RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR BUSINESS
(2013 Pattern) (Section - A)

Instructions to the candidates:

1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Important: Section - A and Section - B should be written in separate answer books.

Q1) Define the term 'Research'. Explain the objectives & features of a Good Research. [15]

OR

Define the term 'Sampling'. Explain the key terms in sampling & types of sampling.

Q2) Define the term 'Measurement and scaling'. Explain the types of measurement & scaling. [15]

OR

Define the term 'Research Report'. Explain in detail the structure or Layout of Research Report.

Q3) Write short notes (Any two) [20]
   a) Importance of Research.
   b) Steps in Research Design.
   c) Processing of Data.
   d) Types of Research Report.
प्रश्न 1) ‘संशोधन’ या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या द्या. चांगल्या संशोधनाच्या उद्देश्यावर आणि वैशिष्ट्य स्पष्ट करा.

[15]

हिंदी
‘नमुना निवड’ या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या द्या. नमुना निवडीच्या मुख्य संकल्पना व प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) ‘मापन’ आणि ‘श्रेणीकरण’ या संकल्पनेच्या व्याख्या द्या. मापन व श्रेणीकरणाचे प्रकार स्पष्ट करा.

[15]

हिंदी
‘संशोधन अहवाल’ या संकल्पनेची व्याख्या द्या. संशोधन अहवाळाची रचना सविस्तर स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) थोडकृप्या टिपा लिहा. (कोणत्याही दोन) [20]

अ) संशोधनाचे महत्त्व
ब) संशोधन आराखड्डच्या पाय्न्या
क) माहिती प्रकऱ्याकरण
ड) संशोधन अहवाळाचे प्रकार
Instructions to the candidates:

1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1) What is Industrial Finance? Explain the external sources of Industrial Finance. [15]

OR

Explain the India's Export - Import policy since 1991.

Q2) What is Liberalization? Explain the effects of liberalization on Indian Industry. [15]

OR

Explain future prospects of IT Industry.

Q3) Write short answers any two. [20]
   a) Special Economic zones.
   b) Environmental problems.
   c) Industrial Disputes.
   d) Problems of Multinational corporations (MNCS)
प्रश्न 1) आंदोलनीक विषय म्हणजेच काय? आंदोलनीक विषयप्रवर्तनचे वाढता ह्योत स्पष्ट करा. [15]
किंवा
1991 नंतरचे भारताचे आयात – नियांत धोरण स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 2) उदारिकरण म्हणजेच काय? उदारिकरणचे भारतीय उद्योगावरील परिणाम विषय विषय करा.[15]
किंवा
माहिती तंत्रज्ञान उद्योगाचे भविष्य स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न 3) धोक्यात उतरे लिहा (कोणत्याही दोनची)
\[20\]
\(अ)\) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र
\(ब)\) पर्यावरण विषयक समस्या
\(क)\) आंदोलनीक कलह
\(ड)\) बांड्रशेत्रीय महामंडळांच्या समस्या
Research methodology simply refers to the practical “how” of any given piece of research. More specifically, it’s about how a researcher systematically designs a study to ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives. For example, how did the researcher go about deciding Importantly, a good methodology chapter in a dissertation or thesis explains not just what methodological choices were made, but also explains why they were made. In other words, the methodology chapter should justify the design choices, by showing that the chosen methods and techniques are the best fit for the research aims and objectives, and will provide valid and reliable results. Four basic research methods for business start-ups. Theme: Plan to start your business. Market research is a fundamental aspect of ensuring any new business start-up hits the ground running; connecting with its target market and providing a worthwhile alternative to competitors or even filling a much-needed gap in the market. Within this article we discuss four basic business research methods that start-ups can quickly utilise to make key decisions about whether or not to set up a particular business or to refine a business idea. How many consumers out there will buy my product or service? Who are my potential consumers? elements of research methodology, particularly in the business domain. After a brief. introduction, the paper introduces the principles of research philosophy, approaches, and. methodological choices and their underlying philosophical assumptions before engaging. with data collection and analysis work (Brown and Sice, 2003). Thus, when planning their. research projects, researchers should be cognisant of the strengths and weaknesses of. different methodologies to make informed decisions on the selection of research methods, assess the appropriateness of such methods, be aware of their limitations, and justify their. choices depending on the unique nature of the research endeavour (Easterby-Smith et al.)