

Time : 3 Hours]

- પ્ર. ૧ સંશોધન એટલે શું? સંશોધનના હેતુઓ, લાક્ષણિકતાઓ અને જરૂરિયાત ગ્રંથાલય ક્ષેત્રને કેન્દ્રમાં રાખી સમજાવો. 14
- અથવા
- સંશોધન દરખાસ્તનું મહત્વ સમજાવી સંશોધન દરખાસ્તનાં વિવિધ ઘટકો વિષે ચર્ચા કરો.
- પ્ર. ૨ સંશોધનમાં આંકડાશાસ્ત્રની જરૂરિયાત શા માટે છે? સંશોધનના તથ્યોને આંકડાશાસ્ત્રની મદદથી કયા સ્વરૂપમાં આપણે દર્શાવી શકીએ તેની સ્પષ્ટતા કરો. 14
- અથવા
- ભારતમાં ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી વિજ્ઞાન ક્ષેત્રમાં ઉપયોગમાં લેવાતી વિવિધ માપન પદ્ધતિઓ અને તેની લાક્ષણિકતાઓ વિષે વિસ્તૃત નોંધ લખો.
- પ્ર. ૩ ઐતિહાસિક પદ્ધતિના હેતુઓ અને તેની મર્યાદા જણાવી ઐતિહાસિક પદ્ધતિમાં ઉપયોગમાં લેવાતા સ્ત્રોતોની ચર્ચા કરો. 14
- અથવા
- 1) નિદર્શન એટલે શું? નિદર્શન પદ્ધતિના ગુણ-દોષની ચર્ચા કરો.
2) સહભાગી નિરીક્ષણ પદ્ધતિની વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરો.
- પ્ર. ૪ નીચેના પૈકી કોઈપણ બે વિષે ટૂંકનોંધ લખો. 14
- 1) સામાજિક સંશોધનના સોપાનો
2) ડેલ્ફી પ્રવિધિ
3) ઇન્ફોમેટ્રિક્સ
4) વ્યવહારુ સંશોધન
- પ્ર. ૫ અંગ્રેજી વર્જન પ્રમાણે 14

English Version

- Q.1 What is Research? Explain objectives, characteristics and need of research keeping in view of library field. 14
- OR
- Explain importance of Research Proposal. Discuss about various components of Research Proposal.
- Q.2 Why statistics is needed in research? In which form one can present facts of research with the help of statistics? Explain. 14
- OR
- Write a note on various metric methods and its characteristics which are used in the field of Library and Information Science in India.
- Q.3 Explain purpose and limitations of Historical Method of research. Discuss sources used in historical method. 14
- OR
- 1) What is sampling? Discuss merits and limitations of Sampling Method.
2) Discuss participative observation method in detail.
- Q.4 Write Short notes on any TWO of the followings. 14
1. Steps in Social Science Research
2. Delphi Techniques
3. Informetrics
4. Applied Research

(PTO)

Q.5 Select and write the correct answer from following multiple choice questions

14

1. What is research?
 - a) A method to obtain solution of the problem
 - b) A descriptive method to obtain solution of the problem
 - c) A systematic method to obtain solution of the problem
 - d) A systematic method to obtain tentative solution of the problem
2. How research is started?
 - (a) from a question
 - (b) from an answer
 - (c) from hypothesis
 - (d) from a question or a problem of some sort
3. The research on a particular problem with some object is called:
 - (a) basic research
 - (b) fundamental research
 - (c) pure research
 - (d) applied research
4. What type of research is the Chain Procedure of Ranganathan?
 - (a) basic research
 - (b) applied research
 - (c) pure research
 - (d) solo research
5. Research design gives the:
 - (a) blue print of research activity
 - (b) procedure of research
 - (c) technique of research
 - (d) procedure for designing tools
6. Scientific method of research can be used
 - (a) only in science
 - (b) only in social sciences
 - (c) in all disciplines
 - (d) only in natural science
7. In which method of data collection the questions are answered by user in his writing?
 - (a) scheduled method
 - (b) questionnaire
 - (c) experimental
 - (d) case study
8. How verification of hypothesis is done?
 - (a) by observation
 - (b) by solution
 - (c) by experiments
 - (d) by rules
9. Questionnaire is meant for:
 - (a) data collection
 - (b) data analysis
 - (c) data interpretation
 - (d) data representation
10. Search for the information for research normally starts with:
 - (a) tertiary sources
 - (b) primary sources
 - (c) secondary sources
 - (d) documentary sources
11. A plan of study with a researcher makes an undertakes the work is known as:
 - (a) research problem
 - (b) research design
 - (c) research report
 - (d) problem formulation
12. In which method of research, observation is not used?
 - (a) case study
 - (b) historical
 - (c) experimental
 - (d) survey
13. What is the meaning of a research report?
 - (a) it is a tool of research
 - (b) it is an effective way of communication
 - (c) it is an normal way of communication
 - (d) it is a means of research
14. What is the main aim of Delphi Method of research?
 - (a) refining of judgmental data
 - (b) addition of summerised data
 - (c) analysis of collected data
 - (d) collection of historical data

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