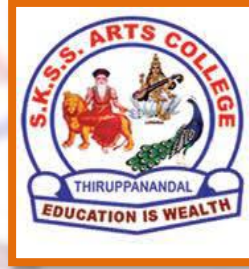




ஸ்ரீ-ல-ஸ்ரீ காசிவாசி சுவாமிநாத சுவாமிகள் கலைக் கல்லூரி
திருப்பனந்தாள் - 612504

S.K.S.S ARTS COLLEGE, THIRUPPANANDAL - 612504



QUESTION BANK

Title of the Paper

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**Course: II M.Com.,
Sub. Code : P 16MC33
Semester: III**

Prepared by

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CORE COURSE – XI
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT – I

Research in Management: An Introduction – Definition, meaning and nature – Scope and objects of Research. Types of Research : Experimental Research – Survey Research – Case Study methods – Ex Post Facto Research.

UNIT – II

Research Design – Defining Research Problem and Formulation of Hypothesis – Experimental Designs.

UNIT – III

Research Process – Steps in the process of Research, Data Collection and Measurement: Sources of Secondary data – Methods of Primary data collection – Questionnaire construction – Attitude measurement and Scales – Sampling and Sampling Designs – Philosophy and Pre-testing.

UNIT – IV

Data presentation and Analysis – Data Processing – Methods of Statistical analysis and interpretation of Data – Testing of Hypothesis and theory of inference.

UNIT – V

Report writing and presentation –steps in Report writing - types of reports – Substance of Reports – Formats of Reports – Presentation of a Report - Documentation - Foot Note - Bibliography.

UNIT – I

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Research is
 - A. Searching again and again
 - B. Finding any Solution to any Problem
 - C. Working in Scientific way to search for truth of any Problem
 - D. None of the above
2. The research antagonistic to ex-post facto research is
 - A. Experimental studies
 - B. Library Researches
 - C. Normative Researches
 - D. All of the above
3. An example of scientific knowledge is
 - A. Laboratory and field experiments
 - B. Social traditions and customs
 - C. Authority of the prophet or great men
 - D. Religious scriptures
4. This process not needed for experimental research is
 - A. Reference collection
 - B. Controlling
 - C. Observation
 - D. Manipulation and replication
5. Who is regarded the father of Scientific Social Survey?
 - A. Best
 - B. Booth
 - C. Darwin
 - D. None of these
6. Which of the following best suit for Action Research?
 - A. Applied research
 - B. Quantity research
 - C. Survey research
 - D. Population research
7. Which of the following can be considered as evaluation research?
 - A. How well are we doing?
 - B. What are we doing?
 - C. Why are we doing?
 - D. All of these
8. Controlled Group is a term used in _____
 - A. Survey research
 - B. Historical research
 - C. Experimental research
 - D. Descriptive research

9. Which of the following is a problem associated with survey research?
A. The Problem of objectivity
B. The problem of going native
C. The problem of omission
D. The problem of robustness
10. Which of the following is not a characteristic of research?
A. Systematic
B. Objective
C. Logical
D. Perspective

Answers: 1.C 2.A 3.A 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.A 8.C 9.C 10.D

SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

11. Define research.
12. What is experimental research?
13. What do you mean by survey research?
14. What is social research?
15. What is meant by case study approach?
16. State the main two objectives of research.
17. Point out the significance of research.
18. What is the quantitative research?
19. What is the research process?
20. What is ex post facto research?

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

21. Distinguish between fundamental research and applied research.
22. What are the objects of research?
23. Distinguish between case study method and survey method.
24. Explain the nature of case study approach.
25. When is descriptive research design used?
26. State the criteria of good research?
27. Why is an ex post facto study not an experiment?
28. What are the scope of research?
29. Distinguish between pure research and applied research.
30. What are the nature of research?

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

31. Explain the various types of research.
32. Discuss the various problems of research in business.
33. Are the results arrived at through experimental method, valid and dependable? -
Discuss briefly.
34. Discuss the major problems of interdisciplinary research.
35. In what way can comparative research contribute to the development of theory?

36. Distinguish between social survey and social research.
37. In what way a comparative research contribute to the development of theory.
38. Explain the characteristics of case study method of research.
39. What are the contributions of research to the development of theory?
40. What are the different types of experiments that form the experimental method?

UNIT – II

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. 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
 - D. Collection of data
2. Formulation of hypothesis may not be a research process for
 - A. Survey studies
 - B. Fact finding (historical studies)
 - C. Experimental studies
 - D. Normative studies
3. Which of the following is not a type of research problem?
 - A. A hypothesis
 - B. Predicting an outcome
 - C. Evaluating a phenomenon
 - D. Developing good practice
4. What is a research design?
 - A. A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
 - B. A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
 - C. The style in which you present your research findings
 - D. None of these
5. What is a cross – sectional design?
 - A. A study of one particular section of society,
 - B. One that devised when the researcher is in a bad mood
 - C. The collection of data from more than one case at one moment in time.
 - D. All of these
6. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?
 - A. Null hypothesis
 - B. Positive hypothesis
 - C. Negative hypothesis
 - D. Alternative hypothesis
7. Which of the following is a good way of performing experiments in data science?
 - A. Measure variability
 - B. Generalize to the problem
 - C. Have replication
 - D. All of the above mentioned

8. The point where the Null Hypothesis gets rejected is called as?
 - A. Significant value
 - B. Rejection value
 - C. Acceptance value
 - D. Critical value
9. The rejection probability of null Hypothesis when it is true is called as?
 - A. Level of confidence
 - B. Level of significance
 - C. Level of margin
 - D. Level of Rejection
10. Which of the following is defined as the role of formula to test a null Hypothesis
 - A. Test Statistic
 - B. Population Statistic
 - C. Variance Statistic
 - D. Null Statistic

Answers: 1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.D 8.D 9.B 10.A

SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

11. What is research design?
12. State the characteristics of a good sample design.
13. Define research problem.
14. Define hypothesis.
15. What is meant by experimental design?
16. When do make a hypothesis?
17. What is research formulation?
18. What is meant by testing of hypothesis?
19. What is false hypothesis?
20. Define barren hypothesis.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

21. Briefly explain the significance of research design.
22. Give a format of a research design.
23. What are the main characteristics of a good hypothesis?
24. Assess the role of hypothesis in making a research design.
25. Briefly explain characteristics of experimental design.
26. What do you mean by descriptive and diagnostic design?
27. Assess the role of hypothesis in making a research design.
28. Discuss the importance of hypothesis in social research.
29. What are the main forms and sources of hypothesis?
30. Discuss the role of research strategy in social research.

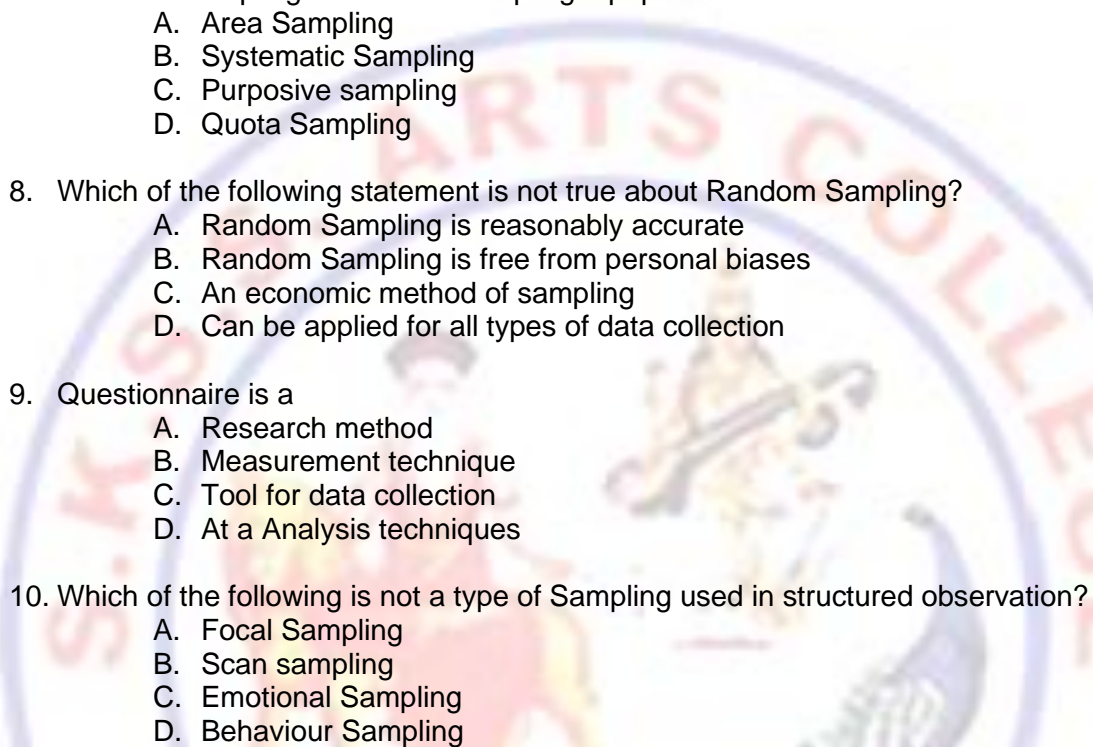
ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

31. Explain the various types of hypothesis.
32. What are the components of research design? – Give a format in your research topic.
33. What you mean by hypothesis? How far the framed hypothesis is helpful to assess the research problem?
34. Explain the relation between research problem formulation and research design.
35. Give a brief critical review of literature in the field of your research work.
36. State the components of a research design and draw a brief design for your proposed research problem.
37. Explain in detail, the relation between theory and hypothesis.
38. Do business managers use hypothesis regularly in the process of management?
39. Bring out clearly the difference between descriptive and diagnostic designs.
40. What are the essentials of exploratory or formulative design of study?

UNIT III

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. 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 these
2. Which of the following is not a data collection method?
 - A. Research question
 - B. Un structural inter viewing
 - C. Postal Survey questionnaires
 - D. Participant observation
3. All cause non sampling errors except
 - A. Faculty tools of measurement
 - B. Defect in data collection
 - C. Non response
 - D. Inadequate sample
4. Which of the following can be the source of primary data in research?
 - A. Survey
 - B. Experiment
 - C. Survey and Experiment
 - D. Survey and Reference
5. What does sampling cases means?
 - A. Sampling using a sampling frame
 - B. Identifying people who are suitable for research
 - C. Literally, the researcher's brief-case
 - D. Sampling people, news papers, television, programmes etc.,

- 
6. Which of the following statements regarding hypothesis is true?
A. Hypothesis relates variables to constants
B. Hypothesis relates constants to constants
C. Hypothesis relates constants to variables
D. Hypothesis relates variables to variables
7. The best Sampling method for sampling a population finite size.
A. Area Sampling
B. Systematic Sampling
C. Purposive sampling
D. Quota Sampling
8. Which of the following statement is not true about Random Sampling?
A. Random Sampling is reasonably accurate
B. Random Sampling is free from personal biases
C. An economic method of sampling
D. Can be applied for all types of data collection
9. Questionnaire is a
A. Research method
B. Measurement technique
C. Tool for data collection
D. At a Analysis techniques
10. Which of the following is not a type of Sampling used in structured observation?
A. Focal Sampling
B. Scan sampling
C. Emotional Sampling
D. Behaviour Sampling

Answers: 1.C 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.D 6.D 7.B 8.D 9.C 10.C

SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

11. What do you mean by primary data?
12. What is secondary data?
13. What is questionnaire?
14. Define sampling.
15. What is summated rating scale?
16. What is pre-testing?
17. Define personal documents?
18. What is public documents?
19. Define quota sampling.
20. What is sampling errors?

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

21. Distinguish between questionnaires and schedules.
22. What are the various kinds of documents?
23. What is sampling? Explain about sampling design.
24. Discuss about “interview” as a method of data collection.
25. Explain the limitations of sampling.
26. Explain the merits of observation method of data collection.
27. State the difference between pilot study and pre testing.
28. Explain the types of observation method.
29. What measurement components can exist in any specific measurement?
30. How could sampling errors be minimised?

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

31. Describe the methods adopted for construction and execution of questionnaire.
32. Explain the stages of data processing.
33. Explain the merits of systematic random sampling.
34. Distinguish between the sources of primary data and secondary data.
35. Pre-testing is, in fact, like a “theatrical dress rehearsal” of the final study-Elucidate the statement.
36. Describe how the following scales are constructed.
 - (1) Likert scale and
 - (2) Thorstone’s scale
37. Describe briefly various types of sampling methods and give a brief description of each of them.
38. What are the various methods of sampling? How reliability of sample is measured.
39. Suggest a suitable scale for measuring the attitude of workers towards their job and work environment.
40. As a researcher, what indicators of measurement of accuracy would you insist on in a research report? Describe them

UNIT – IV

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- Hypothesis cannot be stated in
 - Declarative terms
 - Null and questions form terms
 - General terms
 - Directional terms
- A researcher is said to be committed the type I error when
 - he reject a null hypothesis which is actually true
 - be accept a null hypothesis which is actually false
 - Both the null and alternate hypothesis is rejected
 - None of the above
- The type of test defined by which of the following?
 - Null Hypothesis
 - Simple Hypothesis
 - Alternative Hypothesis
 - Composite Hypothesis
- If the critical region is evenly distributed then the test is reffered as?
 - Two tailed
 - One tailed
 - Three tailed
 - Zero tailed
- The rejection probability of Null Hypothesis when it is true is called as?
 - Level of Confidence
 - Level of Significance
 - Level of Margin
 - Level of Rejection
- A Hypothesis when defines the population is called?
 - Null Hypothesis
 - Statistical Hypothesis
 - Simple Hypothesis
 - Composite Hypothesis
- A Statement Whole Validity is tested on the basis of a Sample is called?
 - Null Hypothesis
 - Statistical Hypothesis
 - Simple Hypothesis
 - Composite Hypothesis
- Type 1 error occurs when?
 - We reject H_0 if it is true
 - We reject H_0 if it is false
 - We accept H_0 if it is true
 - We accept H_0 if it is false

9. Why is data analysis concerned with data reduction?
- A. Because for too much data is collected then is required
 - B. Because we need to make sense of the data
 - C. Because of the repetition in answers to questionnaires
 - D. Because the sample size has been exceeded
10. Alternative Hypothesis is also called as?
- A. Composite Hypothesis
 - B. Research Hypothesis
 - C. Sample Hypothesis
 - D. Null Hypothesis

Answers: 1.C 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.B 10.B

SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

11. What is data processing?
12. What is hypothesis?
13. Define null hypothesis.
14. What is alternative hypothesis?
15. What is type I and type II error?
16. What is interpretation of data?
17. Define editing.
18. What is coding?
19. What do you mean by classification?
20. Define tabulation.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

21. Discuss about testing of hypothesis.
22. Explain the various kinds of editing.
23. Explain the importance of tabulation in the field of social research.
24. What is meant by a valid inference and invalid inference?
25. What are the different forms of interpretation?
26. What are the sources of errors in interpretation of data?
27. Explain the statistical analysis.
28. Distinguish between null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.
29. What are the common errors of interpretation to be avoided?
30. Discuss the importance of classification in a scientific study.

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

31. "Interpretation is a fundamental component of research process" Explain why.
32. Explain the concept of content analysis. What are the aims and various uses of content analysis in social research?
33. What are essential for interpretation?
34. State the basic assumptions of the analysis.
35. What are the characteristics must possess in order to be a good research hypothesis?
36. Explain the stages of data processing.
37. What do you mean by Tabulation? What are its various methods?
38. What should be done to organize the given data? Discuss with illustrations.
39. Write a brief note on different types of analysis of data, point out the significance of each.
40. What do you mean by the power of a hypothesis test? How can it be measured? Describe and illustrate by an example?

UNIT – V

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Bibliography given in a research report?
 - A. Helps for further research and studying the problem from another angle.
 - B. Shows the Vast Knowledge of the researcher
 - C. Makes the report authentic
 - D. None of the above authentic
2. Which of these reports are written for recording information?
 - A. Informational
 - B. Interpretative
 - C. Routine
 - D. Recommendation
3. Which one of the following is not a formal report?
 - A. Informational
 - B. Informal
 - C. Interpretative
 - D. Routine
4. In to which of these types are formal reports not classified?
 - A. Informational
 - B. Interpretative
 - C. Dual
 - D. Routine
5. Which of these reports provide information without any evaluation?
 - A. Informational
 - B. Interpretative
 - C. Routine
 - D. Progress

6. _____ report provides rational findings
- Informative
 - Interpretative
 - Routine
 - Progress
7. Interpretative reports are also known as _____
- Recommendation reports
 - Routine reports
 - Progress reports
 - Informal reports
8. A report may be used for?
- Reading
 - Hearing
 - Both A and B
 - None of these
9. A list of illustrations, included, figures and table, place on;
- Abstract vision
 - Title page
 - Table of contents
 - Bottom line
10. In technical writing the largest report is termed as
- Conclusion / recommendation
 - Discussion
 - Heading
 - Footing

Answers: 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.A 8.C 9.C 10.B

SHORT QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

- What is Report?
- What is Documentation?
- Define foot note.
- What do you mean by bibliography?
- Give a format report.
- What is Presentation of a Report?
- State the different type of Report.
- What is good Research Report?
- What is Conclusion?
- Define Layout of Research Report?

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

21. explain the different steps involved in Research Report.
22. Describe the significance of Review of literature.
23. Describe the Criteria of a good Report.
24. Explain the steps in Report writing.
25. State the substance of Report.
26. Format of report- briefly explain.
27. Explain the essentials of a scientific Report.
28. Briefly explain the presentation Report.
29. How to put a foot note – Explain.
30. Why is reporting of research study important?

ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

31. Describe the layout of Research Report Covering all Relevant Points.
32. List out the difference between technical report and popular report.
33. Explain the significance of a research report, and narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report.
34. State the important factors to be considered while preparing a research report.
35. Comparisons of bibliography and foot note explain.
36. Why is reporting of research study important? What are the essential guidelines for presenting a research study?
37. The basic quality of good scientific writing in accuracy and clarity – Elucidate.
38. What are the chief characteristics of a good research report?
39. How can the research findings be applied to the solution of various social problems?
40. What are the chief aims of presentation of the research findings?

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