

PG DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (CA)

QUESTION BANK

COURSE: M.Com (CA)

SEMESTER: III

SUBJECT CODE: 18PCC3E1

SUBJECT: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

K1 LEVEL

1. _____ research studies portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group.
 - a. Exploratory
 - b. Descriptive**
 - c. Formative
 - d. Diagnostic
2. _____ research studies are made with the object to gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it instead of form / hypothesis test.
 - a. Exploratory**
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Formative
 - d. Diagnostic
3. _____ research studies are made to determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else.
 - a. Exploratory
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Formative
 - d. Diagnostic**
4. _____ is the first step in the research process.
 - a. Extensive literature survey
 - b. Formulating the research problem**
 - c. Preparing the research design
 - d. Execution of the project
5. All the items under consideration in any field of inquiry constitute _____.

- a. Universe
- b. Population
- c. Both a & b**
- d. None of these

6. Technique involved in defines a research problem _____.

- a. Statement of the problem is a general way
- b. Understand the nature of the problem
- c. Surveying the available literature
- d. All the above**

7. _____ is the arrangement of conditions for collections and analysis of data.

- a. Research problem
- b. Research methods
- c. Research procedure
- d. Research design**

8. _____ design deals with the method of selecting items to be observe for the given study.

- a. Samples**
- b. Observation
- c. Statistical
- d. Operational

9. _____ design concern the question of how many items are to be observed and how the information & data gathered is to be analyzed.

- a. Samples
- b. Observation
- c. Statistical**
- d. Operational

10. _____ is a concept which can take on different quantitative values.

- A. Constant
- b. Variables**

- c. Hypothesis
 - d. None of these
11. _____ refers to the technique or procedure the research would adopt in select items for the sample.
- a. Universe
 - b. Population
 - c. Samples
 - d. Sample design**
12. The list of sample units is called as _____.
- a. Frame**
 - b. Parameters
 - c. Size of sample
 - d. None of these
13. The size of the sample should always be _____.
- a. Large
 - b. Small
 - c. Optimum**
 - d. None of these
14. The research work on a small scale before gains to the field is _____.
- a. Pilot study
 - b. Pretest
 - c. Both a & b**
 - d. None of these
15. Census survey is free from _____ error _____.
- a. Sampling**
 - b. Non- sampling
 - c. Probability
 - d. None of these

16. Non-probability sampling is also known as _____ sampling.

- a. Deliberate
- b. Purposive
- c. Judgment
- d. All the above**

17. In _____ sample design, every item of the universe has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample.

- a. Probability
- b. Random
- c. Chance
- d. All the above**

18. In _____ sample design, once an item selected for sample cannot appear in the sample again.

- a. Simple Random**
- b. Complex Random
- c. Stratified
- d. Systematic

19. _____ sampling technique is applied to select a sample from a population that does not constitute a homogeneous group.

- a. Simple Random
- b. Complex Random
- c. Stratified**
- d. Systematic

20. _____ survey provides a better result in a research study.

- a. Census**
- b. Sample
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

21. The data that happen to be original in character s _____ data.
- a. Secondary
 - b. Primary**
 - c. Sample
 - d. None of these
22. _____ are conducted in case of descriptive research.
- a. Experiments
 - b. Survey**
 - c. Observation
 - d. None of these
23. _____ is the most commonly used method of collecting data specifically in studies relating to behavioral sciences.
- a. Experiments
 - b. Survey
 - c. Observation**
 - d. None of these
24. In _____ interview the interviewer has the freedom to decide the manner and sequence in which the question would be asked.
- a. Clinical
 - b. Focused**
 - c. Descriptive
 - d. None of these
25. Field staff is not required in _____ interview method to collect data.
- a. Personal
 - b. Focused
 - c. Telephone**
 - d. Descriptive
26. In _____ method of collecting data, the schedules are being filled in by the enumerators who are specially appointed for the purpose.

- a. Interview
- b. Questionnaire
- c. Schedule**
- d. All of the above

27. _____ method of data collection is used only when the respondents are literate and Co – operative.

- a. Interview
- b. Questionnaire**
- c. Schedule
- d. All of the above

28. Data collected from the official websites of RBI, NSE etc, are _____ data.

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary**
- c. First hand
- d. All the above

29. _____ are the postal sized cards which are used by dealer of consumer durables to collect information regarding this products.

- a. Warranty cards**
- b. Guarantee cards
- c. Discount cards
- d. None of these

30. Identity of respondent is known as _____.

- a. Schedule
- b. Interview
- c. Questionnaire
- d. Both a and b**

31. H_0 denotes _____.

- a. Null Hypothesis**
- b. Alternate Hypothesis

- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

32. Rejecting the null hypothesis ____ is hypothesis.

- a. Alternate**
- b. Sub
- c. Type I
- d. Type II

33. Rejecting of hypothesis which should have been accepted is ____ error.

- a. Type I**
- b. Type II
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV

34. Accepting the hypothesis which should have been rejected is ____ error.

- a. Type I
- b. Type II**
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV

35. The level of ____ is the maximum value of the probability of rejecting H_0 when it is true.

- a. Error
- b. Significance**
- c. Hypothesis
- d. None of these

36. ____ test is not to be applied when N (Total number of observations) is less than 50.

- a. T test
- b. F test
- c. Chi-square**
- d. None of these

37. ____ test is popularly known as goodness of fit.

a. Chi-square

b. ANOVA

c. F test

d. T test

38. _____ test is applied when the size of the sample is small (less than 30).

a. Chi-square

b. ANOVA

c. F test

d. T test

39. ANOVA is developed by _____.

a. George W. Snedecor

b. R. A. Fisher

c. S. P. Gupta

d. R. Kothari

40. The mean value of 'T' test is _____.

a. 1

b. -1

c. 0

d. None of these

41. _____ is the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after an analytical / experimental study.

a. Interpretation

b. Hypothesis

c. Sampling

d. None of these

42. In an exploratory study, the interpretation is technically described as ____ interpretation.

a. Pre-factum

b. Post-factum

c. Alternate

d. None of these

43. ____ is the last step in writing a report.

a. Rewriting & Polishing

b. Preparation of outline

c. Writing the final draft

d. Preparation of rough draft

44. ____ is the first step in writing a report.

a. Logical analysis of the subject matter

b. Preparation of rough draft

c. Preparation of bibliography

d. Rewriting and Polishing

45. The main text of the report contains ____.

a. Introduction

b. Statement of the findings and suggestions

c. The results

d. All of the above

46. ____ report is used for the research results that have policy implications.

a. Technical

b. Popular

c. Clinical

d. None of these

47. ____ report is used when a full written report of the study is required whether for record keeping or for public dissemination.

a. Technical

- b. Popular
- c. Clinical
- d. None of these

48. ____ is not an essential element of report writing.

- a. Research Methodology
- b. Reference
- c. Conclusion
- d. None of these**

49. ____ is a non-probability sampling.

- a. Snowball**
- b. Random
- c. Cluster
- d. Stratified

50. In a group interview there are ____.

- a. One interviewer & one interviewee
- b. More than one interviewer & one interviewee
- c. One interviewer & more than one interviewee**
- d. More than one interviewer & more than one interviewee.

K2 LEVEL

1. What do you mean by research?

Research is the process of solving problems and finding facts in an organized way.

2. What is research problem?

Research problem is the one that requires the researcher to find out the best solution for the given problem.

3. What is research process?

It is the process that consists of a series of actions or steps necessary to effectively carry out research.

4. What is research methodology?

Research methodology is the way to systematically solve the research problem.

5. What is quantitative approach in research?

Quantitative approach is based on the quantitative measurements of some characteristics

6. What is qualitative approach in research?

Qualitative approach is concerned with qualitative phenomenon i.e., phenomenon relating to or involving quality or kind

7. What is research design?

Research design is a conceptual structure within which research is conducted

8. What are the contents of a research design?

- i) a clear statement of the research problem
- ii) procedure and techniques to be used to collect data
- iii) the population to be studied
- iv) methods to be used in processing and analyzing data

9. What is a dependent variable?

Dependent variable is the variable that depends upon or is a consequence of the other variable

10. What is independent variable?

The variable that is antecedent to the dependent variable is Independent variable

11. What is meant by sample?

The respondents selected from the total population of the study is known as sample

12. What is sampling technique?

The process of selecting the sample respondents is known as sampling technique

13. What is sample survey?

The survey conducted for selecting the sample is known as sample survey

14. What is sampling error?

The errors involved in the collection of data is known as sampling error

15. What is census survey?

A complete enumeration of all the items in the population is known as census survey.

16. What is probability sampling?

Probability sampling is the design where every item in the sample has equal chance of inclusion in the sample

17. What is non-probability sampling?

Non-probability sampling is that sampling procedure that does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item of the population has of being included in the sample

18. What is cluster sampling?

Dividing the total population in to small units of same characters and selecting these units randomly for sample is known as cluster sampling

19. What is simple random sampling?

Each item in the population has an equal probability of getting selected in the sample

20. What is 'Frame' in sampling?

The list of sampling units is called as 'Frame'

21. What do you mean by Pilot study?

A research made with a small scale before going to the entire field is pilot study

22. What is primary data?

The data that is collected for the first time and of original in character is known as Primary data

23. What is secondary data?

The data which has been already collected and analysed by someone else is the Secondary data

24. What is meant by experiment?

Experiment refers to the investigation in which a factor or variable under test is isolated and its effects are measured

25. What is questionnaire?

Method of collecting primary data in which the questions are printed and given to the respondents for answers

26. What is schedule?

Schedule is a printed copy of questions where the answers given by the respondents are filled in by the enumerators

27. What is case study?

Case study is an intensive investigation of particular unit under consideration

28. What is controlled observation?

Observation that takes place according to definite pre-arranged plans is termed as controlled observation

29. What is uncontrolled observation?

Observation that takes place in natural settings is termed as uncontrolled observation

30. What is hypothesis?

A research hypothesis is a predictive statement, capable of being tested by scientific methods, that relates an independent variable to some dependent variable.

31. What is alternate hypothesis?

Set of alternative to null hypothesis is referred to as alternate hypothesis

32. What is Type I error?

Rejection of hypothesis which should have been accepted is known as Type I error.

33. What is Type II error?

Accepting the hypothesis that should have been rejected is Type II error.

34. What is level of significance?

Significance level is the maximum value of the probability of rejecting H_0 when it is true.

35. When is chi-square test used?

It is commonly used to test the relationship between categorizing variables

36. When is ANOVA used?

ANOVA is used to determine the difference between two or more means

37. What is the difference between t-test and ANOVA?

A test that is used to compare the means of two population is called t-test. The statistical technique used to compare the means of more than two population is ANOVA

38. What is the use of Two-way ANOVA?

It is used to understand if there is any interaction between the two independent variables on one independent variable

39. What is the use of regression?

The regression statistics is used to predict the dependent variable when the independent variable is known

40. Define F-test

It is a statistical test that is used to determine whether two population having normal distribution have the same variances or standard deviation

41. Define Interpretation.

Interpretation refers to the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after an analytical study

42. What is a research report?

The written format of the total research work

43. What is technical report?

Technical report is the is used when a full written report of the study is required for record keeping or for public discrimination

44. What is popular report?

Popular report is used if the research results have policy implications.

K3 LEVEL

1. State the characteristics of research
2. What are the purpose of research?
3. Predict the criteria of a good research
4. Examine the significance of research
5. Analyze the points to be observed by the researcher in selecting a research problem
6. State the features of a good research design
7. State the characteristics of a good sample plan
8. Distinguish between sample survey and census survey
9. Discuss about simple random sampling
10. Explain sequential sampling
11. Differentiate between survey and Experiment.
12. Distinguish between questionnaire and schedule
13. State the guidelines for constructing a questionnaire
14. What are the points to be considered before selecting the method of collecting data?

15. Write short notes of observation method of data collection
16. List out the merits of personal interview method
17. Discuss the demerits of personal interview method
18. Explain the merits and demerits of questionnaire
19. Illustrate Type I and Type II error in the context of testing hypothesis
20. List out the methods of analysis
21. Compare Regression analysis and Discriminate analysis
22. Discover the Path Analysis-Multidimensional scaling
23. .Classify various multivariate techniques? Give details
24. Schedule the various usage of multivariate analysis in marketing research methodology.
25. Examine the 'task of interpretation' in the context of research methodology
26. Analyse the description of management functions in Research methodology
27. Schedule the various layout of a research report, covering all relevant points
28. Discover the Bibliography and its importance in context of research report
29. List out the Characteristics of a good research report
30. "Report writing is more an art that hinges upon practice and experience". Discuss
31. A Researcher wants to determine the sample size necessary to adequately conduct a study to estimate the population mean to within 5 points. The range of population values is 80 and the researcher plans to use a 90% level of confidence. The sample size should be at least?
32. In order to assess the overall risk of stocks in an economic sector,a fund manager studies a sample 14 utility stocks from a portfolio of 250 common stocks. In the sample, the annualized return was 14% and that the variance was 3%.Assume that annualized returns are normally distributed. The 90% confidence interval for the population variance of annualized returns is?
33. In order to evaluate the service level provided to walk-in customer in a multinational bank, the manager records the waiting time of 50 randomly selected walk-in-customers and determined that their mean waiting time was15 minutes. Assume that the population standard deviation is 4 minutes.The 90% confidence interval for the population mean of waiting times?
34. A Random sample of 100% people shows that 25 have opened IRA(individual retirement arrangement) this year.Construct a 95% confidence interval for true proportion of people who have opened IRA?

35. Determine the size of the sample for estimating the true weight of the cereal containers for the universe with $N=5000$ on the basis of the following information:

(a).The variance of weight = 4 ounces on the basis of past records.

(b).Estimate should be within 0.8 ounces of the true average weight with 99% Probability.

K4 LEVEL

1. Explain the types of research
2. Discuss the steps involved in research process
3. Examine the techniques involved in defining a research problem
4. Enumerate different methods of research design
5. Ascertain the various steps to be followed in designing the sample
6. Enumerate Systematic sampling and Stratified sampling
7. Illustrate Cluster sampling and Multistage sampling
8. Distinguish between Questionnaire and Schedule
9. Discuss in detail about Telephone interview
10. What are the guiding considerations in the construction of questionnaire? Explain
11. Explain the main aspects that a researcher should consider before constructing a questionnaire
12. Critically examine about collecting data through questionnaire
13. Describe the basic characteristics of a good hypothesis.
14. Explain the procedure for testing hypothesis
15. If we want to draw a sample random sample from a population of 4000 items,how large a sample do we need to draw if we desire to estimate the percent defective within 2% of the true values with 95.45% probability. K4
- 16.Ten students are selected at random from a school and their heights are found to be,in inches,50,52,52,53,55,57,58 and 59 .In the light of these data, discuss the suggestions that the

mean height of the students of the school is 54 inches. You may use 5% level of significance (Apply t-test). K4

17. The following table gives the number of units produced per day by two workers A and B for a number of days:

A	40 30 38 41 38 35
B	39 38 41 33 32 49 49 34

Should these results be accepted as evidence that B is the more stable worker? Use F-Test at 5% level. K4

18. You are given a sample of 150 observations classified by two attributes A and B as follow:

	A1	A2	A3	Total
B1	40	25	15	80
B2	11	26	08	45
B3	09	09	07	25
Total	60	60	30	150

Use the Chi-square Test to examine whether A and B are associated.

19. Result of throwing die were recorded as follows:

Number falling upwards	1	2	3	4	5	6
Frequency	27	33	31	29	30	24

Is the die unbiased? Answer on the basis of Chi-square test

20. In certain association table the following frequencies were obtained:

(AB) = 309, (Ab) = 214, (aB) = 132, (ab) = 119.

Can the association between AB as per the above data can be said to have arisen as a fluctuation of simple sampling?

21. A sample of 900 members is found to have a mean of 3.47 cm. Can it be reasonably regarded as a simple sample from a large population with mean 3.23cm.and standard deviation 2.31 cm?

22. Examine the important points in which the researcher should pay attention for a correct interpretation

23. Discuss the steps involved in report writing

24. Describe in brief the layout of a research report, covering all relevant points.
