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| **SESSION** | **SEP 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **master of commerce (M com)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **II** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **dCM6201 & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CODE** |
| **CREDITS** | **4** |

**Set – 1ST**

**Questions**

**1. Distinguish between descriptive and causal research studies?**

**Ans:Descriptive Research Studies:**

**Objective:** The primary objective of descriptive research is to describe and characterize the existing conditions, behaviours, or phenomena without manipulating variables**.**

**Nature:** Descriptive studies focus on providing a detailed account of what is observed. They aim to answer questions like "What is happening?" or "What is the current state of affairs?"

**Designs:** Common designs include observational studies, case studies, surveys, and content analyses. These designs involve collecting data through observation, surveys, interviews, or the analysis of existing Its Half solved only

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**2. How would you define research designs? What are the three principles to be taken care of when selecting a research design?**

**Ans:Research Designs:**  Research designs refer to the overall strategy or plan that a researcher adopts to answer research questions or test hypotheses. It is the blueprint that outlines the steps and procedures to be followed in a research study, including the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. A well-chosen research design is essential for ensuring the validity and reliability of the study.

**Three Principles**

**3. Distinguish between secondary and primary methods of data collection.**

**Ans:Primary Methods of Data Collection:**

**Definition:** Primary data collection involves gathering information directly from original sources for a specific research purpose. Nature: It is first-hand data collected by researchers or their agents. Researchers collect data directly from the target population or sources.

**Methods:** Common methods include surveys, interviews, observations, experiments, and focus groups. Researchers have control over the design and administration of primary data collection

**Set – 2ND**

**Questions**

**1. What is a student's T-distribution? Discuss.**

**Ans:**A Student's t-distribution, often simply referred to as the t-distribution, is a probability distribution that arises in the context of estimating the mean of a normally distributed population when the sample size is small and the population standard deviation is unknown.

**Key features of the t-distribution include:**

**Shape:** The t-

**2. Explain the various steps involved in the tests of the hypothesis exercise.**

**Ans:**Testing a hypothesis involves a systematic process to evaluate a claim about a population parameter based on sample data**.**

**Here are the various steps involved in the hypothesis testing exercise:**

**Formulate the Hypotheses:** Null Hypothesis (0 H 0 ​ ): Represents a statement of no effect, no difference, or no change.

**Often**

**3. A sample of 870 trainees was subjected to different types of training classified as intensive, good, and average and their performance was noted as above average, average and poor. The resulting data is presented in the table below. Use a 5 percent level of significance to examine whether there is any relationship between the type of training and performance.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Performance** | **Training** | | | |
| **Intensive** | **Good** | **Average** | **Total** |
| **Above average** | **100** | **150** | **40** | **290** |
| **Average** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **300** |
| **Poor** | **50** | **80** | **150** | **280** |
| **Total** | **250** | **330** | **290** | **870** |

**Ans:**To determine whether there is a significant relationship between the type of training and performance, we can perform a chi-square test for independence.

The null hypothesis (H0) assumes that there is no relationship, while the alternative hypothesis (H1) assumes that there is a significant relationship.

**Here is the observed data:**

Performance