

2018

MLISc. 1st Seme. Examination

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

PAPER—MLI-109

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer all questions.

Group-A

1. Answer any *four* questions : 4×2
- (a) Distinguish between research method and research methodology.
 - (b) Define 'Empirical Research'.
 - (c) Define 'Quota Sampling'.

(Turn Over)

- (d) What is Open-ended questionnaire ?
- (e) Do you think 'Random Sampling' is 'Random' in nature ?
Justify.
- (f) State the main objective of action research.
- (g) What is the meaning of research design ?
- (h) What is the difference between dependent variable and independent variable ?

Group-B

2. Answer any *four* questions : 4×4
- (a) Discuss the importance of literature review in research.
 - (b) Explain price concept of "Little Science, big Science".
 - (c) Do you think Social Science is an inexact science ?
Justify.
 - (d) Define a research problem in a context independent way.
 - (e) Describe briefly the problems generally faced by the researchers in India.

- (f) Explain with examples Snowball sampling and Stratified random sampling.
- (g) Describe Dichotomous Scale and Likert Scale.
- (h) Indicate the research type with proper reasoning for the following titles :
- (i) Impact of population growth on groundwater quality : a study in the metro-cities of South India.
 - (ii) Developing scientometric model of superconductivity research in India since 1989 to 2017.

Group-C

3. Answer any *two* questions : 2×8

- (a) Describe different steps involved in research process.
- (b) Do you think the subject library science belongs to the discipline of science ? Justify your answer on the basis of Ranganathan's Spiral of Scientific method.

Explain how inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning are applied at different phases of spiral of scientific method.

- (c) State the basic objectives of research. Describe different methods of data collection.
- (d) Explain Ranganathan's dynamic approach in research on knowledge classification. What is the criteria of a good research ?
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