

**MA/M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY
THIRD SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
MGE – 301
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)**

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A: Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. The Data which are collected from the place of origin is known as
 - a. Secondary Data
 - b. Both Primary and Secondary
 - c. Primary Data
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling
 - a. Quota sampling
 - b. Stratified random sampling
 - c. Convenience sampling
 - d. Snowball sampling
3. Of the following sampling methods, which is a probability method?
 - a. Judgement
 - b. Snowball
 - c. Quota
 - d. Simple Random
4. The Data of research is
 - a. Qualitative
 - b. Quantitative
 - c. Both Qualitative and Quantitative
 - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following is a method of collecting primary data
 - a. Observation method
 - b. Interview method
 - c. Questionnaires and schedule method
 - d. All the above
6. Which of the following does not signify a pure research?
 - a. Basic research
 - b. Theoretical research
 - c. Action research
 - d. Conceptual research
7. Qualitative research is characterized by-
 - a. Objective research
 - b. Structural research
 - c. Fixed research
 - d. Subjective research
8. Explanatory research-
 - a. is useful to formulate hypothesis
 - b. is used for cause and effect analysis
 - c. Studies general to specific
 - d. Seldom provide satisfying answer to research questions
9. In hypothesis testing 'sample variance' is tested with-
 - a. z test
 - b. t test
 - c. Chi square test
 - d. F test

10. Which of the following activities does not involve in defining a research problem
 - a. Identification of a problem
 - b. Formulation of the problem
 - c. Solving the problem
 - d. Stating (write) the problem
11. Qualitative research is used in all the following circumstances, EXCEPT:
 - a. It is based on a collection of non-numerical data such as words and pictures
 - b. It often uses small samples
 - c. It is typically used when a great deal is already known about the topic of interest
 - d. It uses the inductive method
12. Which generally cannot be guaranteed in conducting qualitative studies in the field?
 - a. Keeping participants from physical and emotional harm
 - b. Assuring anonymity rather than just confidentiality
 - c. Gaining informed consent
 - d. Maintaining consent forms
13. Which of the following is not an SPSS Type variable?
 - a. Word
 - b. Numeric
 - c. String
 - d. Date
14. Plagiarism can be avoided by:
 - a. Copying the work of others accurately
 - b. Paraphrasing the author's text in your own words
 - c. Cut and pasting from the Internet
 - d. Quoting directly without revealing the source
15. Which research paradigm is most concerned about generalizing its findings?
 - a. Quantitative research
 - b. Qualitative research
 - c. Mixed-methods research
 - d. All of the above
16. In the process of conducting research Formulation of Hypothesis is followed by
 - a. Statement of Objectives
 - b. Analysis of Data
 - c. Selection of Research Tools
 - d. Collection of Data
17. Inductive logic proceeds from
 - a. General to General
 - b. Particular to General
 - c. General to Particular
 - d. Particular to Particular
18. The essential qualities of a researcher are
 - a. Spirit of free enquiry
 - b. Reliance on observation and evidence
 - c. Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
 - d. All the above
19. 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
20. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
 - a. Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - b. Survey of related literature
 - c. Identification of problem
 - d. Searching for solutions to the problem

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. What are the techniques or methods of Data collection? Describe briefly. | 3+7=10 |
| 2. Define hypothesis. Discuss hypothesis in terms of its features and types. | 2+2+6
=10 |
| 3. 'Research design is defined as a mater plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing related information.' In the light of the statement, discuss the features, uses, content and types of research design. | 2+2+2
+4=10 |
| 4. What are the types of Sampling? Describe different types of Sampling with suitable examples. | 2+8=10 |
| 5. Explain the importance of literature review. | 10 |
| 6. Describe the importance of qualitative and quantitative data in geographical research. | 5+5=10 |
| 7. What are the key features of research problem? Briefly discuss about the structural elements of scientific reporting. | 5+5=10 |
| 8. What is references and bibliography? Discuss the importance of references and bibliography in research. Distinguish between this two. | 2+4+4
=10 |

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