

Third Semester MA Islamic History (Private Registration)

Multiple Choice Questions

IH010305: Research Methodology in Social Sciences

1. Search again for new facts is called
 - a. Hypothesis
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Research
 - d. Analysis
2. Finding solution to a new problem is called
 - a. Research
 - b. Method
 - c. Analysis
 - d. Search
3. A good research must be
 - a. Systematic, Logical and empirical
 - b. Systematic and empirical
 - c. Logical and empirical
 - d. Systematic and logical
4. All those methods and techniques that are used for conducting research is called
 - a. Research methodology
 - b. Research methods
 - c. Hypothesis
 - d. Research analysis
5. The study in which the attitudes and feelings of the investigator influence is termed as
 - a. Objectivity
 - b. Value judgment
 - c. Subjectivity
 - d. Possessiveness
6. The term used for the statement about an area of concern or a condition to be improved is called
 - a. Value
 - b. problem
 - c. Data
 - d. Hypothesis
7. Science of morals and moral principles in research is called

- a. Exposition
- b. Survey
- c. Theory
- d. Ethics

8. Research which is directed towards the development of science of behavior in educational atmosphere

- a. Educational research
- b. Social research
- c. Managerial research
- c. Industrial research

9. The type of research which deals with human behavior social problems

- a. Managerial research
- b. Social research
- c. Education research
- d. Business research

10. Research which is mainly concerned with generalization with the formulation of a theory

- a. Applied research
- b. Fundamental research
- c. Analytical research
- d. Qualitative research

11. Research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial organization.

- a. Fundamental research
- b. Qualitative research
- c. Applied research
- d. Analytical research

12. Research which relies on experience or observation alone is called

- a. Explanatory research
- b. Conceptual research
- c. Empirical research
- d. Analytical research

13. Research which spread over a long period of time is

- a. Diagnostic research
- b. Expository research
- c. Exposit facto research
- d. Longitudinal

research

14. Term literally means seeing over a particular thing from a high place

- a. Data collection
- b. Survey

c. Lower criticism

d. Heuristics

23. The science of interpretation which was specially used for the scriptures

a. Heuristics

b. Hermeneutics

c. Analysis

d. Sampling

24. The term Heuristics is a Greek word means

a. guiding discovery

b. Voyage

c. Collection of data

d. Data analysis

25. The criticism which is used to find out the authenticity of a document is called

a. Interpretation

b. Internal criticism

c. Hermeneutics

d. Heuristics-

26. The analysis of the content of the document in a research programme is called

a. positive interpretative criticism

b. Negative interpretative criticism

c. interpretation

d. critical analysis

27. The analysis of the conditions under which the document was produced in a research programme

a. Critical analysis interpretative criticism

b. negative

c. external criticism criticism

d. positive interpretative

28. To fill the gaps or the blanks that still exist in a research work is called

a. Exposition

b. designing

c. Constructive reasoning

d. Drafting

29. The sources numbered consecutively throughout the chapter and placed at the bottom of the appropriate page of a thesis is called

- a. footnotes
- b. bibliography
- c. reference
- d. Primary source

30. The presentation of historical materials in the most attractive and interesting way is called

- a. presentation
- b. exposition
- c. exhibition
- d. Inference

31. Device used in collecting field data when survey method is applied is called

- a. Observation method
- b. sampling method
- c. Schedule method
- d. Case study method

32. The process of obtaining information about an entire population by examining a part of it is called

- a. Census method
- b. Interview method
- c. sample survey
- d. variables

33. Which of the following statement is correct

- a. identifying a problem
- b. must possess analytical ability
- c. variability is the source of the problem
- d. all the above

34. The first step of a research is

- a. reviewing literature
- b. searching a problem
- c. collecting data
- d. identifying a problem

35. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as

- a. statistical inference
- b. parameter inference
- c. data analysis and inference-
- d. all the above

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

- a. random sampling
- b. stratified sampling

- c. sample survey
d. none of the above
44. Requisites of a good schedule
- a. accurate communication
b. accurate response
c. schedules must be attractive
d. all the above
45. Type of data collection in which usually postal sized cards are used by the dealers of consumer durables to collect information regarding their products
- a. Post cards
b. warranty cards
c. store audits
d. pantry audits
46. Data that are already available i.e already been collected and analysed by someone else is called
- a. tertiary data
b. primary data
c. secondary data
d. none of the above
47. The process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes is called
- a. Editing
b. coding
c. checking
d. tabulation
48. The branch of philosophy that deals with the abstract concept of being, knowing, identity, time, space etc
- a. Materialism
b. relativism
c. epistemology
d. metaphysics
49. The metaphysical view that associates reality to ideas in the mind rather than to material objects is termed as
- a. Idealism
b. Materialism
c. Positivism
d. Relativism
50. The theory of knowledge or concerned with the mind's relation to reality is termed as
- a. Reductionism
b. Relativism
c. Epistemology
d. Empiricism

51. Who is considered as the father of Sociology
- a. Immanuel Kant
 - b. Plato
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Auguste Comte
52. The theory of Azabiyah put forward by
- a. Ibn Khaldun
 - b. Carl Marx
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Renke
53. Identify the author of the work *Prolegomena*
- a. Aristotle
 - b. Immanuel Kant
 - c. Ibn Khaldun
 - d. Plato
54. 'There exist such things as abstract objects' is the concept of
- a. Platonism
 - b. Positivism
 - c. Neo Platonism
 - d. Relativism
55. The practice or principle of basing opinions and actions on reason and knowledge rather than beliefs is called
- a. Empiricism
 - b. Rationalism
 - c. Positivism
 - d. Materialism
56. The theory that all knowledge is based experience derived from the senses is termed as
- a. Relativism
 - b. Metaphysical theory
 - c. Empiricism
 - d. Post modernism
57. Philosophical approach that opposes empiricism and positivism by viewing science as concerned with identifying casual mechanisms is termed as
- a. Critical realism
 - b. Post modernism
 - c. Relativism
 - d. Materialism
58. An intellectual mode of discourse which challenges worldviews associated with enlightenment rationality dating back to the 17th century is the concept of

- a. Relativism
 - b. Critical realism
 - c. Postmodernism
 - d. Rationalism
59. Who is considered the father of Political science
- A. Max Weber
 - b. Renke
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Immanuel Kant
60. Identify the founder of *the theory of positivism*
- a. Auguste Compte
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Plato
 - d. Carl Marx
61. *The theory of Bureaucracy* proposed by
- a. Karl Max
 - b. Ranke
 - c. Max Weber
 - d. Auguste Compte
62. The theory of class struggle and revolution proposed by
- a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Max
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Ranke
63. The term used for a way of understanding reality, whether thoughts , emotions, or the material world
- a. Positivism
 - b. Relativism
 - c. Dialectical materialism
 - d. Inductive reasoning
64. The theory of dialectical materialism propounded by
- a. Max Weber
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. Ranke
 - d. Thomas Carlyle
65. A method of drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general is called
- a. Deductive reasoning
 - b. Inductive reasoning
 - c. Epistemology
 - d. Idealism
66. Method of data collection for primary sources are
- a. Observation method
 - b. Interview method
 - c. Schedule method
 - d. All the above

67. A logical approach or method of drawing conclusions from general ideas to specific conclusions is termed as

- a. Epistemology
- b. Relativism
- c. Deductive reasoning
- d. Inductive reasoning

68. Identify the Greek Philosopher who was famous in systemizing deductive logic and wrote on physical subjects

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Herodotus
- d. Thucydides

69. Aristotle is famous for inventing

- a. Sampling analysis
- b. Pilot study
- c. Scientific method of writing
- d. The scientific method of analysis

70. Who is considered as the pioneer and father of objectivity in historical writings

- a. Ranke
- b. Aristotle
- c. Immanuel Kant
- d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER KEY

1. C	21. C	41. D	61. C
2. A	22. A	42. A	62. B
3. A	23. B	43. B	63. C
4. A	24. A	44. D	64. B
5. C	25. D	45. B	65. B
6. B	26. A	46. C	66. D
7. D	27. B	47. B	67. C
8. A	28. C	48. D	68. B
9. B	29. A	49. A	69. D
10. B	30. B	50. B	70. a
11. C	31. C	51. D	
12. C	32. C	52. A	
13. D	33. D	53. C	
14. B	34. D	54. C	
15. B	35. D	55. B	
16. C	36. A	56. C	
17. D	37. C	57. A	
18. C	38. D	58. C	
19. A	39. B	59. C	
20. B	40. D	60. A	