



Question 9. Differentiate between interview and questionnaire.

Answer: Interview :

- Interview is a face to face interaction between two people
- They can be structured or unstructured
- Interviews are flexible; questions can be added or altered.
- Interviewer can dig deeper by posing counter question and by noticing non-verbal clues.
- They are subjective in nature.
- It is not a good tool for those who can't express themselves verbally
- It requires highly skilled person as interviewer.

Questionnaire :

- It consists of a form containing a series of questions where the respondents themselves fill in the answers.
- Questionnaire is always structured.
- It is not possible to know anything more than what is asked in the question.
- They are highly objective.
- Sometimes someone else can also fill in the questionnaire other than the target person.
- Clarification of questions is sometimes not possible.
- They can be administered to a large number of people at a time.
- Comparatively less skilled person can do the Interpretation.

Question 10. Explain the characteristics of a standardised test.

Answer: Characteristics of a standardised test:

1. Reliability: Reliability refers to the consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on different occasions. If the test is reliable, there should not be any variation in the scores obtained by the students on the 2 occasions.  
For this we can complete the following:  
(i) Test-retest reliability: it indicates the temporal stability. It is computed by finding out co-efficient of correlation b/w the 2 sets of same people.  
(ii) Split-half reliability: It gives an indication about the degree of internal consistency of the test. .
2. Validity: For a test to be usable, it must be valid. Validity refers to the question "does the test measure what it claims to measure". E.g. If a test is for assessment of intelligence, it should only be testing intelligence and not aptitude.
3. Norms: A test becomes standardized if norms are developed for the test, norm is the normal average performance of the group. The test is administered on a large number of students. Their average performance standards are based on their age, sex, place of residence, etc. this helps us in comparison of performance of groups and individual students.

Question 11. Describe the limitations of psychological enquiry.

Answer: LIMITATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ENQUIRY:

1. Lack of true zero point  
Psychological measurements do not have a true zero point like physical sciences. For example, there is no zero interest, attitude or personality.  
So the measurements are not absolute, they are relative in nature.  
Sometimes ranks are also used as scores.
2. Relative nature of psychological tools  
Psychological tests, Questionnaire etc. are not universally applied; they are made for particular context.  
Tools developed in urban context may not be applied in rural area, also western tests and other tools may not apply elsewhere.
3. Subjective interpretation qualitative data  
The data which can't be categorized or quantified in scores or ranks, runs the risk of subjective (individual, personal) interpretation. Every researcher may give different meanings to data.

Question 12. What are the ethical guidelines that a psychologist needs to follow while conducting a psychological enquiry?

Answer: Since psychology largely deals with human beings, so the researchers need to follow some moral principles which are as follows:

1. Voluntary participation
  - This means that participants have the freedom to choose whether to participate in the study or not.
  - Use of force or coercion or any other pressure should not be used.
  - Participants should have the right to withdraw from study any time without penalty.
2. Informed consent
  - Participants in a study should understand what treatment they will undergo during study.
  - This information should be given before the study/research starts.
  - If at times it is not possible to reveal all the information, they should be at least explained the nature of study before it starts.
3. Debriefing
  - Sometimes due to the nature of the study it becomes necessary to withhold some information from the participants, this is known as deception.
  - So after the study is over the participants are given complete information to complete their understanding of research.  
For example, suppose a researcher wants to study the relationship between frustration and aggression, the participants will not be informed that they'll be put in a frustrating situation; otherwise experiment or study will have no conclusions; so here deception is necessary. However, after it is over they should be told that they were aroused deliberately. , Why was it done should also be explained.
  - It ensures that the participants leave the study in the same physical or mental state as when they entered.
  - Efforts should be made to remove any anxiety or other adverse effects from the minds of the participants as a result of being deceived in the study.
4. Sharing the results of the study  
It is obligatory for the researcher to go to the participants and share the results of study with them.  
Participants expect that the results of study done with them will be told to them, they want to know about their behaviour

and where do they fall as compared to others.

It has two advantages:-

- One, researchers full fill the expectations of the participants.
- Second, the participants may tell the researcher about something else which may provide supplementary information.

5. Confidentiality of data sources

- The participants have right to privacy.
- This right is protected by keeping the information provided by them in strict confidence.
- It becomes more important if the information is personal and may become embarrassing if revealed.
- The information should be used for the purpose of research only.
- To maintain confidentiality one should not record their identities.
- Sometimes identity is required, in such cases code numbers should be given on the data sheet and the names and their codes should be kept separately.

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