

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

(PRIVATE REGISTRATION)

B.A. POLITICAL SCIENCE

CBCS- UG SEMESTER V

**CORE COURSE – PS5CRT09: METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH IN
POLITICAL SCIENCE**

QUESTION BANK AND ANSWER KEY

1. Research is.....

- a) A purposeful, systematic activity
- b) Conducted for purely academic purposes.
- c) Conducted to answer questions about practical issues.
- d) A random, unplanned process of discovery

2. The research is always

- a) Verifying the old knowledge
- b) Exploring new knowledge
- c) Filling the gaps between the knowledge
- d) All of the above

3. All good research aims at

- a) Betterment of the society principles
- b) Developing generalizations, theories, and
- c) Solving routine problems
- d) None of the above

4. Research is

- a) Searching again and again
- b) Finding solution to any problem
- c) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
- d) None of the above

5. ‘Metaphysics’ means

- a) A branch of Physics
- b) Exploring the nature of ultimate reality
- c) Physics of metals
- d) Physics of weather

6. Who authored the book “methods in Social Research”

- a) Wilkinson
- b) CR Kothari
- c) Kerlinger
- d) Goode and Halt

7. “A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning” called

- a) Experiment
- b) Observation
- c) Deduction
- d) Scientific method

8. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is

- a) Belief
- b) Value
- c) Objectivity
- d) Subjectivity

9. "Reasoning from general to particular "is called
a) Induction b) deduction c) Observation d) experience
10. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by
a) Caroline b) P.V.Young c) Dewey John d) Emory
11.is "systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some schematic form"
a) Concept b) Variable c) Model d) Facts
12. Social Science deals with.....
a) Objects b) Human beings c) Living things d) Non living things
13. The quality of research is judged by the
a) Relevance of research b) Methodology adopted in conducting the research
c) Depth of research d) Experience of researcher
14. Information is.....
a) Raw Data b) Processed Data c) Input data d) Organized data
15. Which of the following periodical is specifically meant for publishing research work?
a) Magazine b) Monographs c) Journals d) Books
16. Which of following description is true in context of defining 'theory'?
a) An organized body of concepts and principles intended to explain a particular phenomenon
b) Tentative explanations that new data either support or do not support
c) Apt to drive further research
d) None of the above
17. Research can be conducted by a person who
a) Has studied research methodology b) Holds a postgraduate degree
c) Possesses thinking and reasoning ability d) Is a hard worker
18. The feasibility of a research study generally depends upon
a) Cost factor b) Time required to conduct research
c) Skills set of the researcher d) All of the above
19. The result of building up information from pieces of information is known as
a) An analysis b) A synthesis c) A synopsis d) None of the above
20. A researcher is generally expected to

- a) Study the existing literature in a field
- b) Generate new principles and theories
- c) Synthesize different ideas
- d) None of the above

21. What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?

- a) To bring out holistic approach to research
- b) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain
- c) To oversimplify the problem of research
- d) To create a new trend in research methodology

22. One of the essential characteristics of research is

- a) Replicability
- b) Generalizability
- c) Usability
- d) None of the above

23. The depth of any research can be judged by

- a) Title of the research
- b) Objectives of the research
- c) Total expenditure on the research
- d) Duration of the research

24. The approach which is based on the assumption that social phenomena can be explained by observing cause and effect is

- a) Positivism
- b) Interpretivism
- c) Qualitative
- d) None of the above

25. An important practical issue to consider while designing a research project is

- a) An interesting theoretical perspective
- b) Add to knowledge of researcher only
- c) Availability of time and other resources
- d) None of the above

26. The two main approaches of a research are

- a) Data collection and data analysis
- b) Surveys and questionnaires
- c) Sampling and data collection
- d) Qualitative and quantitative

27. Qualitative research is

- a) Without any specific purpose
- b) Primarily concerned with in-depth exploration of phenomena
- c) Deals with the collection and analysis of numerical data
- d) None of the above

28. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- a) Primary Data only
- b) Secondary Data only
- c) Both Primary and Secondary Data
- d) None of the above

29. Fundamental research is usually carried out in

- a) Classroom b) Field setting c) Laboratory conditions d) Social setting

30. The research that applies the laws at the time of field study to draw more and more clear ideas about the problem is

- a) Applied research b) Action research c) Experimental research d) None of the above

31. The research which is exploring new facts through the study of the past is called

- a) Philosophical research b) Historical research c) Mythological research d) Content analysis

32. Action research is

- a) An applied research b) A research carried out to solve immediate problems
c) A longitudinal research d) Simulative research

33. The term ‘phenomenology’ is associated with the process of

- a) Qualitative research b) Analysis of variance
c) Correlational study d) Probability sampling

34. Books and records are the primary sources of data in

- a) Historical research b) Participatory research c) Clinical research d) Laboratory research

35. The type of research that tests hypothesis and theories in order to explain how and why a phenomenon operates as it does is

- a) Descriptive research b) Predictive research c) Explanatory research d) None of the above

36. Fundamental research reflects the ability to

- a) Synthesize new ideas b) Expound new principles
c) Evaluate the existing material concerning research d) Study the existing literature regarding various topics

37 Fieldwork-based researches are classified as

- a) Empirical b) Historical c) Experimental d) Biographical

38. Which of the following is not a longitudinal design?

- a) Panel b) Cross-sectional c) Trend d) Both a) and c) are longitudinal designs

39. Information is.....

- a) Raw Data b) Processed Data c) Input data D) Organized data

40. Which research paradigm is not much concerned about generalizing its findings?

- a) Quantitative research b) Qualitative research c) Mixed research d) None of the above

41. Conference proceedings are considered as.....documents.

- a) Conventional b) Primary c) Secondary d) Tertiary

42. Which scientific method is a top-down or confirmatory approach?

- a) Deductive method b) Inductive method c) Hypothesis method d) Pattern method

43. An appropriate source to find out descriptive information is.....

- a) Bibliography b) Directory c) Encyclopaedia d) Dictionary

44. The method of drawing conclusions based on the observation of each and every instance of a population is called

- a) Scientific Method b) Deductive Method c) Inductive Method d) Dialectic Method

45. Which scientific method follows these steps: (i) observation/data, (ii) patterns, and (iii) theory?

- a) Inductive b) Deductive c) Top-down d) None of the above

46. Which scientific method is a top-down or confirmatory approach?

- a) Deductive method b) Inductive method c) Hypothesis method d) Pattern method

47. A correlational study determines

a) The relationship between independent and dependent variable.

b) Impact of the observer on the participant

c) Cause-and-effect relationship

d) The relationship between two events

48. Which of the following terms can be associated with research in social sciences?

- a) Causal research b) Empirical research c) Correlational research d) All of the above

49. The qualitative research is usually

a) Deductive in nature b) Inductive in nature

c) Deductive or inductive in nature d) None of the above

50. Which of the following types of research is associated with theory generating?

a) Inductive research b) Deductive research

c) Both inductive and deductive d) None of the above

51. Which scientific method focuses on test in hypothesis developed from theories?

- a) Deductive method b) Inductive method c) Hypothesis method d) Pattern method

52. Which scientific method focuses on generating new hypothesis and theories?

- a) Deductive method b) Inductive method c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above

53. Which research method is most appropriate if a researcher is looking for a causal relationship?

- a) Experimental method
 - b) Case study
 - c) Correlational study
 - d) Naturalistic observation

54 A field experiment is one that takes place in

- a) Real world b) Laboratory c) Both in real world and laboratory d) Naturalistic environment

55. Characteristics of the scientific method necessarily include

- a) Lab experiments only b) Controlled observation c) Analysis formulation d) All of the above

56. Which of the following types of research is associated with theory testing?

- a) Inductive research b) Deductive research c) Both inductive and deductive d) None of the above

57. The classification of studies into exploratory, descriptive, analytical, or predictive research is based on

- a) Logic of the research
 - b) Outcome of the research
 - c) Process of the research
 - d) Purpose of the research

58. Research study that takes place over a long period of time is termed as

- a) Cross-sectional research
 - b) Longitudinal research
 - c) Research methodology
 - d) None of the above

59. The term associated with the theory and the method of interpretation of human action in social sciences is

- a) Theology b) Hermeneutics c) Ontology d) None of the above

60. A researcher spent several years observing social behaviour of people in their native habitat. The research method used here is

- a) Case study b) Experimental method c) Correlational study d) Naturalistic observation

61. In the context of survey research, the following steps are taken in a certain order

(I) Sampling (II) Inference (III) Data analysis (IV) Data collection

- a) (II), (III), (I), (IV)
 - b) (I), (IV), (III), (II)
 - c) (III), (II), (IV), (I)
 - d) (IV), (I), (II), (III)

62. A research problem is feasible only when

- a) It has utility and relevance.
 - b) It is researchable.
 - c) It is new and adds something to the knowledge.
 - d) All of the above

63. The first step of research is

- a) Selecting a problem b) Searching a problem c) Finding a problem d) Identifying a problem

64. A good hypothesis should be

- a) Precise, specific, and consistent with most known facts
- b) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- c) Of limited scope and should not have global significance
- d) All of the above

65. Hypothesis cannot be stated in

- a) Null and question form terms
- b) Declarative terms
- c) General terms
- d) None of the above

66. The accuracy of the research process depends upon the

- a) Unbiased attitude of researchers
- b) The sample size
- c) The research method adopted
- d) All of the above

67. Questionnaire is a :

- a) Research method
- b) Measurement technique
- c) Tool for data collection
- d) Data analysis technique

68. A research plan

- a) Should be detailed
- b) should be given to others for review and comments
- c) Sets out the rationale for a research study
- d) All of the above

69. While Selecting a problem, problem which is..... is no taken

- a) Very Common
- b) Overdone
- c) Easy one
- d) rare

70. The first step in formulating a problem is

- a) Statement of the problem
- b) Gathering of Data
- c) Measurement
- d) Survey

71.....Second step in problem formulation is

- a) Statement of the problem
- b) Understanding the nature of the problem
- c) Survey
- d) Discussions

72. in the formulation of the problem we need to give a.....

- a) Title
- b) Index
- c) Bibliography
- d) Concepts

73. Objectives in problem formulation means

- a) Questions to be answered
- b) methods
- c) Techniques
- d) methodology

74. The problem selected must have

- a) Speed
- b) Facts
- c) Values
- d) Novelty

75. Formulated problem should have

- a) Originality
- b) Values
- c) Coherence
- d) Facts

76. Which of the following is not the requirement of a hypothesis?

- a) Be based on facts
- b) Be conceivable
- c) Contradict the knowledge of nature
- d) Allow consequences to be deduced from it

77. "Controlled Group" is a term used in.....

- a) Survey research
- b) Historical research
- c) Experimental research
- d) Descriptive research

78. A statement that predicts the cause-and-effect relationship between variables is known as the

- a) Null hypothesis
- b) Experimental hypothesis
- c) Independent variable
- d) Dependent variable

79. To be confident that a cause-and-effect relationship exists, it is necessary to

- a) Engage in naturalistic observation
- b) Develop a positive correlation
- c) Perform a controlled experiment
- d) Test for a negative correlation

80. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Objectives should be pin-pointed
- b) Objectives can be written in statement or question forms
- c) Another word for problem is variable
- d) All of the above

81. The first question that a researcher interested in the application of statistical techniques to his problem has to ask is

- a) Whether the data could be quantified
- b) Whether appropriate statistical techniques are available
- c) Whether analysis of data would be possible
- d) Whether worthwhile inferences could be drawn

82 Which one of the following is a data collection method?

- b) Positivism
- a) The opinion
- c) The case study
- d) The interview

83. The process not needed in experimental research is

- a) Observation
- b) Manipulation and replication
- c) Controlling
- d) Reference collection

84. The process not needed in experimental researches is

- a) Observation
- b) Manipulation
- c) Controlling
- d) Content analysis

85. Which type of study will be preferred by a researcher to estimate the degree of relationship between the level of education and achievement motivation?

- a) Inventory
- b) Naturalistic
- c) Correlational
- d) Experimental

86. Which scale is the simplest form of measurement?

- a) Nominal
- b) Ordinal
- c) Interval
- d) Ratio

87. A satisfactory statistical quantitative method should not possess one of the following qualities:

- a) Appropriateness
- b) Measurability
- c) Comparability
- d) Flexibility

88. A widely used format developed by Resins Likert is used for asking questions about

- a) Attitude b) Personality c) Morale d) None of the above

89. Objectivity in research implies

- a) Exact judgement of truth b) Findings consistent with realty
c) Inter-researcher agreement d) Methodological sophistication

90. How can the objectivity of research be enhanced?

- a) Through its impartiality b) Through its reliability
c) Through its validity d) All of the above

91. Field study is related to

- a) Real-life situations b) Experimental situations c) Laboratory situations d) None of the above

92. The verification that the method of measurement actually measures what it is expected to measure is called as

- a) Content validity b) Face validity c) Construct validity d) Criterion validity

93. Which of the following is not a characteristic of research?

- a) Research is systematic b) Research is not a process
c) Research is problem oriented d) Research is not passive

94. Which of the following terms is closely related to generalization of outcome of research?

- a) External validity b) Inference c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above

95. A research instrument giving inconsistent results has

- a) Low validity b) High validity c) Low reliability d) High reliability

96. Authenticity of research finding is its

- a) Originality b) Validity c) Objectivity d) All of the above

97. Manipulation is always a part of

- a) Historical research b) Fundamental research c) Descriptive research d) Experimental research

98. An educated guess about what is controlling some behaviour is called

- a) Experimental control b) A hypothesis c) An experimental variable d) A theory

99. In a survey the number questions is

- a) Unlimited b) limited c) Both limited and unlimited d) None of the above

100. What type of research would be least likely to include a research hypothesis?

- a) Intervention research b) Associational research c) Descriptive research d) None of the above

101. A null hypothesis is

- a) When there is no difference between the variables
- b) The same as research hypothesis
- c) Subjective in nature
- d) When there is difference between the variables

102. Research hypothesis are

- a) A review of current research
- b) Statements of predicted relationships between variables
- c) Stated such that they can be confirmed or refuted
- d) Both b and c

103. Which of the following best describes the development process for a research question?

- a) A broad question is made more specific as terms are more clearly defined.
- b) A broad question is made more specific in order to be more significant.
- c) A specific question is broadened as terms are more clearly defined.
- d) A specific question is broadened in order to be more significant.

104. Which of the following is not covered under Intellectual Property Rights ?

- a) Copyrights
- b) Patents
- c) Trade Marks
- d) Thesaurus

105. A good hypothesis should be

- a) Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
- b) Precise, specific, and consistent with most known facts
- c) Of limited scope and should not have global significance
- d) All of the above

106. Formulation of hypothesis may not be required in

- a) Survey method
- b) Historical studies
- c) Experimental studies
- d) Normative studies

107. An operational definition is

- a) No relation to the underlying concept
- b) An abstract, theoretical definition of a concept
- c) In terms of specific, empirical measures
- d) None of the above

108. What is the purpose of the conclusion in a research report?

- a) It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured.
- b) It summarizes the key findings in relation to the research questions.
- c) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature.
- d) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed.

109. Which of the following is an advantage of stating hypothesis?

- a) It forces the researcher to think more deeply and specifically about the possible outcomes of a study
- b) It simplifies the study .
- c) It clarifies definitions .
- d) It reduces researcher bias.

110. Formulation of hypothesis may not be necessary in

- a) Survey studies
- b) Fact finding historical research
- c) Experimental studies
- d) None of the above

111. Which of the following is true in context of a hypothesis?

- a) It is a tentative proposition
- b) The validity of hypothesis is unknown
- c) It must be generalizable
- d) All of the above

112. To test null hypothesis, a researcher uses

- a) t-test
- b) ANOVA
- c) c 2 (Chi-square test)
- d) Factorial analysis

113. Attributes of objects, events, or things which can be measured are called

- a) Qualitative measure
- b) Data
- c) Variables
- d) None of the above

114. Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable?

- a) Age
- b) Annual income
- c) Grade point average
- d) Religion

115. The experimental studies are based on

- a) The manipulation of the variables
- b) Conceptual parameters
- c) Replication of research
- d) Survey of literature

116. Fact is “empirically verifiable observation” --- is defined by

- a) Good and Hatt
- b) Emory
- c) P.V. Young
- d) Clave

117. In research, something that does not ‘vary’ is called a

- a) Variable
- b) Method
- c) Constant
- d) None of the above

118. We use factorial analysis

- a) To know the relationship between two variables
- b) To test the hypothesis
- c) To know the difference between two variables
- d) To know the difference among many variables

119. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?

- a) Rationalism
- b) Deductive reasoning
- c) Inductive reasoning
- d) Probabilistic

120. This variable depends upon what is done to it by the independent variable.

- a) Extraneous
- b) Dependent
- c) Manipulated
- d) All of the above

121. Extraneous variables are essentially

- a) Independent variables
- b) Dependent variables
- c) Independent or dependent
- d) Neither independent nor dependent

122. It is important that academics produce research that can be widely used and valued by academic community around the world. This is termed as

- a) Research impact
- b) Citation impact
- c) Ethics impact
- d) None of the above

123. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is

- a) Number of hours subjects go without sleep .
- b) Rote memory scores
- c) Number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
- d) Correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

124. The variable manipulated by the researcher in an experiment is called the

- a) Response variable
- b) Independent variable
- c) Dependent variable
- d) Extraneous variable.

125. Which of the following would not be an appropriate synonym for the dependent variable?

- a) Outcome variable
- b) Response variable
- c) Effected variable
- d) Experimental variable

126. An example of quantitative variable is the

- a) Date of birth
- b) Highest educational qualification
- c) Time taken to complete a task
- d) Postal code

127. The type of sampling where each person in population has equal chance of being selected is

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non-probability sampling
- c) Judgement sampling
- d) None of the above

128. Here, some people have greater chance of being elected than other members of the population. It is

- a) Probability sampling
- b) Non-probability sampling
- c) Quota sampling
- d) None of the above

129. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable method is

- a) Cluster sampling
- b) Stratified sampling
- c) Convenient sampling
- d) Lottery method

130. Which one is called as non-probability sampling?

- a) Cluster sampling
- b) Quota sampling
- c) Systematic sampling
- d) Stratified random sampling

131. While the statistical measure based upon entire population is called parameter, the measure based upon a sample is known as

- a) Sample parameter
- b) Inference
- c) Statistic
- d) None of the above

132 A researcher selects a probability sample of 100 out of the total population. It is called

- a) A quota sample
 - b) A simple random sample
 - c) A stratified random sample
 - d) A systematic sample

133. The method by which a sample is chosen

- a) Unit b) design c) Random d) Census

134.Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is.....

- a) Objectivity b) Specificity c) Values d) Facts

135.Pure research is otherwise called

- a) Action Research b) Survey c) Pilot study d) Fundamental Research

136.Example for fact finding studyis

- a) Pure Research b) Survey c) Action Research d) Long term Research

137.Which of the following is not a “Graphic representation” ?

- a) Pie Chart b) Bar Chart c) Table d) Histogram

138. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is.....

- a) Fundamental Research b) Analytical Research c) Survey d) Action Research

139. Fundamental Research is otherwise called

- b) Action Research b) Survey c) Pilot study d) Pure Research

140. Motivation Research is a type of research

- a) Quantitative b)Qualitative c)Pure d)applied

141. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is

- a) Empirical research b) Conceptual Research c) Quantitative Research d) Qualitative research

142. Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called

- a) Field study b) Survey c) Laboratory Research d) Empirical Research

143. Research through experiment and observation Is called

- a) Clinical Research b) Experimental Research c) Laboratory Research d) Empirical Research

144. Population Census is an example of..... Research

- a) Survey b) Empirical c) Clinical d) Diagnostic

145.....is a way to systematically solve the research problem

- a) Technique b) Operations c) Research methodology d) Research Process

146. Good Research is always.....

- a) Slow b) Fast c) Narrow d) Systematic

147. Good research is.....

- a) Logical b) Non logical c) Narrow d) Systematic

148. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a problem is.....

- a) Field Study b) diagnostic study c) Action study d) Pilot study

149. A researcher divides the school students on the basis of gender and then by using the random digit table, he selects some of them from each group. This is

- a) Stratified sampling b) Stratified random sampling
- c) Representative sampling d) None of the above

150. To ensure accuracy of a research, the sample should be

- a) Taken randomly b) Fixed by quota
- c) Representative of the population d) Purposive

151. A researcher can keep the sample size low if population is

- a) Heterogeneous b) Inaccessible c) Homogeneous d) All of the above

152. Which technique is generally followed when the population is finite?

- a) Area sampling technique b) Purposive sampling technique
- c) Systematic sampling technique d) None of the above

153. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?

- a) Primary data b) Secondary data c) Experimental data d) None of the above

154. Which of these is not a method of data collection?

- a) Questionnaires b) Interviews c) Observations d) Experiments

155. Which of the following is an example of a random sampling method?

- a) Systematic sampling b) Convenience sampling
- c) Purposive sampling d) None of the above

156. Which of the following is not an example of a random sampling method?

- a) Systematic sampling b) Stratified random sampling
- c) Simple random sampling d) All of the above

157. All Surveys are essentially....

- a) Narrative b) explanatory c) Interdisciplinary d) Communal

158. Concepts are of types

- a) 4 b) 6 c) 10 d) 2

159. Fundamental research aims at

- a)Action research b) Survey c)Pilot survey d) Pure research

160. The last step of problem formulation is

- a) Survey b) Discussion c) Literature survey d)Rephrasing the research problem

161. Blue print of a research work is called

- a) Research problem b) Research Design c) Research tools d) Research Methods

162. The way or mode of gathering data is

- a) Tool b) Method c) Technique d) Observation

163. Short summary of technical report is called

- a) Article b)Research abstract c) Publication
d)Proceedings

164..... is a motivation for research in students

- a) Research degree b) Research Academy c) Research Labs d) Research Problems

165. Which of the following is an example of primary data?

- a) Book b)Journal c)News Paper d) Census Report

166..... is the first step of Research process

- a) Formulation of a problem b) Collection of data
c) Editing and Coding d) Selection of a problem

167. A question which requires a solution is.....

- a)Observation b) Problem c)Data d)Experiment

168. Converting a question into a Researchable problem is called.....

- a)Solution b)Examination c)Problem formulation d) Problem Solving

169. Social Science Research creates Social.....

- a) Alienation b)Cohesion c)mobility d)Integration

170. Social Science Research in India aims at a.....State

- a) Secular b) Totalitarian c) democratic d) welfare

171.A..... is an abstraction formed by generalization from particulars

- a) Hypothesis b)Variable c)Concept d)facts

172.Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions are concepts

- a) Verbal b) Oral c) Hypothetical d)Operational

173. A tentative proposition subject to test is

- a) Variable b)Hypothesis c)Data d)Concept

174.Propositions which describe the characteristics are Hypothesis

- a) Descriptive b)Imaginative c)Relational d)Variable

175. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is

- a) Null Hypothesis b) Working Hypothesis c) Relational Hypothesis d)Descriptive Hypothesis

176. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called

- a) Relational Hypothesis b) Situational Hypothesis
c)Null Hypothesis d) Casual Hypothesis

177. The first variable is.....variable

- a) Abstract b)Dependent c) Independentd)Separate

178.The second variable is called.....

- a) Independent b)Dependent c)Separate d)Abstract

179. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is

- a) Causal b) Relational c)Descriptive d)Tentative

180. Null means.....

- a) One b)Many c)Zero d) None of these

181. A Hypothesis from which no generalization can be made is.....

- a) Null Hypothesis b) Barren Hypothesis
c) Descriptive Hypothesis d) Analytical Hypothesis

182.....is a source of Hypothesis

- a) Intuition b)Knowledge c)Energy d)Survey

183. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of

- a) Theory b) Generalization c) Evolution d) Concept

184.....is a quality of Good Hypothesis

a) Small in size b) Conceptual Clarity c) durability d)applicability

185.A Hypothesis must be.....

a) Diffuse b)Specific c)Slow d)Speedy

186.Hypothesis must have.....

a) Applicability b)Durability c)Testability d)Measurement

187.Statistical Hypothesis is derived from

a) Frame b)Data c)Sample d)Facts

188.Survey is a..... Study

a) Descriptive b)Fact finding c)Analytical d)Systematic

189. Survey is always a.....study

a) Field b)Laboratory c)Office d) Classroom

190.In a survey there is an enumerator and a.....

a) Guide b) Respondent c)Supervisor d)Messenger

191.All surveys are essentially.....

a) Narrative b) Explanatory c) Interdisciplinary d)Communal

192. A survey is limited by the willingness sand of respondent

a) Co-operation b)Help c)Access d)Attitude

193.Survey is both intensive and.....

a) Deep b) Wide c)Extensive d)Accurate

194.In a Three year Research Programme..... time can be devoted for preliminary works

a)20% b)50% c)17% d)25%

195. For collection of Data time is devoted

a)50% b)25% c)75% d)33%

196. For Data Analysis time can be devoted

a) 25% b)75% c)30% d)100%

197.Final stage in the Research Process is

a) Problem formulation b) Data collection c) Data Analysis d)Report Writing

198.A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called

- a) Thesis b) Summary Report c) Abstract d) Article

199.The Report submitted when there is a time lag between data collection and presentation of Result is called

- a) Thesis b) Interim Report c) Summary Report d) Article

200.A short summary of Technical Report is called

- a) Article b) Research Abstract c) Publication d) Guide

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | a | 26 | d | 51 | a | 76 | c | 101 | a | 126 | c | 151 | c | 176 | c |
| 2 | d | 27 | b | 52 | b | 77 | c | 102 | d | 127 | a | 152 | c | 177 | c |
| 3 | b | 28 | c | 53 | a | 78 | b | 103 | a | 128 | b | 153 | b | 178 | b |
| 4 | c | 29 | c | 54 | a | 79 | c | 104 | d | 129 | b | 154 | d | 179 | b |
| 5 | b | 30 | a | 55 | b | 80 | a | 105 | a | 130 | b | 155 | a | 180 | c |
| 6 | d | 31 | b | 56 | b | 81 | a | 106 | b | 131 | c | 156 | a | 181 | b |
| 7 | d | 32 | b | 57 | d | 82 | d | 107 | c | 132 | b | 157 | c | 182 | a |
| 8 | c | 33 | a | 58 | b | 83 | d | 108 | b | 133 | b | 158 | d | 183 | a |
| 9 | b | 34 | a | 59 | b | 84 | d | 109 | a | 134 | a | 159 | d | 184 | b |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 10 | b | 35 | c | 60 | d | 85 | c | 110 | b | 135 | d | 160 | d | 185 | b |
| 11 | c | 36 | b | 61 | b | 86 | a | 111 | d | 136 | b | 161 | b | 186 | c |
| 12 | b | 37 | a | 62 | d | 87 | d | 112 | c | 137 | c | 162 | b | 187 | b |
| 13 | b | 38 | b | 63 | c | 88 | a | 113 | c | 138 | d | 163 | b | 188 | b |
| 14 | d | 39 | d | 64 | d | 89 | b | 114 | b | 139 | d | 164 | a | 189 | a |
| 15 | c | 40 | b | 65 | c | 90 | d | 115 | a | 140 | b | 165 | c | 190 | b |
| 16 | a | 41 | b | 66 | d | 91 | a | 116 | a | 141 | b | 166 | d | 191 | c |
| 17 | c | 42 | a | 67 | c | 92 | a | 117 | c | 142 | c | 167 | b | 192 | a |
| 18 | d | 43 | c | 68 | d | 93 | b | 118 | d | 143 | d | 168 | c | 193 | c |
| 19 | b | 44 | b | 69 | d | 94 | c | 119 | c | 144 | a | 169 | b | 194 | c |
| 20 | b | 45 | a | 70 | b | 95 | c | 120 | b | 145 | c | 170 | d | 195 | d |
| 21 | a | 46 | a | 71 | d | 96 | d | 121 | a | 146 | d | 171 | c | 196 | a |
| 22 | b | 47 | d | 72 | a | 97 | d | 122 | b | 147 | a | 172 | c | 197 | d |
| 23 | b | 48 | b | 73 | a | 98 | b | 123 | b | 148 | b | 173 | b | 198 | a |
| 24 | a | 49 | b | 74 | d | 99 | b | 124 | b | 149 | b | 174 | a | 199 | b |
| 25 | c | 50 | a | 75 | a | 100 | c | 125 | d | 150 | c | 175 | b | 200 | b |