

D 142930**(Pages : 5)****Name.....****Reg. No.....**

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

(CBCSS)

Economics

ECO 4E 10/ECO 4C 14—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours**Maximum : 30 Weightage**

Part A (Multiple Choice Questions)

*Answer all **fifteen** questions.*

Each question carries 1/5 weightage.

1. Pure research is otherwise known as :
 - a) Basic research.
 - b) Applied research.
 - c) Scientific research.
 - d) None of the above.
2. Which among the following is a common measure of spread in the distribution of a random variable ?
 - a) Mean.
 - b) Median.
 - c) Standard deviation.
 - d) Mode.
3. Quota sampling means :
 - a) A sampling method that relies on the non-random selection of a predetermined number or proportion of units is called.
 - b) A sampling plan used when mutually homogeneous yet internally heterogeneous groupings are evident in a statistical population.
 - c) Both a) and b).
 - d) None of the above.
4. The regression intercept is a _____ term.
 - a) Error.
 - b) Dependent.
 - c) Exogeneous.
 - d) Constant.

Turn over

5. Data sets combines independent cross-sectional data that has been collected over time is called :
- a) Time series data.
 - b) Cross Sectional data.
 - c) Pooled cross- sectional data.
 - d) Panel data.
6. An error of omission is known as :
- a) Type I error.
 - b) Type II error.
 - c) Upward Bias.
 - d) None of the above.
7. Which among the following is true for ethnography ?
- a) It is a qualitative method.
 - b) It is the systematic study of individual cultures.
 - c) Data are collected through observations and interviews.
 - d) All the above.
8. Which among the following is not true regarding Grounded theory ?
- a) It is a structured, yet flexible methodology.
 - b) It emphasizes focusing data collection and checking and developing analytic ideas.
 - c) It is appropriate when little is known about a phenomenon.
 - d) It is not appropriate when little is known about a phenomenon.
9. An analytical process in which data, in both quantitative form or qualitative form are categorized to facilitate analysis is called :
- a) Data cleaning.
 - b) Data entry.
 - c) Data coding.
 - d) Data analysing.
10. Which among the following is true regarding questionnaire ?
- a) It is a list of questions or items used to gather data from respondents about their attitudes, experiences, or opinions.
 - b) It is used to collect quantitative and qualitative information.
 - c) It is used to collect quantitative information only.
 - d) Both a) and b).

11. The village study means :
- a) The studies focus on village and its people.
 - b) The studies focus on people in cities.
 - c) The studies focus on people in villages and cities.
 - d) None of the above.
12. Drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general.
- a) Inductive reasoning.
 - b) Deductive reasoning.
 - c) Positive economics.
 - d) Normative economics.
13. IBM SPSS stands for :
- a) International Business Machine Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.
 - b) International Business Machine Statistical Package for the Social Scientists.
 - c) International Business Machine Statistical Package and Software for Scientists.
 - d) None of the above.
14. Rating scale means :
- a) A closed-ended survey question used to represent respondent feedback in a comparative form for specific particular features.
 - b) An open -ended survey question used to represent respondent feedback in a comparative form for specific particular features.
 - c) Ratio scale variable.
 - d) All the above.
15. Which among the following is related to data inventory ?
- a) Identifies personal data within systems.
 - b) Helps in the mapping of how data is stored and shared.
 - c) Helps in the mapping of but not in data stored.
 - d) Both a) and b).

(15 × 1/5 = 3 weightage)

Turn over

Part B (Very Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **five** questions out of eight questions.*

Each question carries 1 weightage.

16. Define social science research.
17. What do you mean by cross section data ?
18. What is dialectical method ?
19. What do you mean by multistage sampling ?
20. What is primary data ?
21. What do you mean by pie graphs ?
22. Define standard deviation.
23. What do you mean by applied research ?

(5 × 1 = 5 weightage)

Part C (Short Answer Questions)

*Answer any **seven** questions out of ten questions.*

Each question carries 2 weightage.

24. Briefly discuss the relation between theory and research.
25. Distinguish between deductive and inductive research.
26. Write a brief note on questionnaire method.
27. What do you mean by diagnostic studies ? Explain.
28. Briefly discuss different types of data.
29. Write a short note on sample survey method ?
30. What are the different probability sampling techniques ? Explain.
31. Write a short note on the estimation of arithmetic mean.
32. Write brief note on the problems of scaling.
33. Explain steps involved in the formulation of research problem.

(7 × 2 = 14 weightage)

Part D (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions out of four questions.*

Each question carries 4 weightage.

34. What are major features of social science research ? Elaborate the approaches in social science research.
35. Briefly discuss the steps involved in the construction of questionnaire in social science research.
36. Illustrate the different research methods in social science research.
37. Elaborate advantages and disadvantages in non-probability sampling techniques.

(2 × 4 = 8 weightage)

D 142930-A**(Pages : 4)****Name.....****Reg. No.....****FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY)
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026****(CBCSS)****Economics****ECO 4E 10/ECO 4C 14—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION****(2019 Admission onwards)****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 20 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 5 Weightage****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

ECO 4E 10/ECO 4C 14—RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Concepts are _____ of Research.
(A) Guide. (B) Tools.
(C) Methods. (D) Variables.
2. A formal document that presents the research objectives, design of achieving these objectives, and the expected outcomes/deliverables of the study is called :
(A) Research design. (B) Research proposal.
(C) Research hypothesis. (D) Research report.
3. Which one is called non-probability sampling ?
(A) Quota sampling. (B) Cluster sampling.
(C) Systematic sampling. (D) Stratified random sampling.
4. Second step in problem formulation is :
(A) Statement of the problem. (B) Understanding the nature of the problem.
(C) Survey. (D) Discussions.
5. Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report ?
(A) Results. (B) Abstract.
(C) Method. (D) Footnotes.
6. Research is a “Scientific undertaking” opined by :
(A) Young. (B) Kerlinger.
(C) Kothari. (D) Emory.
7. “One of the methods of logical reasoning process” is called :
(A) Induction. (B) Deduction.
(C) Research. (D) Experiment.

8. Descriptive research design is _____.
- (A) General. (B) Specific.
(C) Informative. (D) None.
9. What is a research design ?
- (A) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory.
(B) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods.
(C) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph.
(D) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.
10. The method by which a sample is chosen :
- (A) Unit. (B) Design.
(C) Random. (D) Census.
11. _____ includes surveys and fact finding enquiries of different kinds.
- (A) Descriptive. (B) Analytical.
(C) Applied. (D) None.
12. _____ sampling is sampling.
- (A) Stratified. (B) Judgment.
(C) Quota. (D) None.
13. No probability is associated with an individual of being selected is known as :
- (A) Non-probability sampling. (B) Probability sampling.
(C) None of these. (D) None.
14. The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as _____.
- (A) Survey. (B) Census.
(C) Sampling. (D) None of these.
15. Which of the following is a problem associated with survey research ?
- (A) The problem of objectivity. (B) The problem of "going native".
(C) The problem of omission. (D) The problem of robustness.

Turn over

16. Which of the following is an advantage of qualitative interviewing relative to participant observation ?
- (A) It allows you to find out about issues that are resistant to observation.
 - (B) It is more biased and value-laden.
 - (C) It is more likely to create reactive effects.
 - (D) None of the above.
17. The research that is especially carried out to test and validate the study hypotheses is termed :
- (A) Fundamental research.
 - (B) Applied research.
 - (C) Conclusive research.
 - (D) Exploratory research.
18. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research ?
- (A) Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools.
 - (B) Design sampling with probability sample techniques.
 - (C) Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence.
 - (D) Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence.
19. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables ?
- (A) Age, temperature, income, height.
 - (B) Grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance.
 - (C) Gender, religion.
 - (D) Both (A) and (B).
20. Open-ended questions provide primacy _____.
- (A) Confirmatory data.
 - (B) Qualitative data.
 - (C) Predictive data.
 - (D) None of these.