Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Answers may be written in English or Hindi but the same medium should be used throughout the paper.
3. The question paper consists of 7 questions.
4. Attempt 4 questions in all. Answer any 4 questions.
5. All questions carry equal marks.

Q1. Attempt any 3 parts:
किन्हीं 3 भागांतरदीजिये। (3×5=15)

(a) How is pure research different from applied research? ‘Within any profession, the application of research can be viewed from four different perspectives.’ List these four perspectives. Identify, from whose perspective, will research techniques be used to find answers to each of the following questions:

i. How satisfied or dissatisfied are the consumers of the product or service?
ii. What are the kinds of product/service needed by the community?
iii. How valid is a particular theory in the present conditions?
iv. Am I getting value for money?
v. How effective is the service?
vi. Which is the most effective intervention for a particular problem?
(b) Based on the criteria specified in the parentheses, suggest the most appropriate study design for conducting research on issues mentioned below. Justify your answer.

i. Exploring the reasons for depression among young people in a city. *(Number of contacts with the study population).*

ii. A historical analysis of migratory movements in Eastern Europe between 1915 and 1945. *(Reference period of the study)*

iii. Comparing effectiveness of three teaching techniques (A, B and C) on the level of comprehension of students in a class. *(Nature of investigation)*

iv. A study on fertility behaviour of women who were married in 1980. *(A study design used in Quantitative research)*

v. Examining the status of women in tribal communities of Jharkhand. *(A study design used in Qualitative research)*

(c) A researcher conducts a questionnaire related to various aspects of social media. It comprises following 5 statements:

Statement 1: Social media increases knowledge and awareness.

Statement 2: Social media helps to connect with people.

Statement 3: Social media communicates information at a fast pace.

Statement 4: Social media is a mode of entertainment.

Statement 5: Social media is a waste of time.

Each statement has five possible responses. For a ‘positive statement’, the corresponding five-point numerical scale is as follows:

- Strongly Agree 5; Agree 4; Uncertain 3; Disagree 2 and Strongly Disagree 1

The responses to the statements by two individuals, A and B, are recorded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement no.</th>
<th>Individual A</th>
<th>Individual B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly Agree</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calculate the attitudinal scale using Likert scale and find out which individual has a more ‘positive’ attitude towards the social media.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agree</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>✔</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d)Tanya is highly interested in taking up a particular topic as her research problem. However, she does not possess the level of expertise required for the task. She is willing to acquire the needed skills but then she would not be able to complete her study within the stipulated time. Would you recommend her to continue with the topic as her research problem? Justify your answer in light of considerations that must be kept in mind while selecting a research problem.
List the four steps involved in coding quantitative and qualitative raw data in a quantitative study. Suggest a way to code responses for each of the following questions:

i. Your current age (in completed years):

ii. Your religion: □ Hindu □ Muslim □ Sikh □ Christian

iii. What, in your opinion, are the factors responsible for domestic violence?

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Q2. (a) Provide an overview of the research process by listing different phases as well as operational steps involved in the research journey.

(b) Discuss five ways by which a researcher can ensure that the research being undertaken is ethical from his perspective.

(c) “Other than text, tables are the most common method of presenting analyzed data in quantitative studies.” Discuss the three types of tables depending on the number of variables about which information is displayed. Give one example of each type of table.

(5+5+5)

(a) शोध प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित विभिन्न चरणों तथा क्रियाशील कदमों को सूचीबद्ध करें तथा अवलोकन प्रदान करें।

(b) पाँच तरीकों पर चर्चा करें, जिनके द्वारा एक शोधकर्ता यह सुनिश्चित कर सकता है कि किया जा रहा शोध उसके दृष्टिकोण से नैतिक है।

(c) “मानवतम अध्ययनों में पाठ के अन्वेषण तथा विश्लेषण किए गए डेटा को प्रमुख करने का सबसे आम तरीका है।” चरणों की संख्या के आधार पर तालिकाओं के तीन प्रकार का विवेचन करें जिनसे सूचना प्रदर्शित होती है। तालिका के प्रयेक्त प्रकार का एक उदाहरण दें।

Q3. (a) What do you understand by the concept of ‘reliability’ of a research instrument? Briefly explain any four factors affecting the reliability of a research instrument.

(b) i. Discuss any 2 functions that the literature review performs in a research study?

ii. What is the difference between a review of the literature and a summary of literature?
(c) i. What is a Hypothesis? Write any two functions that a hypothesis serves in a research study.
   ii. List any two referencing systems and any two well-established systems of writing bibliography.

(a) एक शोध यंत्र की ‘विश्वसनीयता’ की अवधारणा से क्या समझते हैं? एक शोध यंत्र की विश्वसनीयता को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं चार कारकों का संदर्भ विवरण करें।

(b) i. किन्हीं दो कार्यों का विवेचन करें जो साहित्य समीक्षा एक शोध अध्ययन में करता है।
   ii. साहित्य के गतिविधि तथा साहित्य के समीक्षा के बीच अंतर क्या है?

(c) i. परिकल्पना क्या है? एक शोध अध्ययन में परिकल्पनाक्रियाओं दो कार्य लिखे।
   ii. किन्हीं 2 संदर्भों प्रणालीतथापनि किन्हीं 2 ग्रंथसूची लिखने की सुव्यवस्थित व्यवस्था को सूचीबद्ध करें।

Q4. (a) Describe the two factors that affect the inferences drawn from a sample.

Suppose you undertake a study to measure the average age of managers in a multinational corporation (MNC) with its offices spread over 40 countries. For this purpose, you decide to take a sample of 100 managers of the MNC. Identify the sampling terminology for each of the following:

   i. The way you select the managers for your study.
   ii. Each of the managers who becomes part of your study.
   iii. A list identifying each manager working in the organization.
   iv. Your findings based on the information obtained from the managers you interviewed.
   v. The small group of managers from whom you collect the required information.
   vi. The managers from which you select the sample, its size usually denoted by the letter N.

(b) i. What is a ‘research proposal’? Why is it needed?
   ii. How is a research proposal written for a quantitative study different from a proposal written for a qualitative study?

(c) Discuss any 5 considerations to be kept in mind while formulating questions for gathering information using primary sources so that the questions framed are effective questions. Give suitable examples.

(a) एक नमूने से निकाले गए निष्कर्षों को प्रभावित करने वाले दो कारकों का वर्णन करें।

मान लीजिए कि आप एक बहराही निगम (MNC) में प्रबंधकों की औसत आयु को मापने के लिए एक अध्ययन शुरू करते हैं, जिसके कार्यालय 40 देशों में हैं। इस उद्देश्य के लिए, आप 100 प्रबंधकों का नमूना लेने का निर्णय लेते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक के लिए नमूना शब्दावली की पहचान करें:

5
वह तरीके से आप अपने अध्ययन के लिए प्रबंधकों का चयन करते हैं।

प्रचेत प्रबंधक जो आपके अध्ययन का हिस्सा बन जाता है।

संगठन में काम करने वाले प्रत्येक प्रबंधक की पहचान करने वाले एक सूची।

आपके द्वारा साझेदार किए गए प्रबंधकों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर आपके निर्णय।

प्रबंधकों का छोटा समूह जिनसे आप आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र करते हैं।

ii. प्रत्येक प्रबंधक जो आपके अध्ययन का भाग बन जाता है।

iii. संगठन में काम करने वाले प्रत्येक प्रबंधक की पहचान करने वाली एक सूची।

iv. आपके हाथ साझेदार किए गए प्रबंधकों से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर आपके निर्णय।

v. प्रबंधकों का छोटा समूह जिनसे आप आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र करते हैं।

vi. प्रत्येक प्रबंधक जो आपके अध्ययन का भाग बन जाता है।

Q5. (a) Describe the double-control study design. How is it an improvement over the control group design?

(b) i. How is hypothesis of no-difference different from hypothesis of difference and hypothesis of point-prevalence? Give one example of each type to support your answer.

ii. Explain how do reactive effect of the research instrument and regression effect work as disadvantages of the before-and-after study design?

(c) i. Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of interviewing method of data collection.

ii. Write any two advantages and two disadvantages of collecting data using a questionnaire.

iii. State one situation where interview method will be preferred over questionnaire method of data collection.

(b) i. “शोध प्रश्नावलि” क्या हैं? इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों हैं?

ii. गुणात्मक अध्ययन के लिए लिखें गए शोधप्रश्नावलि, परिमाणत्मक अध्ययन के लिए लिखें गए शोध प्रश्नावलि कैसे भिन्न हैं?

(c) प्रश्नावलि का उपयोग करके जानकारी इकट्ठा करने के लिए प्रश्न तैयार करने समय किसी भी 5 विचारबंधन करें जिसके ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ताकि तैयार किए गए प्रश्न प्रभावी प्रश्न हों। उचित उदाहरण दें।
Q6. (a) Write any 4 points of differences between quantitative approach and qualitative approach to research. What is meant by Mixed Methods approach?

(b) i. Briefly describe any ONE study design used in qualitative research:
   - Oral history  OR  Focus groups/ group interviews

ii. For any two of the following variables, identify the type of variable from the viewpoint of the unit of measurement as well as the measurement scale used to measure the variable:
   - Political parties in India
   - Temperature of a town
   - Weight of male students in a class

(c) What do you understand by random sampling design? Explain the three types of random sampling design. 

(5+5+5)

Q7. (a) Suppose you want to study the relationship between the number of schools and health status of children. Your aim is to explore whether having more number of schools in an area improves the health outcomes of children living there due to greater awareness among children regarding health and hygiene. Awareness about health is also influenced by the education level of parents and exposure to TV programs on health and hygiene, etc.

Categorize all the variables involved from the viewpoint of causal relationship and give a brief description of each category.

(b) ‘Research is a process for collecting, analyzing and interpreting information to answer questions. But to qualify as research, the process must have certain characteristics.’ Briefly explain any five of these characteristics of research.

(c) i. What do you understand by the term ‘saturation point’ in qualitative research?
   ii. How is a structured interview different from an unstructured interview?

(5+5+5)
(a) माना कि आप स्कूलों की संख्या तथा बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य स्थिति के बीच संबंध का अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं। आपका उद्देश्य पता लगाना है, क्या एक क्षेत्र में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य-परिणाम, स्कूलों की अधिक संख्या के कारण स्वास्थ्य तथा स्वभावतित बच्चों के बीच अधिक जागरूकता के कारण में संबंध बनता है। स्वास्थ्य-संबंधी जागरूकता टेलीविज़न पर स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वभावतित के का अनुवरण एवं माता-पिता के शिकायत के द्वारा भी प्रभावित है।

कारणीयमंथन के दृष्टिकोण से सभी सम्मिलित चर्चाएँ को वर्गीकृत कीजिए तथा प्रत्येक वर्ग का संक्षिप्त विवरण दें।

(1) शोध सवालों का जवाब देने के लिए जानकारी एकत्र करने, विश्लेषण और व्याख्या करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया है। लेकिन शोध के रूप में अच्छी प्राप्ति करने के लिए, इस प्रक्रिया में कुछ विशेषताएँ होनी चाहिए। शोध के किसीदेखी पाँचविशेषताओं का संक्षिप्त में विवेचन करें।

(c) i. परिमाणक्ष प्रोग्श में "'संतृप्त बिन्दु'" से आप क्या समझते हैं?
ii. संरचित साधारण असंरचित साधारण से कैसे मिलते हैं?