MA ECONOMICS
Third Semester
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(MEC - 12)

Duration: 3Hrs.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Full Marks: 70**

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Marks: 50**

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. (a) Distinguish between sample and population.

   (b) Describe various techniques of choosing samples for empirical research.

   （3+7=10)

2. (a) Describe in detail how to write report of an empirical research.

   (b) What are the indicators of good report writing?

   (6+4=10)

3. (a) Distinguish between quota sampling and systematic sampling. When are they applied?　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(5+2=7)

   (b) Outline the advantages and drawbacks of those two methods.　　(3)

4. What is the importance of literature review? Describe various types of literature review.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(4+6=10)

5. (a) Define the basic assumptions of a classical linear regression model and their implications.

   (b) Estimate the parameters of a linear regression model by applying OLS.

   (5+5=10)

6. Distinguish between bar diagram and pie chart. When are they applied? Explain with some suitable example. (5+5=10)

7. (a) Explain various sampling and non-sampling errors involved in empirical research.

   (b) Outline the methods of avoiding sampling error.

   (7+3=10)

8. Distinguish between empirical and theoretical research in economics. Describe the significance of research in economics. (5+5=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes   **Marks – 20**

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer: 1×5=5

i. Empirical research indicates examination of

  a. Hypothesis with analysis of data   b. Historical event

  c. Both a and b   d. Neither a and nor b

ii. Case study is the study of

  a. A chosen area   b. A selected socio-economic problem

  c. A social group   d. Any of the above

iii. Primary data means

  a. Data collected from government reports

  b. Data collected from report of any organization

  c. Data collected from the field by the researcher

  d. Data collected from the published book

iv. Chi square is a

  a. Sampling distribution   b. Population distribution

  c. Joint distribution of two independent sample   d. None of the above

v. Characteristics of a good estimator are

  a. Unbiasedness   b. Having minimum variance

  c. Decline in variance with rising sample size   d. All the above

II. Tick yes or no against the statements: 1×5=5

i. Purposive sampling means the random choice of sample from the selected area population

                                             (Yes/No)

ii. In normal case questionnaire is used to derive the information from the respondents through

  direct interview.   (Yes/No)

iii. Hypothesis means the statement on the characteristics of a population on the basis of some preconceived idea or theory. (Yes/No)

iv. Snow-ball sampling is used to reach the target of any historical events to prove some idea and draw conclusion. (Yes/No)

v. If M and N are two independent events the $P(M*N) = P(M) * P(N)$. (Yes/No)

III. Fill in the blanks: 1×5=5

i. Correlation means _____ between a number of variables.

ii. Stratified random sampling indicates the method of drawing sample units from _____ _____ of the whole area.

iii. Non-sampling errors are related to the _____ _____ of data.

iv. Research gap indicates the deficiencies in the _____ _____.

v. In partial correlation the correlation between any two variables are computed excluding their relation with _____.

IV. Match left side alternatives with the right side options: 1×5=5

a. Best Linear Unbiased Estimator i. Method of Data Collection

b. Simple Random Sampling with Replacement ii. Multicollinearity

c. Correlation among several explanatory variables iii. R Square

d. Goodness of fit iv. OLS

e. Trend v. Analysis of time series data

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