

II - S - (2 Yr.) DDCE - MBA - 14 - (Res. Meth.) - NC - (R&B)

**2016**

**Full Marks - 70**

**Time : As in the Programme**

*The figure in the right hand margin indicates marks.*

*Answer ALL questions.*

*Selection of topic*

**Section - A**

*Collection of data  
Processing data*

Answer any THREE.

[12×3=36]

- ①. What is Research ? Explain different types of research. How research is used in management.
- ②. Briefly explain stages of research process.
3. What is Research Design ? Explain different types of research design ? Explain the significance of research design.
4. What is research report ? Explain types of research report. Briefly explain structure of research report.

[ Cont...

5. What are basic difference between complete enumeration and sampling. What are the procedures involved in both random and non random sampling.

**Section – B**

Answer any THREE.

[8×3=24]

6. Test at 10% level of significance, the hypothesis that the two brands are equal against alternative that they are unequal.

Brand A : 10, 12, 18, 16, 15, 9, 7, 12, 18, – , –

Brand B : 9, 18, 20, 22, 25, 10, 12, 7, 9, 15, 20, 25

[z value = 1.64] using 'U' test.

7. Use H test, at the 5% level of significance to test the null hypothesis that the three methods are equally effective.

[ Cont...

[3]

1st method : 95, 98, 99, 78, 75

2nd method : 80, 85, 87, 89, 92, 93, 94

3rd method : 89, 75, 76, 79, 80

$[x^2 \text{ 2df, } 0.05 = 5.991]$

8. The following data represents the number of units of a product produced by 3 different worker using 3 different types of machines.

Workers	Machines		
	A	B	C
X	8	32	20
Y	28	36	38
Z	6	28	14

- (a) Test the mean productivity is the same for the different machine types.
- (b) Whether three workers differ with respect to mean productivity.

$F(2, 4), 5\% = 6.95.$

*R- Problem*  
*Description*  
*Investigation*  
*Calculation/ Cont...*

[ 4 ]

9. What are the guidelines for preparation of an questionnaire and also explain what are the basic difference between questionnaire and schedule.
10. "Processing of data implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation." Describe.

Section - C

Answer any TWO.

[5×2=10

11. How factor analysis is used in research ?
12. What are the stages involved in identification of research problem.
13. Explain role of hypothesis in research.
14. Differentiate between parametric test and non parametric test.

II-S -(2Yr)-MBA-DDCE-14-(Res.Meth.)-NC-(R&B)

Selection of  
purpose  
problem  
Sampling / data  
Sampling  
Qualitative  
Quantitative  
Multi stage  
Probability  
Non-probability