**DECEMBER 2024** **P/ID 4446/PGEE4**

Time : Three hours Maximum : 80 marks

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Answer any TEN questions in 50 words each.

1. What is the purpose of a sample questionnaire in research?

2. What is the difference between a research question and a hypothesis?

3. Name two challenges faced in field surveys.

4. Define environmental survey.

5. Mention two key limitations of Focused Group Discussions (FGDs).

6. Why is selecting an appropriate field technique important?

7. Name two common techniques used in spatial analysis.

8. What is the main difference between qualitative and quantitative data?

9. Give an example of a spatial representation technique.

10. What is the role of citations in a field report?

11. What is data interpretation in the context of report writing?

12. What is the difference between primary and secondary sources in report writing?

PART B — ($5 \times 6 = 30$ marks)

Answer any FIVE questions in 250 words each.

13. Explain the role of ethics in fieldwork and research data collection.

14. How do you frame an effective research question? Provide examples.

15. How can data collection methods vary between physical and socio-economic surveys? Discuss.

16. Differentiate between spatial sampling and random sampling.

17. What are the different types of spatial sampling techniques?

18. What are the advantages and limitations of quantitative data analysis?

19. How can visual representation (graphs, maps, tables) enhance the quality of a field report? Explain.

PART C — (3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Answer any THREE questions in 500 words each.

20. Explain the process of framing research questions, objectives, and hypotheses in a study.

21. Explain the process of selecting a research field and identifying a suitable topic for study.

22. Discuss the role of geospatial technology in modern field research, with suitable examples.

23. Compare various techniques used in spatial data visualization and interpretation.

24. Compare and contrast different referencing styles (APA, MLA, Chicago) and their importance in academic writing.