

AU-1127

M.Sc. (Home Science) (Resource Management) Semester—II Examination
RESEARCH METHODS IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (FSN/HD/TC/CE)
(Common for All Branches)

Subject Code —121RM54/122RM54/123RM54/124RM54/125RM54

Time : Two Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 45

Note :— All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from bracket :
(specific, independent, innovative, dichotomous, polytomous, alternative hypothesis, formulation, research, fundamental, imitative, null hypothesis, dependent)
 - 1.1 _____ refers to systematic and scientific investigations to find answer to pertinent questions and solution to problem. 1
 - 1.2 _____ refer to translating and transforming the selected research topic into scientifically researchable question. 1
 - 1.3 The researcher deals with the _____ objectives of the research study. 1
 - 1.4 _____ is referred to as the hypothesis of no difference between two or more parameters. 1
 - 1.5 A _____ variable is one which have only two value or dimensions. 1
 - 1.6 _____ and _____ variables are the most frequently used variables by the investigator in research. 2
 - 1.7 The problem selected for research should be _____ and not _____ to the existing one. 2
2. Answer any **ONE** of the following :
 - 2.1 What is correlation study ? Discuss the salient features of correlation study.
 - 2.2 What is cohort study ? State the advantages and limitations of cohort study. 9

3. Answer the following as directed :

3.1 State whether true or false :

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 3.1.1 | Probability method of sampling is partially subjective. | 1 |
| 3.1.2 | Purposive sampling is also known as judgement sampling. | 1 |
| 3.1.3 | Quota sampling is also a type of judgement sampling. | 1 |
| 3.1.4 | In stratified sampling, the population is subdivided into groups which are not mutually exclusive. | 1 |
| 3.1.5 | Systematic sampling is feasible only when the complete list of the population is available. | 1 |
| 3.1.6 | Multistage sampling is appropriate where the population is scattered over a wider geographical area. | 1 |
| 3.1.7 | Simple random sampling is suitable for a relatively small homogenous population. | 1 |

3.2 State any **TWO** characteristics of good sampling. 2

4. Answer any **ONE** of the following :

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 4.1 | What is measurement of data ? Explain the various levels of measurement of data. | 9 |
| 4.2 | What is questionnaire ? Differentiate between questionnaire and schedule as tool of data collection. | 9 |

5. Answer the following as directed :

5.1 State the meaning of parametric and non-parametric statistical tests. 2

5.2 Match the Pair A with Pair B :

- | | Pair A | Pair B | |
|-------|---|---------------|---|
| 5.2.1 | Application of test for measuring relationship between two or more variables or set of data | (a) 'F' test | 1 |
| 5.2.2 | Application of test for the data measured on ranks rather than actual observations | (b) 'r' test | 1 |

5.2.3	Testing the significance of difference between the means of independent two small samples	(c) Chi square test	1
5.2.4	Testing the significance of difference between the means of two dependent samples	(d) Spearman's Rank Correlation test	1
5.2.5	Testing the significance of difference between the means of two independent large samples	(e) 'Z' test	1
5.2.6	Testing the significance of difference between the means of more than two samples	(f) Paired 't' test	1
5.2.7	Application of test for the data measured in frequencies on nominal scale	(g) 't' test	1

