

MA GEOGRAPHY
Third Semester
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(MGE – 11)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. Write short notes on any *two*: (2×5=10)
 - a) References and Bibliography
 - b) Content Analysis
 - c) Questionnaire
 - d) Hypothesis
2. Name six different methods of research and explain how they differ from each other. (3+7=10)
3. Define the two theoretical terms ontology and epistemology in research. Explain the deductive, inductive and scientific approaches in research. (3+7=10)
4. What do you mean by Ethics in Research? Describe some moral values while performing a Research. (5+5=10)
5. What do you mean by probability sampling? Differentiate between multi-phase and multi-stage sampling with suitable example. (10)
6. What is the significance of Questionnaire Schedules in Research? Explain different categories of Questions with suitable examples. (5+5=10)

7. What is meant by review of literature? What are the procedures for reviewing the literature? Why it is important to have an extensive review of literature in the initial stage of a research? (2+3+5=10)
8. Give the outline for basic structure of a Research proposal. (10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. A probability sampling is synonymous to:
(a) Quota sampling (b) Convenience sampling
(c) Judgement sampling (d) Random sampling
2. Preparation of master charts and computing of scores by editing and coding is:
(a) Data processing (b) Data distribution
(c) Data discussion (c) Data production
3. Univariate Analysis refers to table which gives data relating to:
(a) Three variables (b) Two variables
(c) One Variable (d) Ten variables
4. The Graphical presentation of data is part of:
(a) Pictorial data presentation (b) Text data presentation
(c) Tabular data presentation (d) None of these
5. The information collected from Census report is:
(a) Primary source of data (b) Secondary source of data
(c) Tertiary source of data (c) None of these
6. The Harvard or APA (American Psychological Association) of Research format writing style is adopted for:
(a) Research in Literature (b) Research in History
(c) Research in Science (d) Research in Social science
7. To write Research format, the Theme Font should be:
(a) Times New Roman (b) Calibre
(c) Edwardian Script (d) None of these
8. The extended abstract of Research work is:
(a) Introduction (b) Conclusion
(c) References (d) Summary

9. Questionnaires are associated to:
- (a) Opinion Based Research Method
 - (b) Experimental Research Method
 - (c) Observational Research Method
 - (d) None of these
10. In the Bibliography part, the term “*et al.*” represents:
- (a) More than one numbers of Authors
 - (b) No Author
 - (c) One number of Author
 - (d) None of these
11. In the Bibliography part, the term “*Anonymous*” represents:
- (a) More than one numbers of Authors
 - (b) No Author
 - (c) One number of Author
 - (d) None of these
12. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- (a) To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest.
 - (b) To identify potential methodological problems in the research area.
 - (c) To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest.
 - (d) All of the above.
13. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies:
- (a) The research participants.
 - (b) The results of prior studies that address the phenomena of interest.
 - (c) The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study.
 - (d) The planned research procedures.
14. A good qualitative problem statement:
- (a) Defines the independent and dependent variables.
 - (b) Conveys a sense of emerging design.
 - (c) Specifies a research hypothesis to be tested.
 - (d) Specifies the relationship between variables that the researcher expects to find.
15. The statement of purpose in a research study should:
- (a) Identify the design of the study.
 - (b) Identify the intent or objective of the study.
 - (c) Specify the type of people to be used in the study.
 - (d) Describe the study.
16. A research plan _____.
- (a) Should be detailed.
 - (b) Should be given to others for review and comments.
 - (c) Sets out the rationale for a research study.
 - (d) All of the above.
17. Why do you need to review the existing literature?
- (a) To give your dissertation a proper academic appearance, with lots of references.
 - (b) Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count.
 - (c) To find out what is already known about your area of interest.
 - (d) To help in your general studying.

18. Qualitative and Quantitative Research are the classifications of research on the basis of:

- (a) Use of the research
- (b) Time dimension
- (c) Techniques used
- (d) Purpose of the research

19. The scientific method is preferred over ways of knowing because it is more

- (a) Reliable
- (b) Systematic
- (c) Accurate
- (d) All of the above

20. What is the basis of the scientific method?

- (a) To test hypotheses in conditions that are conducive to its success.
- (b) To formulate a research problem and disprove the hypothesis.
- (c) To formulate a research problem, test the hypothesis in carefully controlled conditions that challenge the hypothesis.
- (d) To test hypotheses and if they are disproved, they should be abandoned completely.
