

Roll No.



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**  
**RESEACH & DEVELOPMENT**

**Ph.D. Course Work - Mid Term Examination September 2024**

School/Department: Law and Humanities

Course Code: RES801

Course Name: Research Methodology and Publication Ethics

Course Credits: 4

**Date:** 30.09.2024

**Time:** 10.00AM – 11.30AM

**Max Marks:** 50

**Weightage:** 25%

**Instructions:**

Read the question properly and answer accordingly.  
Question paper consists of 3 parts.

Scientific and Non-programmable calculators are permitted.

**Part A [Memory Recall Questions]**

**Answer all Questions. Each question carries one mark**

**(10X1M=10M)**

1. Research is a derivative of the word "Researche" which means....
  - A. Quest
  - B. Search for truth
  - C. Pursuit
  - D. All the above
2. Research studies to gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it can be termed as---
  - A. Exploratory research study
  - B. Formulative research study
  - C. Answers A and B
  - D. None of above
3. Research studies to determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else can be known as----
  - A. Exploratory study
  - B. Formulative research study
  - C. Diagnostic research study
  - D. Descriptive research study
4. The basic types of research are ---
  - A. Descriptive vs. Analytical
  - B. Applied vs. Fundamental
  - C. Quantitative vs. Qualitative
  - D. All mentioned here

5. Research studies to test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables can be known as---
  - A. Exploratory study
  - B. Formulative research study
  - C. Diagnostic research study
  - D. Hypothesis-testing research study
6. The main advantages of sampling are that, data collection is faster, and since the data set is smaller it is possible to ensure homogeneity and to and quality of the data.
  - A. The cost is lower
  - B. Fast data collection
  - C. Improve the accuracy
  - D. All the above
7. This type of sampling is also known as chance sampling where each item in the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample.
  - A. Chance sampling
  - B. Simple random sampling
  - C. Probability sampling
  - D. All the above
8. Which of the following is face to face method of data collection?
  - A. Questionnaires
  - B. Interview schedules
  - C. Telephone interviews
  - D. All the above
9. This type of sampling is also known as chance sampling where each item in the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample.
  - E. Chance sampling
  - F. Simple random sampling
  - G. Probability sampling
  - H. All the above
10. The possible motives for doing research may be ---
  - A. Desire to be of service to society
  - B. Desire to get respectability
  - C. Curiosity about unknown
  - D. All the above

**Part B [Thought Provoking Questions]**

**Answer all the Questions. Each question carries 6 marks.**

**(4x6M=24M)**

11. "Empirical research in India in particular creates so many problems for the researchers". State the problems that are usually faced by such researchers?
12. "A research scholar has to work as a judge to derive the truth and not as a pleader who is only eager to prove his case in favour of his client" Discuss the statement by pointing out the objectives of research?

13. "Research must be concerned with the proper fact finding, analysis and evaluation." Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons in support of your answer.
14. "The research problem having been formulated in clear cut terms, the researcher will be required to prepare a research design, i.e., the researcher will have to state the conceptual structure within which research would be conducted. The preparation of such a design facilitates research to be as efficient as possible yielding maximal information". In view of the above statement explain how the 'Research Design' becomes helpful for a researcher in the research?

**Part C [Problem Solving Questions]**

**Answer all the Questions. Each question carries 8 marks.**

**(2X8M=16)**

15. Research can either be applied research or pure research. Applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial/business organisation, whereas pure research is mainly concerned with generalisations and with the formulation of a theory. "Gathering knowledge for knowledge's sake is termed pure or basic research." Research concerning some natural phenomenon or relating to pure mathematics are examples of fundamental research. Similarly, research studies, concerning human behaviour carried on with a view to make generalisations about human behaviour, are also examples of fundamental research, but research aimed at certain conclusions facing a concrete social or business problem is an example of applied research. Thus, the central aim of applied research is to discover a solution for some pressing practical problem whereas basic research is directed towards finding information that has a broad base of applications and thus, adds to the already existing organized body of scientific knowledge, in view of the above statement explain the concept of Fundamental Research Vs Applied Research?
16. Research is very important for social scientists in studying social relationships and in seeking answers to various social problems. It provides the intellectual satisfaction of knowing a few things just for the sake of knowledge and also has practical utility for the social scientist to know for the sake of being able to do something better or in a more efficient manner. Research in social sciences is concerned both with knowledge for its own sake and with knowledge for what it can contribute to practical concerns. "This double emphasis is perhaps especially appropriate in the case of social science. On the one hand, its responsibility as a science is to develop a body of principles that make possible the understanding and prediction of the whole range of human interactions. On the other hand, because of its social orientation, it is increasingly being looked to for practical guidance in solving immediate problems of human relations. In support of the above statement. Discuss the importance of statement of problem in the Research?