



OBJECTIVES

1. _____ is the criterion or standard by which the result is judged. **Dependent Variable**
2. Following are the factors affecting internal validity except. **Chemical Loss**
3. _____ is ability to generalize experimental findings to real situations. **External Validity**
4. Response of the _____ are required to the experimental treatment. **Test Units**
5. _____ is the study of documents through which the writer tries to communicate. **Content Analysis**
6. Coding the visible, surface content in a text is called _____. **Manifest Coding**
7. The critical thing about _____ measures is that the people being studied are not aware of their social behavior or actions naturally. **Non-Reactive**
8. _____ refers to information gathered by someone other than the researcher conducting the present study. **Secondary Data**
9. Researchers combine part of experiment together into a _____. **Experimental Design**
10. The type of research that entails observation of events in natural settings and the direct involvement of the researcher. **Field Research**
11. Deception and Confidentiality are Ethical Dilemmas of _____. **Field Research**
12. Cause and effect relationship can also be contaminated by the effects of the passage of time is _____. **Uncontrollable Variable**
13. Which of the following is/are variety / varieties of non- reactive observations? **Physical Traces**
14. Quantitative research produced hard data numbers. It follows a _____ approach to research in which the researcher speaks the language of variables and hypothesis. **Positivist**
15. Those being studied are not aware that they are part of research project. **Non-Reactive Research**
16. Non-reactive research includes: **Largely Based on Positivist Principles, Quantitative**
17. Testing Effect include _____. **Pretests**
18. In _____, one experimental group and one control group can be given the both pretest and the posttest and other two groups will be given only the posttest. **Solomon Four Group Design**
19. _____ categories of a variable are a common data transformation. **Combining**
20. _____ involves assigning numbers or other symbols to answers so the responses can be grouped. **Coding**
21. _____ is the process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions, legibility, and consistency. **Editing**
22. Pretests are given to subjects (questionnaire) in _____ effect. **Testing**
23. A common error in the reliability and validity of secondary data is _____. **Fallacy of Misplaced Concreteness**
24. The type of research that involves comparison of social forms and their development processes across cultures over a period of time is called _____. **Historical Comparative Research**
25. Ethical dilemmas of field research in the _____ of a field researcher in the social lives of other people. **Direct Personal Involvement**



26. Following are steps in the field research except. **Enter the field adopt a social role and fight with the members**
27. _____ also referred to as field research, ethnography, or anthropological study. **Observation Studies**
28. Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research are _____. **1-Confidentiality 2-Deception 3-Involvement of researcher in the social lives of people**
29. Adopt a _____ learn the ropes, and get along with members. **Social Role**
30. Preexisting versus created roles _____ to the roles chosen because of age, race, gender, attractiveness. **Limits**
31. _____ is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence. **Historiography**
32. Max Weber used the German term verstehen _____. **Understanding**
33. Sources of historical-comparative research data: **1-Primary sources 2-Secondary sources 3-Running records 4-Recollections**
34. Also, the _____ Complete observer, observer as participant, participant as observer, complete participant. **Level of Involvement**
35. Social research is used except _____. **Increase Social Problems**
36. Max Weber used the German term verstehen, its mean? **Understanding**
37. All of the following are how a researcher can develop Relations in the field, except. **Watch, Listen, and Collect Quality Data**
38. Which of the following best describe secondary data? **Information Collected by Both the Main Researcher and Other People**
39. In the conclusions section of an industry-based case study, the recommended action plan is fully analyzed in terms of its: **Viability, Feasibility, And Benefit to The Company**
40. Field research is more flexible or less structured then _____ research. **Quantitative**
41. A focus group discussion is a group discussion of _____ persons. **6-12**
42. Duration of _____ is between one hour to one hour and a half. **FGD**
43. The _____ should be written only after the rest of the report is completed. **Summary**
44. It is difficult to pin down a specific definition of _____ because it is more of an orientation toward research than a fixed set of techniques to apply. **Field Research**
45. The makeup of the report one of the following is not prefatory part. **General Tables**
46. _____ is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of the experiences and the world in which they live in. **Qualitative Research**
47. In _____ the inquirer focusses on the stories told from the individual and arranges three stories in chronological order. **Narrative Research**
48. _____ usually mean the researcher's act to find out what people do. **Observation**
49. _____ phenomenology is focused less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on description of the experiences of participants. **Transcendental or Psychological**



50. A/an _____ is a form of narrative study in which the researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life. **Biographical Study**
51. An inductive and systematic methodology in social science involving the construction of theory through the analysis of data. **Grounded Theory**
52. _____ is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of the experiences and the world in which they live in. **Qualitative Research**
53. In _____ the inquirer focusses on the stories told from the individual and arranges three stories in chronological order. **Narrative Research**
54. _____ usually mean the researcher's act to find out what people do. **Observation**
55. The study describes the meaning for several individuals of their lived experiences of a concept or a phenomenon. **Phenomenology**
56. _____ is understood as a spoken or written text giving an account of an event/action or series of events/actions, chronologically connected". **Narrative**
57. The intent in ethnography is to determine _____. **How the Culture Work**
58. The _____ ethnography is a traditional approach used by cultural anthropologists. **Realist**
59. Ethnography is a qualitative design in which the researcher describes and interprets the shared and learned patterns of values, behaviors, beliefs, and language of a _____. **Culture-Sharing Group**
60. In step first, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the _____. **Research Problem**
61. _____ interviewing is interviewing with an interview guide. **Semi-Structured**
62. The critical thing about _____ measures (i.e., the measures that are not obtrusive or intrusive) is that the people being studied are not aware of it but leave evidence of their social behavior or actions 'naturally.' **Non-Reactive or Unobtrusive**
63. The data collection in case study research is typically extensive, drawing on multiple sources of information, expect. **Blogs**
64. In data collection in qualitative research, following are the types of informal interviewing. **Unstructured Interviewing, Semi-Structured Interviewing**
65. Procedure that ensures certain characteristics of a population sample will be represented is _____. **Quota Sampling**
66. _____ is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis. **Element**
67. Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other. **Co-Relational Hypothesis**
68. _____ within clusters but homogeneity between clusters. **Heterogeneity**
69. No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening. **Ex-Post-Facto Design**
70. The _____ best known probability sample, in which each member of the population has an equal probability of being selected. **Simple Random**



71. The Type of non-probability sampling in which the researcher lays down the criteria for the subject is called _____. **Purposive Sampling**
72. Network, Chain referral or reputational sampling is also called as _____. **Snowball Sampling**
73. Stratification is usually more efficient statistically than simple random sampling and at worst it is _____ to it. **Equal**
74. Consumer index price (CPI) is a measure of _____. **Inflation**
75. In probability, sampling every element in the population has a known _____. **Non-Zero Probability of Selection**
76. The purpose of data editing is to ensure the _____ of the data. **Completeness, Consistency and Readability**
77. The editor may have to ----- some data. **Reconstruct**
78. A _____ is a measure in which the researcher captures the intensity, direction, level or potency of a variable construct. **Scale**
79. Sampling intervals are used in the _____. **Systemic Random Sample**
80. Quota sampling can be considered as a form of _____. **Proportionate Stratified Sampling**
81. Confidentiality and deception are ethical dilemmas associated with _____. **Field Research**
82. In historical research the various sources of data are following except. **Observations**
83. Among the following _____ is not a stage in data analysis. **Stratification**
84. The stratification in random sampling is done because of the following except. **Develop A System for The Selection of Elements Instead of Random Numbers**
85. Sequential sampling is similar to purposive sampling with one difference. **To Collect the Cases Until Desired Number of Sample Are Collected**
86. The final stage in the coding process is _____. **Data Cleaning**
87. The stratification in random sampling is done because of the following except. **Develop A System for The Selection of Elements Instead of Random Numbers**
88. Multistage area sampling is _____. **Blocks—Houses in The Block—Individuals in The House**
89. _____ are often measured at the interval or ratio level. **Indexes**
90. _____ is the most are at the ordinal level of measurement. **Scale**
91. Aims of “research proposal” include all. **Convince the Reviewers About the Capability of The Researcher**
92. _____ is the document that presents a plan for a project to reviewers for evaluation. **Research Proposal**
93. What is an observation tool in research? **Questionnaires**
94. Techniques for narrowing a topic into a research question are, except. **Apply to A Specific Fact**
95. The concept for the phenomenon not the phenomenon itself, hence it may call _____. **Abstraction of Empirical Reality**
96. Following are the types of variable in research except. **Confirmation Variable**



97. Theoretical framework of research, why is the important to make an inventory of proposition. **Build Up the Theory**
98. In a survey, if answers to some questions are missing but, in some cases, answer is necessary the editor put in the _____. **Plug Value**
99. A ____ is a collection of characters that represent a single type of data. **Field**
100. A__ is a set of rules stating that certain numbers are assigned to variable attribute. **Coding Procedure**
101. Some common types of graphic presentations are _____. **Histograms, Bar Chart, And Pie Chart**
102. Famous software used for data presentation known as SPSS stands for____. **Statistical Package for The Social Sciences**
103. The in-house editor task is to ensure that inconsistent or contradictory response to____. **Adjusted**
104. The ----- contingency table is widely used. These tables are based on cross-tabulation. **Bivariate**
105. Another situation an editor may face is the need to rearrange the answer to an open response to a question this is called. _____ **Editing Question Answer Out of Order**
106. The purpose of field editing is to catch_____ and clarify responses that are logically or conceptually inconsistent. **Technical Omissions**
107. In some cases, the respondent may have answered only the second portion of a two-part question. This type of editing is called as _____ **Editing for Completeness**
108. The process of changing data from original form to a form that is more suitable to perform data analysis is called as _____. **Data Transformation**
109. There are two basic rules for code construction. First the coding categories should be__ Second, the coding categories should be_____ **Exhaustive, Mutually Exclusive**
110. _____ is the process of checking and adjusting the data for omissions, legibility and consistency. **Editing**
111. Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is _____. **Uni-Dimensionality**
112. Presented data have to be interpreted. The __ means explain meanings of _____. **Interoperation, Data**
113. _____ to percentage a bivariate table: by row, column, and for the total. **Three Ways**
114. When early reviewing of the data is not possible, _____ is done. **In-House Editing**
115. Pretests and Posttests are performed to measure _____ during an experiment. **Dependent Variable**
116. Classical experiments design entails pretests and posttests. **True**
117. The researchers have created numerous__ and __ to measure social phenomenon. **Scales, Indexes**
118. The purpose of experimental research is to allow the researcher to control the research situation so that casual relationships among_____ may be evaluated. **Variables**
119. A/An-----is a measure in which a researcher adds or combines several distinct indicators of a construct into a single score? **Index**
120. _____ is also called haphazard or accidental or grab sampling. **Convenience Sampling**



121. For the presentation of data, tables are frequently constructed in research. Which of the following is not a part of table? **Regression**
122. _____ to making inferences pertinent to the meaning and implications of the research investigation and drawing conclusion. **Interpretation Refers**
123. When the bivariate table suggests independence of X and y but the relationship appear in one or more partials. **The Suppressor Variable Pattern**
124. Key component of reflective practice..... **2**
125. Stages of ghayle's process of learning **3**
126. Learning theory tells that experiences are not only shared but constructed through reflection.....
Dewey's
127. Who provide 18 coding **Glaser**
128. Philosophical position between positivist and post modern researchers **Constructivist Design**
129. 7th step in action research **Take Action**
130. Which is not related to 4D cycle of appreciative theory..... **Deliver**
131. Soar is the abbreviation of **Strength Opportunities Aspirations And Results.**
132. 3 Stages of boud model reflection..... **Reflection , Learning & Experience.**
133. External barrier to reflection ... **Learning Environment.**
134. Modern teacher is **Innovative**
135. (What is good and what is bad experience) is related to which stage of Gibbs model **Evaluation**
136. Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is _____. **Uni-Dimensionality**
137. Classical experiments design entails pre-tests and post-tests.....**True**
138. Field research is more flexible or less structured then __ **Research. Quantitative**
139. A/an __ is a form of narrative study in which the researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life. **Biographical Study**
140. In some cases, the respondent may have answered only the second portion of a two part question. This type of editing is called as ____ **Editing For Completeness**
141. Consumer index price (CPI) is a measure of ----- **Inflation**
142. Qualitative research produces --- data while quantitative research produces ----- data. __ **Soft, Hard**
143. The entire culture-sharing group in ethnography may be considered a case, but the intent in ethnography is to determine how the culture works rather than to understand an issue or problem using the case as a specific illustration. **Case Study**
144. PHENOMENOLOGY is the **Qualitative Research**

SUBJECTIVES



1. What is Research?

The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

2. What Is the Degree of Abstraction?

Degree of Abstraction

Moving up the ladder of abstraction, the basic concept becomes more abstract, wider in scope, and less measurable.

3. What Are Four Main Dimensions?

- Purpose of doing research.
- Intended uses of research.
- How it treats time → time dimension.
- The research techniques used

4. Three Responsibility of Participant?

No physical harm, discomfort, pain, embarrassment, or loss of privacy. Follow three guidelines:

- Explain study benefits.
- Explain respondent rights and protections.
- Obtain informed consent

5. Difference Between Cross Sectional Studies & Longitudinal Studies






Cross-Sectional Studies are carried out once and represent a snapshot of one point in time. Data are collected just once, perhaps over a period of days or weeks or months, in order to answer the research question.

Longitudinal Studies are repeated over an extended period. The advantage of longitudinal studies is that it can track changes over time. For example, the researcher might want to study employees' behavior before and after a change in the top management, so as to know what effects the change accomplished. Here, because data are gathered at two different points in time, the study are not cross-sectional or of the oneshot kind, but is carried longitudinally across a period of time. Such studies, as when data on the dependent variable are gathered at two or more points in time to answer the research question, are called longitudinal. Longitudinal studies can be panel studies and cohort studies which were discussed earlier.



6. Theoretical Framework and Its Basic Point?

A good theoretical framework identifies and labels the important variables in the situation that are relevant to the problem identified. It logically describes the interconnections among these variables

-  Make an inventory of variables
-  Specify the direction of relationship
-  Give a clear explanation of why we should expect the proposed relationships to exist.
-  Make an inventory of propositions
-  Arrange these propositions in a sequential order 6. Schematic diagram of the theoretical model be given.

7. Several Way to Protect Confidentiality in Research?

Obtaining signed nondisclosure documents. Restricting access to respondent 's identification
Revealing respondent information only with written consent. Restricting access to data instruments where the respondent is identified. Non-disclosure of data subsets.

8. Characteristic of Scientific Method?

Special Features of Scientific Method

- **Empirical**
Observable phenomenon
- **Verifiable**
 - Use senses to confirm or refute the observation.
 - “Sensory experiences”
 - Intuitions and revelations are out.
 - Replicability needed.
- **Cumulative**
 - Knowledge grows.
 - Need not start from scratch.
- **Deterministic**
 - Explains why things happen?
 - Parsimony
 - Minimum No. of variables that explain variance.
 - Ethical and ideological neutrality Value free. Objectivity. Is it possible?
- **Statistical generalization**
- **Rationalism**








- Employ rigorous rules of logic.
- Argumentation.

9. Importance Theory of Science







- Theory as orientation. Framework. Phenomenon may be studied in different ways
- Narrows the range of facts to be studied. Study of football. Theory as conceptualization and classification. Provides concepts
- Theory in summarizing role. Empirical generalizations
- Theory predicts facts. Extrapolation.
- Theory points gaps in knowledge

10. Three way of gaining research literature

Computer: on line systems.

-  Scholarly journals.
-  Books – containing reports of original research, or collection of research articles.
-  READERS or Book of Readings.
-  Dissertations.
-  Government documents

11. How to Locate Research Report.

-  Locate Research Reports:
-  Articles in scholarly journals.
-  Locating the relevant articles is difficult.
-  Many academic fields have “abstracts” or “indexes” for scholarly literature
-  Look in reference section of library
-  Also available on computer.

12. Sources of Concepts:

- We create concepts from personal experience. Mass, speed, family.
- We borrow from other disciplines.
- We develop a specialized jargon or terminology for a particular subject.



13. What Is Dependent Variable and Independent Variable?

Dependent and Independent Variable

Dependent Variable (DV) → Outcome variable → effect variable (Y). Variation in Y is influenced by some other factor (s)

Independent Variable (IV) → (X) that influences the Y.

The variance in Y is accounted for by X.

14. Observation Tools

- 📄 Questionnaire
- 📄 Interview schedule
- 📄 Interview guide
- 📄 Check list
- 📄 Researcher will specify the instrument along with justification of its appropriateness.

15. Double Sampling

- 📄 When further information is needed from a subset of the group from which some information has already been collected for the same study.
- 📄 Want to examine the matter in more detail.
- 📄 Sub-sample of the primary sample

16. Define Statistics

Different Meanings:

- 📄 Set of collected numbers (No. of people living in a city)
- 📄 Branch of applied mathematics: used to manipulate and summarize the features of numbers.
- 📄 Use both. Descriptive statistics often used for univariate analysis.

17. What Is Focus Group Discussion?

- Discussion of an issue by **6-12** persons assisted by a moderator
- Useful in exploratory research
- Supplements the quantitative information



18. Communication Analysis

- Analyzing the content of text.
- Content refers to words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, messages. Text is anything written, visual, or spoken
- Books, newspapers, advertisements, speeches, official documents, photographs, films, articles of clothing, works of art.

19. Use of Null Hypothesis?

Use of Null Hypothesis:

- Used for testing the research hypothesis
- Researchers give more importance to negative evidence. No relationship rather than a relationship i.e., Null hypothesis.
- Reject H_0 and accept alternative.

20. Purposive Sampling

- Researcher lays down the criteria for the subjects.
- Also called as judgmental or expert opinion sample. Selection depends upon the judgment of selector.

21. Note on Sampling Unit?

Sampling Unit

- That element or set of elements considered for selection in some stage of sampling.
- Sampling can be single stage or multistage. Simple or complex.
- In single stage, sampling units are the same as elements.
- In multistage, different levels of sampling units may be employed. Sampling of Mohallahs, the of households, and then adults. Primary, secondary, final.

22. Main Point of Conceptual Model?

Conceptual Model

- Researcher elaborates the relationship among the variables.
- Explains the logic underlying these relationships.
- Describes the nature and direction of the relationships



23. What Are the Criteria of The Sample Design?

Appropriate Sample Design

Depends upon a number of criteria like:

- Degree of accuracy.
- Resources.
- Advance knowledge of population.
- National vs. local project. Geographic proximity of population.
- Need for statistical analysis. Projecting beyond the sample or the sample only.

24. Write A Note on Several Ways Protect the Confidentiality Research

- Several ways to protect the confidentiality
- Obtaining signed nondisclosure documents.
- Restricting access to respondent's identification
- Revealing respondent information only with written consent
- . Restricting access to data instruments where the respondent is identified.
- Nondisclosure of data subsets.

25. Differentiate Between Descriptive And Exploratory Research Also Write Their Goals Separately?

Exploratory Research:

- Initial research conducted to clarify and define the nature of the problem. Exploring a new topic.
- Specifically, there could be number of goals of exploratory research.

Goals of Exploratory Research:

- Become familiar with the topic. Develop well-grounded picture of the situation.
- Develop tentative theories.
- Determine the feasibility of study.
- Formulate questions and refine issues for more systematic inquiry.
- Develop techniques and a sense of direction for future research

Descriptive Research:



- Research designed to describe characteristics of the phenomenon under study.
- Helps in diagnostic analysis

Goals of Descriptive Research:

- Describe the situation/characteristics. Provide an accurate profile of a group.
- Give a verbal or numerical picture (%).
- Present basic background information
- Create a set of categories or classify.
- Clarify sequence, set of stages.
- Focus on 'who', 'what', 'when', 'where' and 'how' but not on 'why'.

26. Two Basic Rules for Code Construction

- Coding categories should be exhaustive i.e., coding category provided for every possible response.
- Coding categories should be mutually exclusive and independent.

27. Difference Between Survey Interview and Field Research Interview

Survey Interview

- It has a clear beginning and end.
- The same standard questions are asked and in same sequence.
- Interviewer appears neutral at all times.

Field Interview

- The beginning and end are not clear.
- Questions and order are tailored to specific people and situations.
- Interviewer shows interest in responses, encourages elaboration.

28. Difference B/W Indexes and Scales

- Indexes and scales often used interchangeably.
- Scale is a measure to capture the intensity, direction, level, or potency of a variable. Arranges responses on a continuum. A scale can use single indicator or multiple indicators. Ordinal level.
- Index is a measure in which researcher adds or combines several distinct indicators of a construct into a single score. Composite score.

29. How Can We Categorize Descriptive Statistics Give Example?



Descriptive statistics are used to describe or summarize data in ways that are meaningful and useful. For example, it would not be useful to know that all of the participants in our example wore blue shoes. Central tendency describes the central point in a data set. Variability describes the spread of the data.

30. What Points Should One Keep in Mind While Putting Other Research Work Done in Table?

- Give each table a number.
- Give each table a title.
- Label the row and column variables, and give name to each of the variable categories.
- Include the totals of the columns and rows. These are called as marginal.
- Each number or place that corresponds to the intersection of category for each variable is cell of a table.
- Missing information to be given under the table

31. Write Three Types of Controls

- Manipulation: control over stimulus/treatment.
- Holding conditions constant i.e., control over the environment (the confounding factors).
- Control over the composition of groups – balancing. Find out the way that individual differences do not confound the X variable under investigation. Randomization is the answer.

32. Limitations of Trivariate Table

Limitations

- Difficult to interpret if control variable has more than four categories
- Total number of cases may be limiting factor because cases are divided into cells in partials. Thinning out of data.
- On average 5 cases per cell recommended.

33. 3 Steps in Conducting an Experiment:

- Begin with a hypothesis.
- Decide on an Exp design to test H.
- Decide how to introduce X.
- Develop a measure of Y.

34. Sampling Bias.

Only well-educated people will write. Views of poorly educated people are not there.



35. Use of Secondary Data: Existing statistics/ Documents

Secondary Data

- ➡ Variety of data collected by others and available to researchers for further analysis
- ➡ Data available in the form of statistical documents (books, reports). Also computerized records.
- ➡ Data collected by large bureaucratic organizations. Data gathered for policy decisions or as a public service.
- ➡ Time bound collection of information (pop. Census) as well as over long periods (unemployment, crime rates)
- ➡ Comparisons over time, across the countries

36. Explain Validity Problems in Secondary Data?

- Researcher's theoretical definition may not match with government agency or organization that collected the data. Unemployed.
- Researcher lack control over how the data were collected. Data collection as part of job. No quality control – systematic errors. Typographical errors.

37. Define Double Blind Experiment

Double blind experiment: to control experimenter expectancy. Both the subjects and experimenters are blind to details of experiment.

38. Validity in Experiments

- Validity refers to confidence in cause-and-effect relationship.
- **Internal validity** is high in Laboratory experiments. Controlled environment.
- **External validity** (generalizability) is not sure. Organizational or field setting. Several confounding variables. Field experiments have more external validity but less internal validity.
- First have lab experiments then test in field setting.

39. External Validity

- Even if the researcher eliminates all concerns for internal validity, external validity remains a potential problem.
- External validity is the ability to generalize experimental findings to real life situations.
- Without external validity, findings are of little use for both basic and applied research.
- Threats to external validity: Reactivity



40. Define Historiography?

Historiography is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence.

41. What Is Running Record?

Files or existing statistical documents maintained by organizations. Vital statistics.

42. Ethnography and Entho- Methodology

Ethnography and Ethno-methodology

Ethno means people distinct by their culture.

Graphy refers to description. Understanding the culture of people.

Methodology: how people create reality as well as its interpretation. Meanings attached to a reality.

43. Define Field Research/ Observation Studies

Observation can be participant or non-participant.

In participant observation the researcher directly observes and participates in small scale social settings in the present time.

Also referred to as ethnography, or anthropological study. Direct, face to face interaction with “real people” in a natural setting. A group who interacts with each other on regular basis in a fixed setting: street corner, tea shop, a club, nomads, village.

44. What Are Two Method of Describing the Data?

Qualitative Research: Qualitative research produces soft data: impressions, words, sentences, photos, symbols. Interpretative approach. Non-linear approach (spiral)

Quantitative Research: Quantitative research produces hard data: numbers. Follow positivist approach. Speak the language of variables and hypotheses. Emphasis on precise measurement of variables and testing hypotheses. Look for causality. Linear approach (sequential steps)

45. Quality of Evidence?

Evaluating the Quality of Evidence

Researcher has two questions in mind:

How relevant is the evidence?

How accurate and strong is the evidence?



Question of relevance is difficult – with the shift in focus, the relevance of evidence may change. Accuracy is looked for: the implicit framework, particular details (that are required), and empirical generalizations.

46. What Researchers Do in Field?

- **Observes** ordinary events and everyday activities as they happen in natural settings, in addition to unusual occurrences.
- Becomes directly involved with people being studied and personally experiences the process of daily life in the field setting.
- Acquires an insider's point of view while maintaining the analytic perspective or distance of an outsider.
- Uses a variety of techniques and social skills in a flexible manner as the situation demands.
- Produces data in the form of extensive, written notes, as well as diagrams, maps, pictures to provide very detailed descriptions
- Sees events holistically (as a whole unit) and individually in their social context.
- Understands and develops empathy for members in a field setting, and does not just record 'cold' objective facts.
- Notices both explicit (recognized, conscious, spoken) and tacit (less recognized, implicit, unspoken) aspects of culture.
- Observes ongoing social processes without upsetting, or imposing an outside point of view.
- Copes with high levels of personal stress, uncertainty, ethical dilemmas, and ambiguity.

47. Steps of Report Writing?

Every report is custom-made, yet some conventions of format.

Many companies and universities also have in-house, suggested report formats or writing guides that researchers should be aware of.

Report Format

- The general plan of organization for the parts of a written or oral research report. Tailoring the format to the project -- 2 reasons:
- To obtain the proper level of formality.
- To decrease the complexity of the report.

48. Note on Parts Of Reports?



The makeup of the report – the report parts:

- Prefatory parts
- Main body
- Appended parts

Prefatory Parts

- Title fly page.
- Title page.
- Letter of transmittal
- Letter of authorization.
- Table of contents
- Executive summary (Synopsis):
- Objectives
- Results
- Conclusions
- Recommendations

Main Body

- Introduction:
 - Background
 - Objectives
 - ❖ Methodology.
- Results → can be divided into different areas.
- ❖ Limitations.
- Conclusions and recommendations
- ❖ References.
- Acknowledgements.

Appended Parts

- Data collection forms (questionnaires, check list, interview guide, other forms).
- Detailed calculations.
- General tables.
- Other support material.
- Bibliography, if needed.

49. Data Collection Method?



Data collection methods. Primary or secondary data used. How primary data were collected – survey, experiment, observation. Multiple techniques used – triangulation.

50. Explain Function of Record in Focus Group?




Keep a record of the content as well as emotional reactions and nature of group interactions.

Record the following:

- Date, time, and place.
- Names and characteristics of participants.
- Description of group dynamics

51. What Are Limitations of Focus Group Discussion?

Limitations

-  The moderator may influence the participants (bias).
-  FGDs have limited value in exploring complex beliefs of individuals.
-  FGDs can paint a picture of what is socially acceptable in a community rather than what is actually occurring or believed. (Real and ideal problems)

52. The Purpose Of FGD?

- To obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions, and ideas of the group.
- More than a question-answer interaction.
- Group members discuss the topic among themselves.

53. Explain 3 Characteristics of Case Study

Case Study

- A comprehensive description and analysis of a single situation or number of specific situations i.e., cases.
- An intensive description and analysis of a case.
- Often use qualitative approach to explore the case in as rich a detail as possible.
- Explore new areas of inquiry.

54. Reference and Bibliography?



A **BIBLIOGRAPHY** is the listing of the works that are relevant to the topic of research interest arranged in alphabetical order of the last names of authors.

A **REFERENCE** list is a subset of the bibliography, which includes details of all the citations used in the literature survey and elsewhere in the report, arranged again, in the alphabetical order of the last names of authors.

55. What Are Procedures for Implementing Narrative Research?

The procedures for implementing this research consist of focusing on studying one or two individuals, gathering data through the collection of their stories, reporting individual experiences, and chronologically ordering (or using life course stages) the meaning of those experiences.

56. Enlist 5 Qualitative Research John W Creswell In His Book?

Five qualitative research methods are discussed in this subject as discussed by John W. Creswell in his book. Following are the five qualitative research methods:

- Narrative Research
- Phenomenology
- Grounded Theory
- Ethnography
- Case Study

57. Different Qualitative and Quantitative Research with Example?

Qualitative Research	Quantitative Research
To gain an in depth understanding and explanation of some particular social phenomenon. The data collection is done by interviewing; however, an	Quantitative research, on the other hand, explores descriptive analysis of characteristics through variables or answers questions about the relationships among variables.
Understanding of the social phenomenon and personal lived experiences of individuals might be gained via non-intrusive qualitative approaches in which the researcher might use texts, journals, written narratives or observations. Qualitative research questions begin with "How?" and/or "Why?" questions, but can begin with a "What?" question as well.	Quantitative research studies generally end with a summation of the verification process, which is a confirmation or disconfirmation of the hypotheses tested via deductive reasoning. Conclusively, the aim of qualitative research is discovery, while the aim of quantitative research is verification.



What Is Narrative Research & Phenomenological Study?

Narrative Research

“Narrative is understood as a spoken or written text giving an account of an event/action or series of events/actions, chronologically connected”.

The procedures for implementing this research consist of focusing on studying one or two individuals, gathering data through the collection of their stories, reporting individual experiences, and chronologically ordering (or using life course stages) the meaning of those experiences.

Phenomenology

A phenomenological study describes the meaning for several individuals of their lived experiences of a concept or a phenomenon.

The basic purpose of phenomenology is to reduce individual experiences with a phenomenon to a description of the universal essence.

58. Challenge Faced in The Narrative Research

Challenges

- The researcher needs to collect extensive information about the participant, and needs to have a clear understanding of the context of the individual's life.
- It takes a keen eye to identify in the source material gathered the particular stories that capture the individual's experiences.
- Active collaboration with the participant is necessary, and researchers need to discuss the participant's stories as well as be reflective about their own personal and political background, which shapes how they "restore" the account.
- Multiple issues arise in the collecting, analyzing, and telling of individual stories.

59. Two Type of Phenomenology?

Types of Phenomenology

Two approaches to phenomenology are highlighted in this discussion:

- **Hermeneutic Phenomenology**
Empirical, transcendental, or psychological phenomenology
- **Hermeneutical Phenomenology** describes research as oriented toward lived experience (phenomenology and interpreting the "texts" of life (hermeneutics) as available in blogs and tweets etc.



- **Transcendental or Psychological Phenomenology** is focused less on the interpretations of the researcher and more on a description of the experiences of participants.

Challenges of Phenomenology

- Phenomenology requires at least some understanding of the broader philosophical assumptions, and these should be identified by the researcher.
- The participants in the study need to be carefully chosen to be individuals who have all experienced the phenomenon in question, so that the researcher, in the end, can forge a common understanding.
- Bracketing personal experiences may be difficult for the researcher to implement.
- An interpretive approach to phenomenology would signal this as an impossibility for the researcher to become separated from the text.

60. Types of Narrative Research

- A **Biographical Study** is a form of narrative study in which the researcher writes and records the experiences of another person's life.
- **Autobiography** is written and recorded by the individuals who are the subject of the study.
- A **Life History** portrays an individual's entire life, while a personal experience story is a narrative study of an individual's personal experience found in single or multiple episodes, private situations, or communal folklore.
- An **Oral History** consists of gathering personal reflections of events and their causes and effects from one individual or several individuals.

61. What Is Case Study Research Explain with Its Procedure?

Study of an issue explored through one or more cases within a bounded system over time, through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information

- It as a methodology, a type of design in qualitative research, or an object of study, as well as a product of the inquiry.
- Espouses both quantitative and qualitative approaches to case study development and discusses explanatory, exploratory, and descriptive qualitative case studies.
- Procedures for conducting a case study:
 - First, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the research problem
 - Researchers next need to identify their case or cases
 - The data collection in case study research is typically extensive, drawing on multiple sources of information
 - The type of analysis of these data can be a holistic analysis of the entire case or an embedded analysis of a specific aspect of the case.



- The researcher reports the meaning of the case, whether that meaning comes from an instrumental case or an intrinsic case.

62. Challenges of Ground theory

A grounded theory study challenges researcher for the following reasons:

- The investigator needs to set aside, as much as possible, theoretical ideas or notions so that the analytic, substantive theory can emerge.
- The researcher faces the difficulty of determining when categories are saturated or when the theory is sufficiently detailed.
- The researcher needs to recognize that the primary outcome of this study is a theory with specific components: a central phenomenon, causal conditions, strategies, conditions and context, and consequences.

63. Types of Grounded Theory?

The two popular approaches to grounded theory are the systematic procedures of Strauss and Corbin (1990, 1998) and the constructivist approach of Charmaz (2005, 2006).

- In the more **systematic**, the investigator seeks to systematically develop a theory that explains process, action, or interaction on a topic.
- **Charmaz's approach** is known as the constructivist grounded theory method as it adheres to a constructivist philosophical approach, wherein both the researcher and participants mutually co-construct meaning during data collection and analysis.

64. Difference Between Realistic and Critical Ethnography

- The **realist ethnography** is a traditional approach used by cultural anthropologists. It reflects a particular stance taken by the researcher toward the individuals being studied
- The **critical ethnography** involves the authors advocate for the emancipation of groups marginalized in society

65. Explain Participant and Non-Participant Observation Study?

Participant Observation is immersion in a culture. Ideally, the ethnographer lives and works in the community for six months to a year or more, learning the language and seeing patterns of behavior over time. Long-term residence helps the researcher internalize the basic beliefs, fears, hopes and expectations of the people under study. (1989:45)



Non-Participant Observation involves merely watching what is happening and recording events on the spot. "Non-participant observation exists only where interactions are viewed through hidden camera and recorder or through one-way mirror" (1984: 143).

66. Challenges In Implementing Case Study

Challenges:

- The case study researcher must decide which bounded system to study
- The researcher must consider whether to study a single case or multiple cases.
- Selecting the case requires that the researcher establish a rationale for his or her
- Purposeful sampling strategy for selecting the case and for gathering information about the case.

67. Types of Case Studies:

- In **Single Instrumental Case Study**, the researcher focuses on an issue or concern, and then selects one bounded case to illustrate this issue.
- In **Collective/Multiple Case Study**, the one issue or concern is again selected, but the inquirer selects multiple case studies to illustrate the issue.
- In **Intrinsic Case Study**, focus is on the case itself because the case presents an unusual or unique situation.

68. External Validation of Research?

External validation of research involves the assessment and verification of study findings by independent experts or researchers outside the original research team. This process enhances the credibility, reliability, and generalizability of results, as it ensures that conclusions are not biased or limited to a single perspective. Peer review, replication studies, and critical feedback from the scientific community are common methods of external validation. This rigorous evaluation helps to establish the robustness and validity of research outcomes, fostering trust in the scientific process and advancing knowledge in the respective field.

69. 5 Qualitative Research. Methods By Jhon W Creswell?

John W. Creswell, a prominent qualitative researcher, has contributed various qualitative research methods to the field. These include:

- **Narrative Inquiry:** Focuses on participants' stories to understand experiences.
- **Phenomenology:** Explores participants' lived experiences to identify essential themes.
- **Grounded Theory:** Develops theories from data, identifying patterns and relationships.
- **Ethnography:** Immerses in a culture to gain deep insights into participants' perspectives and behaviors.



- **Case Study:** In-depth examination of a single or few cases to gain comprehensive understanding.

Creswell's methods emphasize context, participants' viewpoints, and the researcher's role, enhancing the richness and depth of qualitative research.

70. Linear Negative Relationship And Linear Position Relationship?

A **Linear Negative Relationship** refers to a consistent decrease in one variable's value as another variable increases, following a straight line pattern on a graph. In contrast,

A **Linear Positive Relationship** implies a consistent increase in one variable as another variable increases. Linear position relationship involves the sequential arrangement of data points along a straight line, indicating a clear progression or order between variables. Both linear relationships provide insights into how changes in one variable are associated with changes in another, aiding in understanding patterns and trends in various fields, such as economics, science, and social sciences.

71. Structured Interview And Semi Structured Interview?

Structured interviews involve predetermined, standardized questions asked in a fixed order, promoting consistency and comparability. Researchers often use them to gather specific information and facilitate quantitative analysis. In contrast,

Semi-structured interviews blend predefined questions with open-ended ones, allowing flexibility and deeper exploration of participants' perspectives. This approach suits qualitative research, enabling nuanced insights and context-rich data.

Both interview types offer distinct advantages:

Structured Interviews ensure uniformity, while **Semi-Structured Interviews** foster in-depth understanding. Choosing between them depends on research goals, the depth of inquiry required, and the level of flexibility desired in engaging with participants.

72. Role Of Theory In Science?

The role of theory in science is pivotal as it serves as the framework for understanding, explaining, and predicting natural phenomena. Theory provides a systematic and organized representation of observed patterns, guiding scientific inquiry and interpretation. It helps researchers conceptualize complex relationships, offering a roadmap to explore uncharted territories. Theories generate hypotheses, directing empirical research and experimentation, while also enabling the establishment of general principles and laws. Furthermore, theories promote coherence within a field, facilitating communication and collaboration among scientists. As knowledge advances, theories may evolve or be refined, contributing to the growth of scientific understanding. They play a critical role



in advancing knowledge, shaping research agendas, and driving innovation across various disciplines, ensuring that scientific endeavors are grounded in a structured and informed approach.

73. Scale And Index?

A **Scale** is a measurement tool that assigns values to objects or variables according to a defined set of criteria, allowing for quantitative comparison.

An **Index** is a composite measurement created by combining multiple variables or indicators to represent a broader concept or phenomenon, often used to assess complex constructs.



علم وہ نہیں جو آپ نے سیکھا ہے علم تو وہ
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عائزہ رائس