

D 31308**(Pages : 3)****Name.....****Reg. No.....****THIRD SEMESTER P.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022****(CCSS)****Economics****ECO 3E 02—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION****(2019 Admission onwards)****Time : Three Hours****Maximum : 80 Marks****Part A***Answer all questions.**Each question carries 1 mark.***Multiple Choice Questions :**

1. All cause non-sampling errors except :
 - (a) Faulty tools of measurement.
 - (b) Defect in data collection.
 - (c) Non-response.
 - (d) Inadequate sample.
2. Hypothesis cannot be stated in :
 - (a) Declarative terms.
 - (b) Null and question form terms.
 - (c) General terms.
 - (d) Directoinal terms.
3. The per capita income of India from 1950 to 1990 is four times. This study is :
 - (a) Social.
 - (b) Factorial.
 - (c) Horizontal.
 - (d) Longitudinal.
4. An example of scientific knowledge is :
 - (a) Laboratory and field experiments.
 - (b) Social traditions and customs.
 - (c) Authority of the Prophet or great men.
 - (d) Religious scriptures.
5. The core ingredients of a dissertation are :
 - (a) Introducton ; Data collection ; Data analysis ; Conclusions and recommendations.
 - (b) Executive summary ; Literature review ; Data gathered ; Conclusions ; Bibliography.
 - (c) Introduction ; Literature review ; Research methods ; Results ; Discussion ; Conclusion.
 - (d) Research plan ; Research data ; Analysis ; References.

Turn over

6. We review the relevant literature to know :
- (a) What is already known about the topic ?
 - (b) What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic ?
 - (c) Who are the key contributors to the topic ?
 - (d) All of the above.
7. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a researcher ?
- (a) He is industrious and persistent on the trail of discovery.
 - (b) He is a specialist rather than a generalist.
 - (c) He is objective.
 - (d) He is not versatile in his interest and even in his native abilities.
8. The most important advantage of sampling method of datacollection is ———.
- (a) Increase accuracy.
 - (b) The only method of data collection.
 - (c) Save time.
 - (d) Easy to handle the data.
9. A good hypothesis should be :
- (a) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data.
 - (b) Precise, specific and consistent with most known facts.
 - (c) Of limited scope and should not have global significance.
 - (d) All of these.
10. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called :
- (a) Deductive reasoning.
 - (b) Inductive reasoning.
 - (c) Abnormal reasoning.
 - (d) Transcendental reasoning.

(10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **five** questions.*

Each question carries 2 marks.

*Answer in one **or** two sentences each.*

- 11. Explain different Research methods.
- 12. Define research problem.
- 13. Explain snow ball sampling.
- 14. Explain primary data.
- 15. Explain judgment sampling.
- 16. What is research report ?

17. Explain "Standard Error" in sampling analysis.
18. What is scientific research ?

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **eight** questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.*

19. Explain the importance of research in social science.
20. Differentiate between empirical, experimental and exploratory research.
21. Examine the methods for collecting primary data.
22. What are the limitations of secondary data ?
23. Explain different types of surveys.
24. Why tabulation is considered essential in a research study ? Narrate the characteristic of a good table.
25. Explain the features of a good questionnaire.
26. Differentiate between Sampling and Census method.
27. Explain the objectives of research in Economics.
28. "Discriminate use of average is very essential for sound statistical analysis." Why ?
29. State the difference between Pure and Applied Research.
30. How would you differentiate between Simple random sampling and Complex random sampling designs ?

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part D (Essay Type Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.
Each question carries 10 marks.*

31. Explain the different types of research in social science. Explain the need for inter disciplinary research in social science.
32. Enumerate the different methods of collecting data. Which one is the most suitable for conducting enquiry regarding family welfare programme in India ? Explain its merits and demerits.
33. Describe the important statistical measures often used to summarise the survey/research data.
34. "Research is much concerned with proper fact finding, analysis and evaluation." Do you agree with this statement ? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)