**QUESTION BANK**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**UNIT I**

**TWO MARKS**

1. What do you mean by research?
2. Distinguish between research methods and research methodology.
3. What is applied research?
4. What is analytical research?
5. What is descriptive research?
6. What is exploratory research?
7. What do you mean by Ex post facto research?
8. What is a research problem?
9. What is formulation of a research problem?
10. What is normative problem?
11. Define Research design?
12. What is the need for a Research plan?
13. What do you mean by descriptive and diagnostic deign?
14. Explain experimental design.
15. What is a sample?
16. What is sampling?
17. What is probability sampling?
18. What is simple random sampling?
19. What do you mean by stratified random sampling?
20. What do you understand by the term cluster sampling?
21. What is non-probability sampling?
22. Give a brief note on convenience and quota sampling

**FIVE MARKS**

1. Explain the need for defining a research problem.
2. Why probability sampling is generally preferred to non-probability sampling?
3. Discuss the nature of research.
4. Write short notes on research design.
5. What do you mean by motivation research?
6. What is promotion research? Explain.
7. Explain the different methods of sampling.
8. How does exploratory research differ from casual research?
9. Explain the need for a research design.
10. What is sampling? Explain its advantages.
11. Illustrate exploratory research design with suitable examples.
12. What are the objectives of research?
13. Distinguish between simple random sampling and complex random sampling design.
14. What are the needs for doing research?
15. Why is pilot testing done?

**TEN MARKS**

1. Discuss the features of different types of research in social science.
2. What is research design? Discuss the basis of stratification to be employed in sampling public opinion on inflation.
3. Explain and illustrate the procedure for selecting a random sample.
4. How does case study method differ from the survey method? Analyze the merits and limitations of case study method in social research.
5. What is research? Explain the steps involved in research process.
6. Explain the different types of research.
7. What points must be kept in mind while defining a research problem?
8. Discuss the criteria of good research.
9. Discuss the scope of research.
10. Differentiate survey method from observation method.

**UNIT II**

**TWO MARKS**

1. What is measurement?
2. Point out the possible source of error in measurement.
3. What is an interval?
4. What do you understand by a scale?
5. What is scaling?
6. What are the bases of scale classification?
7. What is nominal scale?
8. What is ordinal scale?
9. What do you mean by interval scale?
10. What is meant by Ratio scale?
11. What is test of validity?
12. What is test of reliability?
13. What is rating scale?
14. What do you mean by Arbitrary scales?
15. What is summated scale?
16. What do you understand by the term multidimensional scaling?
17. What is Likert scale?
18. What is Guttman scale?
19. What are the approaches of scale construction?
20. What is meant by Factor scale?

**FIVE MARKS**

1. Discuss the relative merits and demerits of Rating and Ranking scales.
2. Describe the various types of scaling. What are the merits and demerits of each scale?
3. Discuss the probability and non-probability sampling methods in detail.
4. What do you mean by probability sampling?
5. Discuss the tests of sound measurement.
6. Explain the different sources of error in measurement
7. What are the essential features of a sample?
8. What is the bases of classification of scaling procedure?
9. What are the advantages and limitations of Likert- type scale?
10. Distinguish summated scale from cumulative scale.

**TEN MARKS**

1. ‘Scaling describes the procedures by which numbers are assigned to various degrees of opinion, attitude and other concepts’ – Discuss.
2. What do you mean by scaling techniques? Explain its types.
3. Explain the features of any two scaling techniques of your choice.
4. What is a measurement tool? And explain the characteristics of sound measurement tool.
5. What is the meaning of measurement in research? How measurement scales are classified?
6. Explain the technique of developing measurement tools.
7. Describe the different methods of scale construction, pointing out the merits and demerits of each.
8. Write short notes on:
9. Semantic differential scale
10. Scalogram analysis
11. Arbitrary scale
12. Multidimensional scaling

**UNIT III**

**TWO MARKS**

1. What are data?
2. What are the different types of data?
3. What do you mean by primary data?
4. What is secondary data?
5. What is experiment method of data collection?
6. What is observation?
7. Explain interview method of data collection.
8. What is schedule in data collection?
9. Define case study method of investigation.
10. What is meant by questionnaire?
11. Write note on interview schedule.
12. What is pre-testing?
13. What is a pilot study?
14. What is data processing?
15. What is editing?
16. What is meant by coding?
17. What is classification?
18. What do you mean by tabulation?
19. What is meant by content analysis?
20. What is transcription?
21. What is a hypothesis?
22. What is null hypothesis?
23. What is an alternative hypothesis?
24. Explain type I and type II error.
25. What is parametric test and non-parametric test?

**FIVE MARKS**

1. What is hypothesis? What characteristics it must possess in order to be a good research hypothesis?
2. Critically examine the statement that Interview introduce more bias than does the use of questionnaire”
3. Distinguish between field editing and central editing.
4. Describe briefly important parametric tests used in the context of testing hypotheses.
5. Differentiate between a questionnaire and an interview schedule.
6. Discuss the characteristics of hypothesis.
7. Distinguish between primary and secondary data.
8. Explain the characteristics of a good hypothesis.
9. Write briefly about the different forms of data presentation devices.
10. Why is hypothesis required in research? What are the different types of hypothesis?
11. What is meant by questionnaire? Explain its merits.
12. What are the demerits of collecting data through telephonic interview method?
13. Write note on type I and type II errors.
14. What do you mean by secondary data? Explain its merits and demerits.
15. Write note on coding.
16. Explain the significance of coding.
17. Narrate the features of a good table.

**TEN MARKS**

1. ‘Processing of data implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation’- Elucidate.
2. How to frame a hypothesis?
3. Discuss the various tests used for testing the hypothesis.
4. What are the essentials of a good questionnaire?
5. Draft a questionnaire for your proposed research topic.
6. Explain the various steps in hypothesis testing.
7. Explain the different methods of collecting data.
8. Discuss the tests of sound measurement.
9. What are generally accepted principles of tabulation?
10. Define and illustrate null and alternative hypothesis.
11. ‘Interpretation is a fundamental component of research processes- Explain.
12. Enumerate the different methods of collecting data.

**UNIT IV**

**TWO MARKS**

1. What is the significance of statistics in social research?
2. What do you mean by analysis of data?
3. What is descriptive analysis?
4. What is meant by inferential analysis?
5. What are the tools used for analysis?
6. What is measures of dispersion?
7. What do you mean by arithmetic mean?
8. Define mean
9. Define mode
10. What is correlation?
11. Define Chi-square test.
12. What are the uses of chi-square test?
13. What is Yates’ correction?
14. What is analysis of variance?

**FIVE MARKS**

1. Explain the significance of X2 test in statistical analysis.
2. Write note on sampling error.
3. Write a note on parametric tests.
4. Explain the uses of Chi-square test.
5. Define correlation. What are its types?
6. Explain the significance of Chi-square test.
7. Explain the merits of non-parametric tests.
8. Write short notes on the following:
9. Level of significance
10. One tailed and two tailed test.
11. Write a note on rank order correlation.
12. Define correlation. What are its types?
13. What are the uses of statistical tools in data analysis?
14. Give an example for multiple correlation technique.
15. Write note on U test.

**TEN MARKS**

1. Explain the characteristics of non-parametric tests.
2. Write a detailed note on sampling errors.
3. Outline the differences between parametric and non-parametric tests.
4. Explain the advantages and limitations of rank order correlation.
5. What are non- parametric tests? Discuss their merits and demerits.
6. Explain any two non-parametric tests in detail.
7. What is Rank correlation? Explain its features, merits and demerits.
8. Briefly describe the important parametric tests used in the context of testing hypothesis.
9. Explain how you would work out the following statistical measures often used by researches.
10. Arithmetic average
11. Regression equation of X and Y

**UNIT V**

**TWO MARKS**

1. Define the term interpretation.
2. What are the different forms of interpretation?
3. What is a report?
4. What is the purpose of report?
5. What is a research report?
6. What is meant by bibliography?
7. What is the general outline of a technical report?
8. What do you mean by popular report?
9. What is oral presentation?
10. What is binary system?

**FIVE MARKS**

1. What are the characteristics of a good research report?
2. Describe the layout of a research report.
3. Define interpretation. What is the need for interpretation?
4. What do you mean by foreword and preface? Explain.
5. Specify the use of graphical representation of result.
6. Point out the precautions for writing a research report.
7. How to write bibliography?
8. What do you mean by oral presentation?
9. Why research reports are important?
10. Write notes on pre-writing concerns of reports.

**TEN MARKS**

1. Describe the precautions that the researcher should take while interpreting his findings.
2. Explain the technique and importance of oral presentation of research findings.
3. Enumerate the layout of a research report elaborately.
4. Explain the format of written reports.
5. Discuss the steps involved in writing a report.
6. Explain the components of a research report.
7. What are the different categories of research reports? Explain in detail.
8. How are computers used as a tool in research? Explain by giving examples.
9. Write a note on ‘computers and researchers’.
10. Explain the role of internet in research.