

1. _____ research is the naturalism

- a) **Field research** b) Descriptive research c) Basic research d) Applied research

2. If the researcher is concerned with finding out who, what, when or how much, then the study is _____

- a) **Descriptive research** b) Exploratory research c) Empirical research d) Causal research

3. Preliminary data collection is a part of the _____

- a) Descriptive research b) **Exploratory research** c) Applied research d) Explanatory research

4. A good conclusion can be:

- i. A repetition of the researcher's work
- ii. One line.
- iii. Blue-print of the research.

iv. All the above.

5. The Conclusion is a good place to give suggestions how one can take action or change one's ideas based on the issues discussed in the research.

True

False

6. The Conclusion should bring all ideas of the researcher together to justify his/her final view on the topic.

True

False

7. What is it called when the data source is gathered and compiled with others?

1. Primary Data
2. Quantitative data
3. **Secondary data**
4. None of the above

8. Information of research is called –

1. Qualitative
2. Quantitative
3. **Qualitative and Quantitative both**
4. None of the above

9. Data that are collected or sourced from the internet is called –

1. Documentary sources of data
2. Internal secondary sources of data
3. **External secondary sources of data**
4. All of the above

10. The primary data is gathered through –

1. Survey
2. Experiment
3. **Both options a and b**
4. None of the options a and b

11. What comes right before the formulation of the hypothesis in the research?

1. **Collection of data**
2. Analysis of data
3. Selection of the tools of research
4. Statement of objectives

12. What are the key factors in choosing the right or correct method for research?

1. Availability of funds and time
2. Scope, nature and objectives of the research
3. **All of the above**
4. None of the above

13. Data collected from an archive or the records of an organisation is called-

1. Internal data
2. Secondary data
3. External data
4. **Primary data**

14. What is the main aim of interdisciplinary research?

1. **To bring out the holistic approach to research**
2. To create a new trend in research methodology
3. To reduce the emphasis on a single subject in the research domain
4. To over simplify the problem of research

15. A researcher is interested in studying the prospects of a particular political party in an urban area. So, what tool should he prefer for the study?

1. Interview
2. Schedule
3. **Questionnaire**
4. Rating Scale

16. Which of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?

1. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge
2. To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with the objective
3. To learn new things
4. **All of the above**

17. The main aim of the scientific method in the research field is to _____

1. Confirm triangulation
2. **Eliminate spurious relations**
3. Improve data interpretation
4. Introduce new variables

18. The format of thesis writing is the same as in _____

1. Preparation of research paper/article
2. Writing of Seminar representation
3. Presenting a workshop/conference paper
4. **A research dissertation**

19. Which one among the following statement is true in the context of the testing of hypotheses?

- 1. It is only the null hypotheses that can be tested**
2. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses can be tested
3. Both the alternative and the null hypotheses cannot be tested
4. It is only the alternative hypotheses that can be tested

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

- 1. Formulating a research question**
2. Deciding about the data analysis procedure
3. Formulating a research hypothesis
4. Developing a research design

21. What does the longitudinal research approach actually deal with?

1. Horizontal research
2. Short-term research
- 3. Long-term research**
4. None of the above

22. Research and Development become the index of development of the country. Which of the following reasons are true with regards to this statement?

1. R&D can enhance people's standard of living in the country
2. R&D targets human development
3. R&D reflects the actual economic and social conditions being prevailed in the country
- 4. All the above**

23. How to judge the depth of any research?

1. By research duration
- 2. By research objectives**
3. By total expenditure on research
4. By research title

24. Which of the following features are considered as critical in qualitative research?

1. Design sampling with probability sample techniques
- 2. Collecting data with bottom-up empirical evidence**
3. Collecting data with the help of standardized research tools
4. Gathering data with top-down schematic evidence

25. A research problem is feasible only when _____

1. It is new and adds something to knowledge
2. It has utility and relevance
3. It is researchable
- 4. All of the above**