

Term End Examination

June, 2014

Research Degree Programme in Economics

REC-001: Research Methodology

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt questions from each section as instructions given.

Section-A

Attempt any two questions from this section in about 700 words each.

2x20 = 40

1. "... the puzzles that constitute normal science exist only because no paradigm that provides a basis for scientific research ever completely resolves all its problems". In the light of this statement critically examine the methodological contention of Kuhn.
2. "The choice of methodology depends on the nature and type of research: questions and the ontological and epistemological stance of the researcher". - Do you agree with this statement? Give reason and illustration in support of your answer.
3. Identify the essential characteristics of Scientific Research Programme. To what extent Neo-Classical economics satisfy these characteristics of Scientific Research Programme?
4. What are the major performance indicators of Indian Economy? What data do you need for these indicators? Explain the various sources of such data and comment on their quality.

Section-B

Attempt any Five Questions from this section in about 400 words each.

5x12 = 60

5. Distinguish between Research Design and Research Method. Explain the various components of Research Design with illustrations.
6. Consider the following demand-and-supply model for money:

$$\text{Demand for money: } M_t^d = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Y_t + \beta_2 R_t + \beta_3 P_t + u_{1t}$$

$$\text{Supply of money: } M_t^s = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Y_t + u_{2t}$$

where M = money

Y = income

R = rate of interest

P = price

Assume that R and P are predetermined,

- a. Is the demand function identified?

- b. Is the supply function identified?
- c. Which method would you use to estimate the parameters of the identified equation(s)? Why?
7. Frame a Research Proposal of your own choice for conducting the study from interpretativism perspective
8. Explain the difference between any **three** of the following:
- Parametric and Non-Parametric test
 - Parameter and Statistic.
 - Realism and Constructivism.
 - Qualitative Method and Quantitative Method.
9. Distinguish between inductive method and hypothetic-deductive method of formulation of hypothesis. Give illustrations in support of your answer.
10. What are the merits of a case study method in Social Science Research? Is it superior to survey method? Why?
11. Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative research. Are data collection techniques different in the two cases? Illustrate.
12. What do you mean by composite index? Discuss the various methods for construction of composite index. Give examples.
13. Given the following hypothetical data, estimate the regression co-efficient of number of employed on the total labour force with the help of a relevant statistical software like SPSS. would you prefer to use in this case and why?

Year	Employed (million) (Y)	Labour Force (million) (X)
1991	100	120
1992	125	140
1993	140	165
1994	160	185
1995	175	200
1996	195	210
1997	230	250
1998	245	255
1999	270	305
2000	295	320