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**GARISSA UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION 2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR ONE**

**FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS**

**FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

**COURSE CODE: DBM 9104**

**COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODS**

**EXAMINATION DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**DATE: 22/07/2021 TIME: 2.00-5.00 PM**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES**

* **The examination has FIVE (5) questions**
* **Question ONE (1) is COMPULSORY**
* **Choose any other TWO (2) questions from the remaining FOUR (4) questions**
* **Use sketch diagrams to illustrate your answer whenever necessary**
* **Do not carry mobile phones or any other written materials in examination room**
* **Do not write on this paper**

**This paper consists of THREE (3) printed pages *please turn over***

**QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY)**

Public procurement is regarded increasingly as a strategic profession that plays a central role in preventing mismanagement and minimizing the potential of corruption in the use of public funds. In addition, Public procurement is progressively recognized as an instrument of government policy and a lever for wider economic, social and environmental change (OECD, 2007). However, OECD considers public procurement as the government activity most vulnerable to unethical practices. In this sense, lack of transparency and ethics are considered as the major threats to integrity in public procurement. Unethical practices involve public officials unlawfully enriching themselves and /or those close to them by misusing the public procurement trust bestowed on them (Basheka & Tumutegyereize, 2010). The World Bank (2010) indicates that many countries are yet to develop procedural frameworks to tackle the integrity issues in public procurement (OECD, 2007). According to Ferrell and Ferrell (2010), widespread and highly visible organizational misconduct and scandals such as Enron, WorldCom in the United States and in Europe, Parmalat (Italy), and Royal Ahold (Netherlands) have plagued global businesses and have served to highlight the need for ethical practices in both the public and private sectors.

The Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHRC) (2011) listed many unethical practices in Kenya public service in its report *Lest we Forget: the Faces of Impunity in Kenya* which mentions public procurement as being plagued by unethical practices. The public procurement unethical practices in Kenya are mentioned in various cases such as Forensic Lab for CID Department, Procurement of Hyundai police cars, Acquisition of patrol ships, Kenya Ports Authority importation of tug boats and cranes and maize importation. All these unethical practices lead to a drain in the public resources (Aliza, Stephen & Bambang, 2010). According to Pidaparthi (2006), although procurement unethical practices have attracted the attention of policy makers, little progress have been achieved in addressing the problem and more importantly to examine the extent to which such practices affect the procurement process.

(Source: **Kabubu**, C., **Huho**, J.M. and **Kyalo**, T. (2015) International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management. UK)

You have been presented with the above case.

1. What will be your appropriate topic? [2 marks]
2. Formulate three objectives relating to the case. [3 marks]
3. Formulate three research questions relating to the case [3 marks]
4. What research design will you use and why? [6 marks]
5. Assume that you are to undertake a qualitative research on the above case, evaluate any two (2) methods will you propose for data analysis, evaluate any two (2) you for data analysis. [6marks]

**QUESTION TWO**

Some business companies have research departments while others don’t. Of what value does the research department add to the companies amid the claims that it is an added cost to the company? [20 marks]

**QUESTION THREE**

Examine the methodological differences between quantitative and qualitative research paradigm [20 marks]

**QUESTION FOUR**

After presenting your proposal to your supervisor, he mentioned to you that your research design was not appropriate for the current study. However, you were not convinced by his sentiments and decided to argue your case. What factors would you explain to him that influenced the choice of the study design? [20 marks]

**QUESTION FIVE**

Evaluate the various methods of dealing with missing research data during the analysis. [20 marks]