

**VPM's  
DR VN BRIMS, Thane  
Programme: MMS (2022-24)  
Second Semester Examination September 2023**

<b>Course Name:</b>	Business Research Methods	<b>Course Code</b>	C204
<b>Roll No.</b>		<b>Marks</b>	60
<b>Total No. of Questions</b>	6	<b>Duration</b>	3 Hours
<b>Total No. of printed pages</b>	3	<b>Date</b>	12-09-2023

**Course Outcome Statements:**

**CO1:** DEFINE the basic concepts related to research, research problem, hypothesis, research design, attitude measurement, scaling, sampling, & data processing.

**CO2:** EXPLAIN the concepts taught through the syllabus of business research methods

**CO3:** MAKE USE OF processes pertaining to research design, data collection, questionnaire designing, sampling, data processing and hypothesis testing for finding solution to the business research problems.

**CO4:** EXAMINE the results of various statistical tests from an analytical perspective

**CO5:** APPRAISE the results of statistical tests for taking business decision.

**CO6:** DEVELOP a research report consisting of business research problem, research design, sample design, data collection, data analysis and conclusion.

<b>Instructions: -</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>BL</b>	<b>CO</b>
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**Q. No 1** (All Questions are Compulsory)

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>			
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<b>Q. 1</b>				
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<b>a.</b>	<p>In the realm of agricultural science, ensuring consistent and optimal crop yields is paramount. In this case study, we explore the production of five wheat varieties across five different plots of land. The scientist in charge claims that there is no significant difference in the production of these varieties. The aim of this case study is to verify this claim and draw meaningful conclusions regarding wheat production.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>PLOTS</th> <th>Variety A</th> <th>Variety B</th> <th>Variety C</th> <th>Variety D</th> <th>Variety E</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> <td>300</td> <td>250</td> <td>550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>600</td> <td>400</td> <td>200</td> <td>300</td> <td>450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> <td>600</td> <td>400</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>400</td> <td>400</td> <td>500</td> <td>450</td> <td>350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>200</td> <td>500</td> <td>400</td> <td>500</td> <td>250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Analyse the information given in the case and verify the claim at 5 % significance level</p>	PLOTS	Variety A	Variety B	Variety C	Variety D	Variety E	1	500	500	300	250	550	2	600	400	200	300	450	3	200	200	600	400	350	4	400	400	500	450	350	5	200	500	400	500	250	<b>6</b>	<b>Level 4</b>	<b>CO4</b>
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5	200	500	400	500	250																																			

<b>b.</b>	<p>Dolo 650, a product of Micro Labs, was chosen as the focus of the market study. Dolo 650, an over-the-counter (OTC) medication, has recently been featured in television advertisements. The corporation asserts that the promotion has resulted in a 10% rise in Dolo 650 sales. On the other side, some have expressed fear that ads for medications like Dolo 650 tend to encourage self-medication, which is a concern, particularly among the medical community. There have also been worries that these advertisements can influence how doctors write prescriptions. The perception is that after the commercial was widely shown, doctors have stopped prescribing Dolo 650.</p> <p>Decide relevant key variables for designing questionnaire.</p>	<b>6</b>	<b>Level 5</b>	<b>CO5</b>
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Q. 2	Answer <b>Any one</b> from the following.																																							
	a.	<p>Trainees took aptitude test before and after their training and their results are reproduced below. The HRD manager claims that there is no significant difference in the abilities of Trainees after specific training</p> <p><b>Evaluate</b> null and alternative hypothesis, assume data is normally distributed and use 5% level of significance to arrive at conclusion relevant to the above investigation</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 421 1145 801"> <thead> <tr> <th>Trainees</th> <th>Score Before Training</th> <th>Score After Training</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A</td><td>75</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>70</td><td>77</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>46</td><td>57</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>68</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>68</td><td>79</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>43</td><td>64</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>55</td><td>55</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>68</td><td>77</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>77</td><td>76</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Trainees	Score Before Training	Score After Training	A	75	70	B	70	77	C	46	57	D	68	60	E	68	79	F	43	64	G	55	55	H	68	77	I	77	76	6	Level 5	CO5					
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	b.	<p>A company is interested in verifying the claim that there is significant association between smoking habits and physical activity for the following data</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 949 1145 1285"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Non-Smoker</th> <th>Occasional Smoker</th> <th>Regular Smoker</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Sedentary</td><td>60</td><td>20</td><td>70</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>Moderate</td><td>90</td><td>40</td><td>20</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>Active</td><td>80</td><td>30</td><td>10</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>230</td><td>90</td><td>100</td><td>420</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Evaluate</b> the claim at 5 % significance level.</p>		Non-Smoker	Occasional Smoker	Regular Smoker	Total	Sedentary	60	20	70	150	Moderate	90	40	20	150	Active	80	30	10	120	Total	230	90	100	420	6	Level 5	CO5										
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Q. 3	Answer <b>Any one</b> from the following.																																							
	a.	<p>Claim is made that a machine is set to fill a small bottle with less than 9.0 grams of medicine. A sample of eight bottles revealed the following amounts (grams) in each bottle. <b>Examine</b> the claim at the 5% significance level.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1599 1106 1733"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">One-Sample Statistics</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>N</th> <th>Mean</th> <th>Std. Deviation</th> <th>Std. Error Mean</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Grams</td> <td>8</td> <td>8.8000</td> <td>.22678</td> <td>.08018</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="320 1771 1106 2123"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">One-Sample Test</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Grams</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Test Value = 9</td> <td>T</td> <td>-2.494</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Df</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td> <td>.041</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean Difference</td> <td>-.20000</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">95% Confidence Interval of the Difference</td> <td>Lower</td> <td>-.3896</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper</td> <td>-.0104</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	One-Sample Statistics						N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Grams	8	8.8000	.22678	.08018	One-Sample Test					Grams	Test Value = 9	T	-2.494	Df	7	Sig. (2-tailed)	.041	Mean Difference	-.20000	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	Lower	-.3896	Upper	-.0104	6	Level 4	CO4
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	<b>b</b>	<b>Examine</b> the following data to construct the regression equation and find out the value of sales if adverting cost is 101																													
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sales (Rs.)</td> <td>100</td> <td>90</td> <td>85</td> <td>92</td> <td>90</td> <td>84</td> <td>88</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adv.</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>8</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </table>							Sales (Rs.)	100	90	85	92	90	84	88	90	Adv.	5	6	7	6	7	8	8	7					
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<b>Q. 4</b>		Answer <b>Any two</b> from the following.																													
	<b>a.</b>	<p>In an anti-malarial campaign in certain area, Quinine (Medicine) was administered to 812 persons out of 3,248. Below is the snap shot of the data and the output after running the statistical. Claim is made that there is no association between Treatment and Medical condition.</p> <p><b>Construct</b> the null and alternative hypothesis and test the hypothesis at 5% level of significance.</p>																													
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Treatment</td> <td>Fever</td> <td>No Fever</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quinine</td> <td>20</td> <td>792</td> <td>812</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Quinine</td> <td>220</td> <td>2,216</td> <td>2,436</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>240</td> <td>3,008</td> <td>3,248</td> </tr> </table>							Treatment	Fever	No Fever	Total	Quinine	20	792	812	Non-Quinine	220	2,216	2,436	Total	240	3,008	3,248				<b>6</b>		<b>Level 3</b>	<b>CO3</b>
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	<b>b</b>	<p>A company claims that there is no significant difference in wages of south and north region . Random samples of the 10 workers from south India show that their mean wages are Rs. 47 per week with standard deviation of Rs 3. A random sample of 15 workers from north india gives a mean wage of Rs 49 per week with standard deviation of Rs 5.</p> <p><b>Construct</b> the null and alternative hypothesis and test the hypothesis at 5% level of significance</p>																													
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	<b>c.</b>	<p>A toothpaste manufacturing company wants to conduct customer satisfaction survey and they claim that every one person out of 4 uses their toothpaste paste. <b>Make use of</b> above information to get the sample size for the survey if confidence level is 95 % and tolerable error is 5%.</p>																													
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<b>Q. 5</b>		Answer <b>Any two</b> from the following.																													
	<b>a.</b>	<b>Summarize</b> the features and steps for designing the good questionnaire									<b>6</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>CO2</b>																		
	<b>b</b>	<b>Explain</b> concept research design									<b>6</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>CO2</b>																		
	<b>c.</b>	<b>Explain</b> the concept of Sampling techniques									<b>6</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>CO2</b>																		
<b>Q. 6</b>		Answer <b>Any two</b> from the following.																													
	<b>a.</b>	<b>Define</b> hypothesis testing									<b>6</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>CO1</b>																		
	<b>b</b>	<b>What</b> are projective techniques									<b>6</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>CO1</b>																		
	<b>c.</b>	<b>What</b> are the different methods of sample size calculations									<b>6</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>CO1</b>																		