**Punjab University**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (New Course)**

**PAPER-IV**

**2006**

***Time Allowed: 3 Hours                                                                         Maximum Marks: 100***

       *Answer any two questions including question No. 3, which is compulsory.*

       *Write clearly and to the point, avoid irrelevant discussion.*

       *Urdu translation is only for guideline not the actual question*

1. (a) List major sources of secondary data pertaining to Pakistan economy and point out the nature of data in each publication.

(b) Briefly explain the following methods of data collection. Point out merits and demerits of each method.

(i) Interview

(ii) Questionnaire

(iii) Vision Survey

2. (a) Develop a sample questionnaire to collect data for a research project of your choice.

(b) Briefly, explain the issues, which you want to study from this questionnaire.

3. Write a research proposal on any one of the following topics:

(i) Inflation problem in Pakistan

(ii) Unemployment problem in Pakistan

(iii) Poverty in Pakistan

(iv) Debt, Budget Deficit and Inflation in Pakistan

(v) International Debt problem of Pakistan

4. Write a short note on any four of the following:

(i) What is research? Differentiate between basic research and applied research.

(ii) What is theoretical framework? Differentiate between dependent and independent variables

(iii) Cause study verses correlation analysis

(iv) Field study verses field experiment

(v) Interval scale versus ordinal scale

**2007**

1. Differentiate the following with suitable examples:

(i) Basic research and applied research

(ii) Moderating and intervening variables

(iii) Case Study and descriptive study.

(iv) Directional and non -directional hypothesis.

 (v) Research proposal and research study.

2. (a) What are the methods of communication in survey? Explain in detail.

(b) Diagrammatic presentation of research process.

3. (a) What are the different sources of  data and their relative importance?

(b) In consideration of qualitative variables, how we use them by defining for operational purpose into dimensions and elements. Explain with the help of suitable example

4. (a) Discuss the organization of research paper on the Topic of your own choice.

(b) Elucidate the steps involving in evaluation of research work.

**2008**

*Note: Attempt any three questions.  Question 1 is compulsory.*

1. Difference between the following with suitable examples:

(i) Qualitative Research and Quantitative Research

(ii) Inductive versus Deductive logic

(iii) Open-ended questions and close-ended questions

(iv) Cross sectional studies longitudinal studies

(v) Research proposals and Research study.

2. Elaborate the important characteristics of scientific method of research.

3. What do you understand by internal validity? Discuss in detail those factors which effect internal validity.

4. Explain the importance of questionnaire as a tool of data collection and construct guidelines for questionnaire design.

5. Discuss in detail the organization of research paper on the topic of your choice.

**2009**

*Note: Attempt any three questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Briefly explain the questionnaire as a method of data collection.  Point out merits and demerits of this method.

2. Define research. Explain the importance of research.

3. Define HypothesIs. What arc the conditions which a good hypothesis must fulfill?

4. Discuss the organization of research paper on the topic of your own choice.

5. Distinguish between simulation and experimentation. Discuss simulation in detail.

**2010**

1. Explain different sources of data collection for efficient research process.

2. What do you understand by internal validity? Discuss in detail those factors which affect internal validity.

3. Write a research proposal on the topic of your own choice.

4. Discuss the important characteristics of scientific method of research. .

5 Write short notes on any two of the following:

(a) Empirical and Theoretical Research

(b) Literature Survey

(c) Null Hypothesis.