

SPECIFY TYPE OF EXAMINATION

- FIRST ATTEMPT   
FIRST RESIT   
SECOND RESIT   
RE-TAKE



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF .....

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF .....

2<sup>ND</sup>YEAR 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER 2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

MAIN CAMPUS

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COURSE CODE: PPB 1205

COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN PLANNING

DATE:

TIME:

DURATION: 2HRS

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**Instructions:**

1. Answer ALL questions in Section A and B and ANY ONE question in Section C
2. Tick the most correct alternative in Section A
3. Answers to Questions in Section B and C must be written in the spaces provided on the question paper.

## Section A Answer all Questions

1. Which one among the following statements is correct in the context to research?

I Research refers to a series of systematic activity or activities undertaken to find out the solution to a problem.

II It is a systematic, logical and unbiased process wherein verification of hypotheses, data analysis, interpretation and formation of principles can be done.

III It is an intellectual inquiry or quest towards truth,

IV) It enhances knowledge.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

A I, II, III and IV

B I), II) and III)

C I), II) and III

D I, II and III

2. What is the main aim of using the scientific method in the research?

A. Improve data interpretation

B. Confirm triangulation

C. Introduce new variables

D. Eliminate spurious relations

3. In order to undertake research, which of the following is required as a priority?

A Developing a research design

B. Formulating a research question

C. Deciding about the data analysis procedure

D. Formulating a research hypothesis

4. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

A. To learn new things

B. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge

C. To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective

D. All of the above

5. When is a research problem feasible? Only when

A. It has utility and relevance

B. It is new and adds something to knowledge

C. It is researchable

D. All of the above

6. What does objectives mean in problem formulation?

A. Questions to be answered

B. Methods to be used

C. Techniques required

D. Methodology for the research

7. How can we enhance research objectives?
- A. By making it more valid
  - B. By making it more reliable
  - C. By making it more impartial
8. What does a literature review require?
- A. Planning
  - B. Good & clear writing
  - C. Lots of rewriting
  - D. All of the above
9. On which assumptions is a literature review based?
- A. Copy from the work of others
  - B. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others
  - C. Knowledge does not accumulate
  - D. None of the above option
10. What does concepts represent? Various degree of .....
- A. Formulation
  - B. Calculation
  - C. Abstraction
  - D. Specification
  - C. Abstraction
11. What is the use of a theoretical framework in research?
- A. Elaborates the relationship among the variables
  - B. Explains the logic underlying these relationships
  - C. Describes the nature and direction of the relationships
  - D. All of the above
12. What is the name of the conceptual framework in which the research is carried out?
- A. Research hypothesis
  - B. Synopsis of Research
  - C. Research paradigm
  - D. Research design
13. A research intends to explore the result of possible factors for the organization of effective mid-day meal interventions. Which research method will be most appropriate for this study?
- A. Descriptive survey method
  - B. Historical method
  - C. Ex-post facto method
  - D. Experimental method
14. What does the longitudinal research approach deal with?
- A. Long-term research
  - B. Short-term research

- C. Horizontal research
- D. None of the above

15. In which of the following research designs is manipulation and control of variables, and randomization of samples among the basic requirements?

- A. Ex-post facto Research
- B. Descriptive Research
- C. Case study Research
- D. Experimental Research

16 Which type of research does not allow for generalization of its conclusions/findings to other situations?

- A. Casual Comparative Research
- B. Historical Research
- C. Descriptive Research
- D. Experimental Research

17.A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. What tool should she/he prefer for the study?

- A. Rating Scale
- B. Interview
- C. Questionnaire
- D. Schedule

18. What type of data is collected using observation?

- A. Primary data
- B. Secondary data
- C. Both
- D. Published data

19. Which of the following are features of the qualitative research paradigm?

- I. The research is concerned with understanding the social phenomena from the participant's perspective
- II. Is seeks to establish relationships, among variables and explains the cause of the changes in measured social facts
- III. It is conducted in actual settings as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument
- IV. It is concerned with the process rather than simply with outcomes or products
- V. It attempts to establish universal context-free generalization

- A. II, III, and IV only
- B. II, III, and V only
- C. II, III, and IV only
- D. III, IV and V Only

20. Which one among the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?

- A. Numerical Aptitude
- B. Marital Status
- C. Socio-economic Status
- D. Professional Attitude

21. What do we call the method by which a sample is chosen?

- A. Unit
- B. Design
- C. Random
- D. Census

22. What term do we use for the process of inferring about the whole population on the basis of the observations made on a small part?

- A. Deductive inference
- B. Inductive inference
- C. Objective inference
- D. Pseudo-inference

23. What is a null hypothesis?

- A. Hypothesis of no difference
- B. Hypothesis that assigns value of zero to the variable
- C. Hypothesis of zero significance
- D. None of the above

24. What do you understand by an assumption?

- A. It is a framework in which research work has to be done
- B. It simplifies the logical process of arriving at the solution
- C. It is a restrictive condition
- D. None of the above

25. In order to study the relationship of family size to income a researcher classifies his population into different income slabs and then takes a random sample from each slab. Which technique of sampling does he adopt?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. Random sampling
- C. Stratified random sampling
- D. Systematic sampling

26. A researcher divides the whole population in different parts and then fixes the no. of units from each of the parts that are to be included in the sample. What is the method of sampling used by this researcher?

- A. Stratified random sampling
- B. Cluster sampling
- C. Quota sampling
- D. All of the above

27. When does Type-1 Error occur?
- A. The null hypothesis is rejected even when it is true
  - B. The null hypothesis is accepted even when it is false
  - C. The null hypothesis as well as Alternative hypothesis, both are rejected
  - D. None of the above
28. What determines the appropriate analytical technique for research data?
- A. The research design
  - B. Nature of the data collected
  - C. Nature of the hypothesis
  - D. Both A & B
29. the purposive method of sampling design, items are selected according to
- A. Law of probability
  - B. Personal judgement
  - C. Law of certainty
  - D. None of the above
30. Which of the following is not a component of ethical research?
- A. Competence
  - B. Voluntariness
  - C. Consent
  - D. Suitability

## Section B

**The Candidate must attempt all questions in this section. Answers to questions in this section must be written in the spaces provided. Answers must be precise and concise**

1. Converting a question into a Researchable Problem is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. A research problem can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_ in the decision makers' existing body of knowledge which inhibits efficient decision making.
3. A researcher who is conducting research must be \_\_\_\_\_ and neutral in approach.
4. One of the most important aspects of a research study is that it must be \_\_\_\_\_ if one follows similar conditions.
5. "A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" is \_\_\_\_\_
6. The assumption about the expected result of the research is called the \_\_\_\_\_
7. Previously collected findings in facts and figures which have been authenticated and published are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

8. Research is done for \_\_\_\_\_ existing theories
9. The causal variable is also called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
10. The execution details of the research question to be investigated are referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_ validity refers to the generalization of the sample results to that of the population.

**Read carefully and State True or False**

<b>[Please write TRUE/ FALSE in the column marked for ANS.]</b>	<b>ANS</b>
12. In case one wants to know why some people use plastic bags for carrying their groceries even after the imposition of a ban on plastic bags by the Kenyan Government, one may use the observation method to collect the data.	
13. If one evaluates the impact of the pedagogy of Dr. Okotto on the research methods course grades of students, then Dr. Okotto, here, is the unit of analysis.	
14. Applied research is the kind of research where one needs to apply specific statistical procedures.	
15. The group of individuals from whom one needs to collect data for the study is called the sample.	
16. Usually the observation method entails that the observation is disguised, i.e., carried out without the respondent's knowledge.	
17. A study to analyze the profile of the supporters of Omanyala would need a cross-sectional research design.	
18. Moderating variables are the ones that have a strong effect on the relationship between the independent and dependent variables	
19. Expert opinion survey and respondent focus group discussions together form a two-tiered research design	
20. Descriptive designs do not require any quantitative statistical analysis	

**Section C 20 Marks**

**These are long answer questions. There are a total of three (3) questions, each carrying 20 marks. A candidate is required to answer any one (1) question**

- Q1. (a) Explain the steps/structure in a normal research process. [10Mks]  
 (b) Describe the characteristics of a good research question [10Mks]
- Q2. (a) Explain the importance of doing a good literature review during research [12Mks]  
 (b) Identify and describe the four main categories/types of information that can be obtained from a survey. [8Mks]
- Q3. (a) Discuss any **Four** data collections methods highlighting their advantages and disadvantages [12Mks]  
 (b) Describe any **two probability** and **two non-probability** sampling methods [8Mks]