a) Appendix b) Bibliography c) Index d) **Title Page**

39.----------is called publication in a Research journal

a) Guide b) Popular report c) **Research article** d) Format

40. Technical Report is otherwise called

a) Interim Report b) Popular Report **c) Thesis** d) Summary

UNIT-V

41. A short summary of Technical Report is called

a) Article **b) Research Abstract** c) Publication d) Guide

42. A Research Report is a formal statement of .....

a) Research Process b) Research Problem

c) Data collection d) Data Editing

43. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called-------

a**) Thesis** b) Summary Report c) Abstract d) Article

44. Final stage in the Research Process is

a) Problem formulation b) Data collection

c) Data Analysis d**) Report Writing**

45. Survey is always a ..... study

a) Field b) Laboratoryc) Office d) Class room

46. Survey is a.....Study

a) Descriptive b**) Fact finding** c) Analytical d) Systematic

47. In the formulation of the problem we need to give a

a) Title b) Index c) Bibliography d) Concepts

48.Objectives in problem formulation means

a) Questions to be answered b) methods

c) Techniques d)methodology

49. A problem well put is .....

a) Fully solved b) Not solved c) Cannot be solved **d) half- solved**

50. The problem selected must have

a) Speed b) Facts c) Values **d) Novelty**

18UBM514 RESEARCH METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT

(k2 level questions)

UNIT-I

1. Define research .
2. Define pure research
3. Define Applied research
4. Explain exploratory research
5. Define Conclusive research
6. Explain Descriptive research
7. Define Casual research
8. Explain Theoretical research
9. Define Empirical research

UNIT-II

10. Define hypothesis..
11. Define sampling
12. Define sampling error
13. Define sampling size
14. Define reliability
15. Define pilot study
16. Define snowball sampling
17. Define panel sampling
18. Define quota sampling
19. Define judgment sampling
20. Define convenience sampling

UNIT-III

21. Define area sampling

22. Define simple random sampling

23. Define probability sampling

24. Define Non- probability sampling.

25. Define primary data

26. Define secondary data

27. Define observation

28. Define interview method

29. Define schedule

30. Define interview

UNIT-IV

31. Define questionnaire

32. Define sample size.

33. Define pilot study

34.Define mail interview

35. Define telephone interview

36. Define panel interview

37. Define self administered interview.

38. Define probing

39. Define close-ended questions

40. Define ranking questions

UNIT-V

41. Define bias

42. Define variation.

43 define bibliography

44. Define objectives

45. Define recommendations

46. Define appendices

47. Define conclusions

48. Define interpretation

49 Define Editing.

50. Define coding.

18UBM514-RESEARCH METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT

UNIT-I

1. Analyze the features of a good research.
2. List down the objectives of research.
3. Examine research process.
4. List down the significance of research.
5. Examine the limitations of research.
6. Examine casual research with its advantages and disadvantages.
7. Analyze theoretical research with its advantages and disadvantages.
8. Examine Empirical research with its advantages and disadvantages.
9. Examine research Design

UNIT-II

10. Examine the advantages of non-probability sampling.
11. Examine the disadvantages of non- probability sampling
12. Examine the advantages of sampling.
13. Examine the disadvantages of sampling.
14. Explain probability sampling and its features.

UNIT-III

15. Examine the significance of primary data.
16. Examine the limitations of primary data.
17. Examine the methods of observation.
18. Examine the secondary data collection methods.

19. Analyze the significance of questionnaire.

20. Assume the limitations of questionnaire.

21. List down the types of questionnaire.

UNIT-IV

22. Analyze and explain editing.

23. Assume and analyze the detail note on coding.

24. Assume and write a brief note on tabulation.

25. Write a short note on 'T' test.

26. Analyze and write brief note about 'F' test.

UNIT-V

27. List down the different steps in writing report.

28. Analyze the layout of the research report.

29.List down the factors for construction of questionnaire and instrument.

30. Examine the Guidelines for questionnaire construction.

31. List down the technique of interpretation.

32. List down the precautions in interpretations

33 .

1. A die is thrown 60 times with the following results

Face	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	8	7	12	8	14	11

Test at 5% level of significance if the die is unbiased, assuming that P(chi-square>11.1)=0.05 with 5 d.f.

18UBM514 RESEARCH METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT

UNIT-I

1. Compare the difference between scientific and non scientific research.
2. Assume pure research with its advantages and disadvantages.
3. Relationships Applied research with its advantages and disadvantages.
4. Classify Exploratory research with its advantages and disadvantages.
5. Examine Descriptive research with its advantages and disadvantages

UNIT-II

6. Assume sampling plan.
7. Simplify the types of probability sampling.
8. Examine the advantages of probability sampling.
9. Examine the disadvantages of probability sampling.
10. Examine the types of Non- probability sampling.

UNIT-III

11. Assume the significance of observation.
12. Examine the limitations of observation.
13. Analyze the types of interview.
14. Examine the significance of interview.
15. List down the limitations of interview.

UNIT-IV

16. Analyze the types of schedule.

17. Analyze the significance of schedule

18. Assume the limitations of schedule.

19. Analyze the significance of secondary data.

20. Assume the limitations of secondary data.

UNIT-V

21. List down the types of report.

22. Examine the precautions for writing research reports.

23.The heights of 10 males of a given locality are found to be 70, 67, 62,68,61,68,70,64,64,66 inches. It is reasonable to believe that the average height is greater than 64 inches? Test at 5% significance level assuming that for 9 degrees of freedom P(t>1.83)=0.05.

24. Below are given the gain in weights (in kgs) of pigs fed on two diets A and B.

Gain in weight

Diet A: 25,32,30,34,24,14,32,24,30,31,35,25

Diet B:44,34,22,10,47,31,40,30,32,35,18,21,35,29,22

25. A reading test is given to an elementary school class that consists of 12 Anglo-American children and 10 Mexican-American children. The results of the test are:

Anglo-American	Mexican-American
x1=74	x2=70
s1=8	s2=10

IS the difference between the means of the two groups significant at the 0.05 level?

26. Two random samples of sizes 8 and 11, drawn from two normal populations are characterised as follows:

Populations sample	Size of sample	Sum of observations	Sum of squares
I	8	9.6	61.52
II	11	16.5	73.26

You are to decide if the two populations can be taken to have same variance. What test function would you use? How is it distributed and what value it has in this sampling experiment?.