

# Mahatma Gandhi University

PG Political Science (Private) Question Bank (Multiple Choice)

## **PS010105: RESEARCH METHEDODOLOGY IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**

1.A research is based on:

- A. Ideas of the scientists
- B. Experiments
- C. Scientific method

2. The scientific study of the historical back ground of the events to determine its bearing on the present conditions is called:

- A. Philosophical research
- B. Experimental research
- C. Historical research

3Who is known as the intellectual father of Behaviouralism?

- A. David Easton
- B. Karl Popper
- C. Robert Dahl

4Which among these is a feature of Traditional Approach?

- A. Value Free
- B. Scientific
- C. Normative

5.The Data of research is, generally

- (A) Qualitative only

- (B) Quantitative only
- (C) Both 'A' and 'B'

6. The reporting of Research findings should be done

- (A) by the scientists themselves
- (B) in a scientific and effective way
- (C) through internet

7. Traditional Approach give importance to:

- A. Facts
- B. Objectivity
- C. Values

8. "Credo of Relevance" is related to which approach?

- A. Modernism
- B. Post- Modernism
- C. Behaviouralism

9. Identify the qualities of Research?

- A. Systematic
- B. Verifiable
- C. Both of these

10. The aims of research is/are

- (A) Degree
- (B) Fact finding
- (C) Journalistic interest

11. Which among these is not a Traditional Approach?

- A. Feminist Approach
- B. Institutional Approach
- C. Philosophical Approach

12. Objectivity means:

- A. Avoiding Bias
- B. Accuracy
- C. Precision

13. Behaviouralism emerged as a protest against

- A. Marxist Approach
- B. Feminist Approach
- C. Traditional Approach

14. Relevance and Actions are the motto of which approach?

- A. Feminist Approach
- B. Post Behavioralism
- C. Institutional Approach

15. Enlightenment led to the development of

- A. Religious Thought
- B. Scientific Thinking
- C. Speculations

16. The term, Ontology means what exists

- A. True
- B. False
- C. None of these

17. The term Epistemology related to how we know about the existence of a thing

- A. A. True
- B. False

C. None of these

18. Which is the earliest Approach?

A. Legal Approach

B. Historical Approach

C. Philosophical Approach

19. Identify the objective of Research

A. Systematic

B. Logical

C. Both of these

20. "Personal is Political" is the Tagline of which Approach?

A. Legal Approach

B. Feminist Approach

C. Critical Approach

21. Which of the following is the Objective of the Research?

A. To become familiar with a phenomenon

B. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables

C. All of the above

22. Research is basically

A. A methodology of enquiry

B. Search of truth

C. All of the above

23. A hypothesis is a

A. Tentative statement whose validity is still to be tested

- B. Supposition which is based on the past experiences
- C. All of the above

24. Basic Research is also Known as :

- A. Action Research
- B. Fundamental Research
- C. None of These

25. Scientific methods are used in

- A. only research projects in pure sciences
- B. social science researches
- C. Both 'A' and 'B'

26. Qualitative Research give importance to

- A. Numbers
- B. Values
- C. Both A and B

27. The advantage of sampling is

- A. Time-saving
- B. Capital-saving
- C. Both 'A' and 'B'

28. The Objective of Action Research is

- A. Research based on Data
- B. Finding Solution to Immediate Problems
- C. Generating Knowledge and Skill

29. Research that is related to Pure Mathematics or Natural law can be categorized as

- A. Empirical Research
- B. Action Research
- C. Fundamental Research

30. Research based on abstract data is known as:

- A. Action Research
- B. Descriptive Study
- C. Conceptual Research

31. Descriptive research deals with:

- A. Concepts
- B. Longitudinal Analysis
- C. Describe the state of Affairs

32. Pure Research is also Known as

- A. Basic Research
- B. Action Research
- C. Descriptive study

33. Identify the type of Research which study the cause-and-effect relation between variables?

- A. Action Research
- B. Explanatory
- C. Causal Research

34 Find out the First step in a research process?

- A. Identifying Research Problem
- B. Analysis
- C. Tabulation

35. Identify the last stage in research process?

- A. Analysis
- B. Tabulation
- C. Report Writing

36. The main objective of ..... study is to Acquire Knowledge

- A. Content Analysis
- B. Descriptive Study
- C. Causal Research

37. Identify the qualitative Research design which study individuals in their life world?

- A. Phenomenology
- B. Ethnography
- C. Survey

38. The advantages of random sampling is that

- A. It is free from personal biases
- B. It produces reasonably accurate results
- C. Both A and B

39. The demerits of sampling methods is

- A. Existence of sampling errors
- B. Requirements of adequately trained personnel for sample survey

C. Both of These

40. Which of the following is a step of research design?

A. Defining the problem and formulating a hypothesis

B. Collecting data

C. All of the above

41. Which of the following is a non-probability sampling method?

A. Simple random sampling

B. Quota sampling

C. Systematic sampling

42. Which of the following is the chief characteristic of sampling methods?

A. Economy

B. Reliability

C. All of the above

43. A research aims at

A. Acquiring new knowledge

B. Filling the missing links in the existing Knowledge

C. Both A and B

44. For the population with finite size which of the following sampling method is generally preferred?

A. Systematic sampling

B. Area sampling

C. Cluster sampling

45. A belief becomes a scientific truth when it is

- A. Established experimentally
- B. Arrived logically
- C. Both 'A' and 'B'

46. Which of the following qualities do you consider most essential for a research scientist?

- A. Hard Work
- B. Logical reasoning
- C. Persistence

47. In order to pursue the research, which of the following is priorly required?

- A. Developing a research design
- B. Formulating a research question
- C. Deciding about the data analysis procedure

48. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis' is followed by

- A. Statement of Objectives
- B. Analysis of Data
- C. Selection of Research Tools

49. How to judge the depth of any research?

- A. By research title
- B. By research duration
- C. By research objectives

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

- A. Guide
- B. Respondent
- C. Supervisor

51. Which of the following is not the method of Research?

- A. Survey
- B. Historical
- C. Observation

52. 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

53. The first purpose of a survey is to .....

- A Provide Information
- B. Evaluation
- C. Description

54. Questions in which only two alternatives are possible is called

- A. Multiple choice questions
- B. Dichotomous questions
- C. Open ended questions

55. Questionnaire is filled by .....

- A. Respondent

- B. Everybody
- C. Enumerator

56.SPSS is an acronym of the following?

- A. Statistical Predictions for Social Sciences.
- B. Statistical Preference for the Sixties and Seventies.
- C. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

57. What does the term 'longitudinal design' mean?

- A. A study completed far away from where the researcher lives.
- B. A study which is very long to read
- C. None of These

58. A complete list of all the sampling units is called:

- A. Sampling design
- B. Sampling frame
- C. Population frame

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

- A. Systematic Sampling Technique
- B. Purposive Sampling Technique
- C. Area Sampling Technique

60. Random sampling is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Availability sampling
- B. Probation sampling
- C. Probability sampling

61. Cluster sampling, stratified sampling and systematic sampling are types of

- A. Direct sampling
- B. Indirect sampling
- C. Random sampling

62. When one examines the entire population instead of a subgroup of the population, this is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sampling
- B. Census
- C. Population

63. What is a sampling unit?

- A. The population.
- B. The basic unit containing the elements of the population to be sampled.
- C. All the individual elements of the final sample, drawn together

64. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a subset of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Sample, population
- B. Population, sample
- C. Statistic, parameter

65. Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report?

- A. Results
- B. Abstract
- C. Footnotes

66. Which of the following is not a non-random sampling method?

- A. Cluster sampling
- B. Quota sampling
- C. Convenience sampling

67. What type of chart is useful for showing trends or changes over time?

- A. Pie Chart
- B. Column Chart
- C. Line Chart

68. .... Is known as the data collected for the first time through field survey

- A. Qualitative Data
- B. Primary Data
- C. Secondary Data

69. The first page of the research report is

- A. Appendix
- B. Bibliography
- C. Title Page

70. Identify the method of gathering Primary Data

- A. Observation
- B. Personal Interview
- C Both of These

71. Convenience sampling is part of:

- A. Random Sampling

- B. Systematic Sampling
- C. Non-Random Sampling

72. Type of question that be avoided in a Questionnaire

- A. Loaded Question
- B Multiple Choice Question
- C. Both A and B

73. which is a trial test of a specific aspect of the study such as method of data collection or data collection instrument

- A. Scale
- B. Pilot Study
- C. Pre- Test

74. Grouping of data on the basis of some common characteristics

- A. Editing
- B. Classification
- C. Coding

75. Which reduce complexity of data, provide simplicity of presentation, facilitate comparison and provide patterns

- A. Scaling
- B. Coding
- C Tabulation

76 ..... is used to display continuous data and used for predicting future events over a time

- A. Histogram
- B. Bar graph

C. Line graph

77. .... shows the relationship of part to the whole

A. Pie Chart

B. Bar graph

C. Histogram

78. .... refers to a list of sources consulted

A. Bibliography

B. References

C. Webliography

79. Which are considered as the ethical practices of research

A. Honesty

B. Confidentiality

C. Both of these

80. Which measure of central tendency includes the magnitude of scores?

A. Mean

B. Mode

C. Median

81. To calculate the median, all the items of a series have to be arranged in a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Descending order

B. Ascending order

C. Ascending or descending order

82. Mode refers to the value within a series that occurs \_\_\_\_\_ number of times.

A. Maximum

B. Minimum

C. Zero

83. The values of extreme items do not influence the average for\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Mean

B. Mode

C. Median

84. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a measure of central tendency.

A. Mode

B. Mean

C. Range

85. The sum of deviations from the \_\_\_\_\_ is always zero.

A. Median

B. Mode

C. Mean

86. The number of observations smaller than \_\_\_\_\_ is the same as the number of observations larger than it.

A. Median

B. Mode

C. Mean

87. Which of the following is a characteristic of a mean?

A. The sum of deviations from the mean is zero

B. It is affected by extreme scores

C. Both of These

88. Which of the following diagrams is used to find the value of mode graphically?

A. Histogram

B. Bar graph

C. Pie Chart

89. The objective of citation style manuals is –

A. Attribution of other's intellectual work

B. Attribution of own intellectual work

C. None of these

90. APA stands for:

A. Association of Psychological of Americans

B. American Psychological Association

C. None of these

91. What abbreviation is used to mention more than four authors of a research work to be cited?

A. at al.

B. et all.

C. et al.

92. Parenthetical Referencing is also known as –

A. Foot Note Referencing

B. Endnote Referencing

### C. In Text Referencing

93. MLA stands for –

- A. Modern Linguistic Association
- B. Modern Logical Association
- C. None of These

94. ISSN stands for –

- A. International Standard Social Number
- B. International Source Serial Number
- C. International Standard Serial Number

95. \_\_\_\_\_ establishes the technical report.

- A. Logical conclusion
- B. Illogical Conclusion
- C. Personal prejudice

96. In a technical report which of these must be avoided.

- A. Facts
- B. Logical conclusion
- C. Objective evaluation
- D. Subjective evaluation

97. Which of these is not a parameter in a report?

- A. Extent of information
- B. Quality of information
- C. Age of writer

98. A statement of the results of an investigation of any matter on which definite information is required is called\_\_\_\_\_.

A Letter  
B Mails  
C Report

99. A good report must have:

- a) Clear logical structure
- b) Extra information about report
- c) Both a and b

100. The process which is not needed in Experimental Research

- A. Observation
- B. Manipulation
- C. Content Analysis

### ANSWERS

1 A	11 A	21 C	31 C	41 B	51 C	61 C	71 C	81 C	91 C
2 C	12 A	22 C	32 A	42 C	52 C	62 B	72 A	82 A	92 C
3 A	13 C	23 C	33 C	43 C	53 A	63 B	73 C	83 C	93 A
4 C	14 B	24 A	34 A	44 A	54 B	64 A	74 B	84 C	94 C
5 C	15 B	25 C	35 C	45 C	55 A	65 C	75 C	85 C	95 C
6 B	16 A	26 B	36 B	46 B	56 C	66 A	76 C	86 A	96 D
7 C	17 A	27 C	37 B	47 B	57 C	67 C	77 A	87 C	97 C
8 C	18 C	28 B	38 C	48 C	58 B	68 B	78 A	88 A	98 C
9 C	19 C	29 C	39 C	49 C	59 A	69 C	79 C	89 A	99 A
10 B	20 B	30 C	40 C	50 B	60 C	70 C	80 A	90 B	100 C