

MASTER OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCES
Third Semester
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(MLS - 13)

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. Briefly describe the steps in conducting research in Library and Information Science. (10)
2. Define Quantitative and Qualitative research providing three advantages and disadvantages of each. (2+2+3+3=10)
3. Define research design. What are the points to consider when designing a research proposal? (2+8=10)
4. Differentiate between population and sample. Describe the various types of sampling methods used in Library and Information Science research. (4+6=10)
5. Define Survey, Experimental, Case Study and Observation methods of data collection. Which method would you recommend for collecting data in Library and Information Science research and why? (4+3+3=10)
6. Describe the points to consider when framing a questionnaire. What are the various types of questions in a questionnaire? (5+5=10)

7. Explain measure of central tendency and dispersion in detail. (5+5=10)
8. Describe the various steps in report writing with special emphasis on literature review. (6+4=10)

MASTER OF LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCES
Third Semester
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(MLS - 13)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART-A (Objective)

Time: 20 mins

Total Marks: 20

I. Choose the correct option:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
 - (a) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - (b) Survey of related literature.
 - (c) Identification of problem.
 - (d) Searching for solutions to the problem.
2. A common test in research demands much priority on
 - (a) Reliability
 - (b) Useability
 - (c) Objectivity
 - (d) All of the above
3. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called
 - (a) Deductive Reasoning
 - (b) Inductive Reasoning
 - (c) Abnormal Reasoning
 - (d) Transcendental Reasoning
4. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
 - (a) Socio-economic Status
 - (b) Marital Status
 - (c) Numerical Aptitude
 - (d) Professional Attitude
5. The essential qualities of a researcher are
 - (a) Spirit of free enquiry
 - (b) Reliance on observation and evidence
 - (c) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge
 - (d) All the above
6. Which of these is not a method of data collection?
 - (a) Questionnaires
 - (b) Interviews
 - (c) Experiments
 - (d) Observations
7. Secondary/existing data may include which of the following?
 - (a) Official documents
 - (b) Personal documents
 - (c) Archived research data
 - (d) All of the above

8. Researchers use both open-ended and closed-ended questions to collect data. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researcher's predetermined response categories.
 - (b) Closed-ended questions provide quantitative data in the participant's own words.
 - (c) Open-ended questions provide qualitative data in the participant's own words.
 - (d) Closed-ended questions directly provide qualitative data in the participants' own words.
9. Another name for a Likert Scale is a:
- (a) Interview protocol
 - (b) Event sampling
 - (c) Summated rating scale
 - (d) Ranking
10. When a researcher has secretly placed him or herself (as a member) in the group that is being studied which of the following is he/she?
- (a) A complete participant
 - (b) An observer-as-participant
 - (c) A participant-as-observer
 - (d) None of the above
11. Mean, Median and Mode are :
- (a) Measures of deviation
 - (b) Ways of sampling
 - (c) Measures of control tendency
 - (d) None of the above
12. When a citation includes more than ____ authors, only the surname of the first author is cited followed by et al.
- (a) 3
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 6
13. You should try to use italics frequently when writing a report.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
14. You should try to use abbreviations sparingly.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
15. The abstract should be about how many words?
- (a) 50
 - (b) 75
 - (c) 120
 - (d) 300
16. Diagrams, matrices, tables, and figures should never be used in qualitative research reports.
- (a) True
 - (b) False
17. A condition or characteristic that can take on different values or categories is called
- (a) a constant
 - (b) a variable
 - (c) a cause-and-effect relationship
 - (d) a descriptive relationship
18. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a:
- (a) categorical variable
 - (b) dependent variable
 - (c) independent variable
 - (d) intervening variable
19. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a _____.
- (a) variable
 - (b) method
 - (c) constant
 - (d) control group

20. The standard deviation is:

- (a) The square root of the variance
- (b) A measure of variability
- (c) An approximate indicator of how numbers vary from the mean
- (d) All of the above
