

MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Third Semester (Repeat)
RESEARCH METHODS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(MRD - 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 *four* from *Question no. 2 to 8*
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Define research. 'Methodology as the soul of research'- Explain. (3+7=10)
2. State the features of a good hypothesis. Differentiate Null and Alternate hypothesis. (5+5=10)
3. What is research design? Mention the steps involved in research process. (4+6=10)
4. Distinguish between Independent and Dependent variable. Describe the importance of literature review in the research process. (2+8=10)
5. Define sample. Discuss elaborately the concept of sampling design. (2+8=10)
6. What is Scaling? Discuss the importance of measurement and scaling in social sciences? (3+7=10)
7. Differentiate qualitative and quantitative data. Illustrate the methods of collecting data. (4+6=10)
8. Discuss the major principles of report writing. (10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following is/are the features of a good research?
 - a. Systematic
 - b. Logical
 - c. Reliable
 - d. All of these

2. "A subset of the entire population" stands for:
 - a. Sample
 - b. Research
 - c. Census
 - d. None of these

3. In the sampling process, if the units from the population are purposively selected, then it is termed as:
 - a. Incidental sampling
 - b. Purposive Sampling
 - c. Random Sampling
 - d. Cluster Sampling

4. Which of the following method describes the procedures of assigning numbers to various degrees of opinion?
 - a. Sampling
 - b. Surveying
 - c. Scaling
 - d. None of these

5. On the basis of mode of enquiry, research can be classified as:
 - a. Pure Vs Application Research
 - b. Qualitative Vs Quantitative
 - c. Cross sectional Vs. Longitudinal
 - d. None of these

6. Data collection cannot be done through:
 - a. Interview
 - b. Secondary data
 - c. Questionnaires
 - d. Reviewing literature

7. Unstructured questions are:

- a. Open ended questions
- b. Close ended questions
- c. Dichotomous questions
- d. None of the above

8. Situation where sample is not preferred is:

- a. Infinite population
- b. Destructive testing
- c. Large sample size
- d. All of these

9. If the variance of characteristic to be measured is small, census should be used. **True/False**

10. Numerical approach toward research is called qualitative research. **True/False**

11. Research helps in:

- a. Decision making
- b. Facilitates efficiency
- c. Effective allocation of resources
- d. All of these

12. Critical review of literature is done to have thorough understanding of the previous research on the subject under consideration. **True/False**

13. In a questionnaire general questions should be followed by the subject questions.

True/False

14. Clusters in cluster sampling have homogenous population.

True/False

15. Who enumerated 3 principle of Experimental design?

- a. Prof Fisher
- b. Prof. Toardo
- c. Prof. Joseph
- d. None of them

16. 'Proportionate sampling' is a type of:

- a. Systematic Sampling
- b. Stratified Sampling
- c. Quota Sampling
- d. Purposive Sampling

17. Which of the following scale is based on ad hoc principle?

- a. Summated Scale
- b. Differential Scale
- c. Arbitrary Scale
- d. Cumulative Scale

18. Which situation is known as α error?

- a. Type I error
- b. Type II error
- c. Both of them
- d. None of these

19. APA stands for:

- a. African Psychological Association
- b. Asian Psychological Association
- c. American Psychological Association
- d. Australian Psychological Association

20. While collecting data the researcher should have a control over:

- a. Extraneous Variable
- b. Dependent variable
- c. Independent Variable
- d. All of these
