

UGC NET - English

By S P Singh

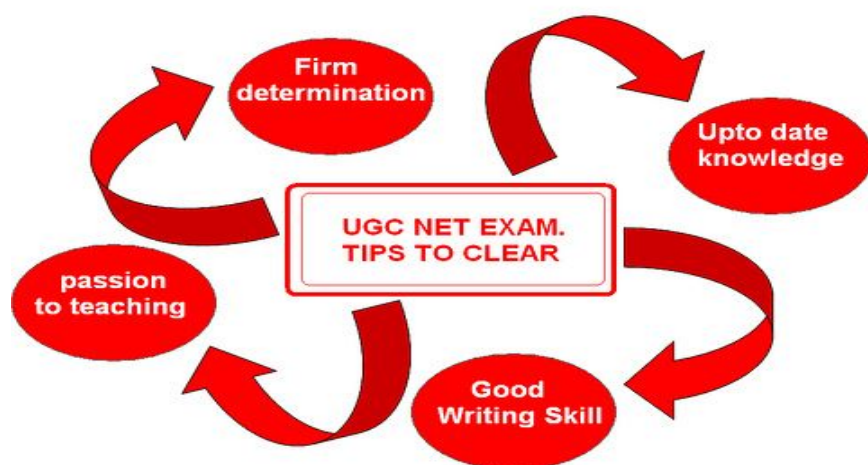
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Research Methodology MCQs



UGC NET Notes By: S P Singh



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached.

Swami Vivekananda

1. Who authored the book "methods in Social Research"
a) Wilkinson b) CR Kothari c) Kerlinger d) Goode and Halt
2. "Research is an organized and systematic enquiry" Defined by
a) Marshall b) P.V. Young c) Emory d) Kerlinger
3. Research is a "Scientific undertaking" opined by
a) Young b) Kerlinger c) Kothari d) Emory
4. "A systematic step-by-step Procedure following logical process of reasoning" called
a) Experiment b) Observation c) Deduction d) Scientific method
5. Ethical Neutrality is a feature of
a) Deduction b) Scientific method c) Observation d) experience
6. Scientific method is committed to
a) Objectivity b) Ethics c) Proposition d) Neutrality
7. "One of the methods of logical reasoning process" is called
a) Induction b) Deduction c) Research d) Experiment
8. An essential Criterion of Scientific study is
a) Belief b) Value c) Objectivity d) Subjectivity
9. "Reasoning from general to particular" is called
a) Induction b) deduction c) Observation d) experience
10. "Deduction and induction are a part of system of reasoning" – stated by
a) Caroline b) P.V.Young c) Dewey John d) Emory



11. "A system of systematically interrelated concepts definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and predict phenomena" ... is
a) Facts b) Values c) Theory d) Generalization
12. "A system of systematically interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that are advanced to explain and Predict phenomena" defined by
a) Jack Gibbs b) PV Young c) Black d) Rose Arnold
13. Theory is "a set of systematically related propositions specifying casual relationship among variables" is defined by
a) Black James and Champion b) P.V. Young
c) Emory d) Gibbes
14. "Empirically verifiable observation" is
a) Theory b) Value c) Fact d) Statement
15. Fact is "empirically verifiable observation" --- is defined by
a) Good and Hatt b) Emory c) P.V. Young d) Claver
16. is "systematically conceptual structure of inter related elements in some schematic form"
a) Concept b) Variable c) Model d) Facts
17. Social Science deals with
a) Objects b) Human beings c) Living things d) Non living things
18. Science is broadly divided into
a) Natural and Social b) Natural and Physical
c) Physical and Mental d) Social and Physical
19. Social Science try to explain Between human activities and natural laws governing them
a) Causal Connection b) reason
c) Interaction d) Objectives

20. Social Science Research Problems
a) Explain b) diagnosis c) Recommend d) Formulate
21. Social research aims at
a) Integration b) Social Harmony
c) National Integration d) Social Equality
22. The method by which a sample is chosen
a) Unit b) design c) Random d) Census
23. Basing conclusions without any bias and value judgment is
a) Objectivity b) Specificity c) Values d) Facts
24. Research is classified on the basis of and methods
a) Purpose b) Intent c) Methodology d) Techniques
25. Research undertaken for knowledge sake is
a) Pure Research b) Action Research c) Pilot study d) Survey
26. Example for fact finding study is
a) Pure Research b) Survey
c) Action Research d) Long term Research
27. Facts or information's are analyzed and critical evaluation is made in
a) Survey b) Action research
c) Analytical research d) Pilot study
28. Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is
a) Fundamental Research b) Analytical Research
c) Survey d) Action Research
29. Fundamental Research is otherwise called
a) Action Research b) Survey c) Pilot study d) Pure Research
30. Motivation Research is a type of research
a) Quantitative b) Qualitative c) Pure d) applied
31. Research related to abstract ideas or concepts is
a) Empirical research b) Conceptual Research
c) Quantitative research d) Qualitative research
32. A research which follows case study method is called
a) Clinical or diagnostic b) Causal
c) Analytical d) Qualitative

- [illegible]

46. "Methods and issues in Social Research" is written by
a) Black James and Champions b) P.V. Young
c) Mortan Kaplan d) William Emory
47. "Scientific Social Survey and Research" is written by
a) Best John b) Emory c) Clover d) P.V. Young
48. "Doubt is often better than"
a) Belief b) Value c) Confidence d) Overconfidence
49. Research help in explaining the with which something operates.
a) Velocity b) Momentum c) Frequency d) gravity
50. is a motivation for research in students
a) Research degree b) Research Academy
c) Research Labs d) Research Problems
51. Which of the following is an example of primary data?
a) Book b) Journal c) News Paper d) Census Report
52. Major drawback to researchers in India is
a) Lack of sufficient number of Universities
b) Lack of sufficient research guides
c) Lack of sufficient Fund
d) Lack of scientific training in research
53. ICSSR stands for
a) Indian Council for Survey and Research
b) Indian Council for strategic Research
c) Indian Council for Social Science Research
d) Inter National Council for Social Science Research
54. UGC Stands for
a) University Grants Commission b) Union Government Commission
c) University Governance Council d) Union government Council
55. JRF is for
a) Junior Research Functions b) Junior Research Fellowship
c) Junior Fellowship d) None of the above
56. is the first step of Research process
a) Formulation of a problem b) Collection of Data
c) Editing and Coding d) Selection of a problem
57. A problem well put is
a) Fully solved b) Not solved c) Cannot be solved d) half- solved

70. The problem selected must have
a) Speed b) Facts c) Values d) Novelty
71. The formulated problem should have
a) Originality b) Values c) Coherence d) Facts
72. The purpose of Social Science Research is
a) Academic and Non academic b) Cultivation
c) Academic d) Utilitarian
73. The Academic purpose is to have
a) Information b) firsthand knowledge
c) Knowledge and information d) models
74. Social Science Research creates Social
a) Alienation b) Cohesion c) mobility d) Integration
75. is a quality of Good Researcher
a) Scientific temper b) Age c) Money d) time
76. Social Science Research in India aims at a State
a) Secular b) Totalitarian c) democratic d) welfare
77. A is an abstraction formed by generalization from particulars
a) Hypothesis b) Variable c) Concept d) facts
78. Concept is of two types
a) Abstract and Coherent b) Concrete and Coherent
c) Abstract and concrete d) None of the above
79. Concepts are oftypes
a) 4 b) 6 c) 10 d) 2
80. There is a concept by
a) Observation b) formulation c) Theory d) Postulation
81. Another concept is by
a) Formulation c) Postulation c) Intuition d) Observation
82. Concepts are of Research
a) guide b) tools c) methods d) Variables
83. Concepts are
a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Symbols d) Models

84. Concepts represent various degree of
a) Formulation b) Calculation c) Abstraction d) Specification
85. Concepts which cannot be given operational definitions are concepts
a) Verbal b) Oral c) Hypothetical d) Operational
86. "Concept is in reality a definition in short hand or a class or group of facts" –defined by
a) Kerlinger b) P.V. Young c) Aurther d) Kaplan
87. Different people hold of the same thing
a) Same and different b) Same
c) different d) None of the above
88. Many concepts find their origin from
a) Greek b) English c) Latin d) Many languages
89. A tentative proposition subject to test is
a) Variable b) Hypothesis c) Data d) Concept
90. Analogies are sources of
a) Data b) Concept c) Research d) Hypothesis
91. "A Proposition which can be put to test to determine its validity" Defined by
a) Lund berg b) Emory c) Johnson d) Good and Hatt
92. " A tentative generalization" stated by
a) Good and Hatt b) Lund berg c) Emory d) Orwell
93. Propositions which describe the characteristics are Hypothesis
a) Descriptive b) Imaginative c) Relational d) Variable
94. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is
a) Null Hypothesis b) Working Hypothesis
c) Relational Hypothesis d) Descriptive Hypothesis
95. When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called
a) Relational Hypothesis b) Situational Hypothesis
c) Null Hypothesis d) Casual Hypothesis
96. The first variable is variable
a) Abstract b) Dependent c) Independent d) Separate
97. The second variable is called
a) Independent b) Dependent c) Separate d) Abstract
98. Hypothesis which explain relationship between two variables is
a) Causal b) Relational c) Descriptive d) Tentative

99. Null means
a) One b) Many c) Zero d) None of these
100. Represent common sense ideas
a) Statistical Hypothesis b) Complex Hypothesis
c) Common sense Hypothesis d) Analytical Hypothesis
101. Hypothesis concerned with analytical variable is
a) Null Hypothesis b) Casual Hypothesis
c) Barren Hypothesis d) Analytical Hypothesis
102. A Hypothesis from which no generalization can be made is
a) Null Hypothesis b) Barren Hypothesis
c) Descriptive Hypothesis d) Analytical Hypothesis
103. from theory leads to Hypothesis
a) Deduction b) induction
c) Logical deduction d) Observation
104. is a source of Hypothesis
a) Intuition b) Knowledge c) Energy d) Survey
105. Hypothesis Research
a) Guide b) Misguide c) Alter d) Change
106. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of
a) Theory b) Generalization c) Evolution d) Concept
107. Is a quality of Good Hypothesis
a) Small in size b) Conceptual Clarity
c) durability d) applicability
108. A Hypothesis must be
a) Diffuse b) Specific c) Slow d) Speedy
109. Hypothesis must have
a) Applicability b) Durability c) Testability d) Measurement
110. Statistical Hypothesis is derived from
a) Frame b) Data c) Sample d) Facts
111. The in which researcher is nurtured is a source of Hypothesis
a) Caste b) Community c) Culture d) Economy
112. In testing a Hypothesis the common error is
a) Type I b) Type I and II c) Type II d) None of these

113. Survey is a Study
a) Descriptive b) Fact finding c) Analytical d) Systematic
114. Survey is always a study
a) Field b) Laboratory c) Office d) Class room
115. In a survey there is an enumerator and a
a) Guide b) Respondent c) Supervisor d) Messenger
116. The first step in a survey is of a problem
a) Application b) Rejection c) Selection d) Planning
117. The first purpose of a survey is to
a) Description b) Evaluation
c) Propagation d) Provide Information
118. All surveys are essentially
a) Narrative b) Explanatory
c) Interdisciplinary d) Communal
119. The chief merit of survey is
a) Adaptability b) Sensibility c) Connectivity d) Versatility
120. A survey is limited by the willingness and of respondent
a) Co-operation b) Help c) Access d) Attitude
121. In a survey the number questions is
a) Unlimited b) limited
c) Both limited and un limited d) None of the above
122. Survey is usually
a) Cheap b) Expensive c) Moderate d) None of above
123. The final stage is a survey is
a) Reporting b) Field work c) Assignment d) Calculation
124. Survey is both intensive and
a) Deep b) Wide c) Extensive d) Accurate
125. Surveys on the basis of subject matter are of two types (1) Social survey and (2).....
a) Economic Survey b) Deep survey
c) Intensive Survey d) Extensive Survey
126. In a Three year Research Programme time can be devoted for preliminary works
a) 20% b) 50% c) 17% d) 25%

127. For collection of Data time is devoted
a) 50% b) 25% c) 75% d) 33%
128. For Data Analysis time can be devoted
a) 25% b) 75% c) 30% d) 100%
129. For Report writing % of time is devoted
a) 17% b) 33% c) 25% d) 10%
130. Final stage in the Research Process is
a) Problem formulation b) Data collection
c) Data Analysis Report Writing
131. A Research Report is a formal statement of
a) Research Process b) Research Problem
c) Data collection d) Data Editing
132. A comprehensive full Report of the research process is called
a) Thesis b) Summary Report c) Abstract d) Article
133. The Report submitted when there is a time lag between data collection and presentation of Result is called
a) Thesis b) Interim Report c) Summary Report d) Article
134. Technical Report is otherwise called
a) Interim Report b) Popular Report c) Thesis d) Summary
135. A short summary of Technical Report is called
a) Article b) Research Abstract
c) Publication d) Guide
136. is called publication in a Research journal
a) Guide b) Popular report c) Research article d) Format
137. Ph.D stands for
a) Doctor of Philosophy b) Degree in Philosophy
c) Doctor of Psychology d) None of the above
138. Bibliography means
a) Foot Note b) Quotations
c) List of Books referred d) Biography
139. The first page of the research report is
a) Appendix b) Bibliography c) Index d) Title Page
140. In Research Report is used to acknowledge indebtedness
a) Bibliography b) Index c) Appendix d) Foot-Notes

153. The original source from which researcher collects information is
 - a) Primary Source
 - b) Secondary Source
 - c) Both primary and Secondary
 - d) None of these
154. Source of Data collected and compiled by others is called
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Primary and Secondary
 - d) None of the above
155. Data related to human beings are called
 - a) Territorial data
 - b) Organizational data
 - c) Peripheral data
 - d) Demographic data
156. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called
 - a) Demographic Data
 - b) Territorial Data
 - c) Personal Data
 - d) Organizational Data
157. is the raw materials for Analysis
 - a) Variables
 - b) Problem
 - c) Data
 - d) Sample
158. Readymade and readily available data is
 - a) Primary
 - b) Personal
 - c) Organizational
 - d) Secondary
159. The way or mode of gathering data is
 - a) Tool
 - b) method
 - c) Technique
 - d) Observation
160. An instrument used in method is called
 - a) Sample
 - b) Technique
 - c) Tool
 - d) Survey
161. Observation is a Physical and activity
 - a) Mental
 - b) Social
 - c) Psychological
 - d) Personal
162. "Social Science research begins and ends with observation" stated by
 - a) P.V. Young
 - b) Sidney Webb
 - c) Kaplan
 - d) Rose
163. In a observation researcher is a part of observation
 - a) Non participant
 - b) Participant
 - c) Structural
 - d) Unstructured
164. In a observation researcher stands apart and does not participate
 - a) Structural
 - b) Unstructured
 - c) Non Participant
 - d) Participant
165. Observation of an event personally by the observer is
 - a) Indirect observation
 - b) Direct observation
 - c) Controlled observation
 - d) Uncontrolled observation
166. Camera, tape recorder, video tape etc are Devices of observation
 - a) Casual
 - b) Mechanical
 - c) Technical
 - d) Manual

167. Observation is of no use in collecting
 a) Full events b) Past events c) Present events d) all of the above
168. A two way systematic conversation between an investigator and respondent is called
 a) Observation b) Schedule c) Interview d) Simulation
169. Interview with a detailed standardized schedule is called
 a) Clinical Interview b) Structural Interview
 c) Group Interview d) Direct Interview
170. An Interview in which interviewer encourage the respondent to talk freely about a given topic is
 a) Focused Interview b) Structural Interview
 c) Un Structured Interview d) Clinical Interview
171. Interview which require "Probing" is called
 a) Clinical Interview b) Depth Interview
 c) Group Interview d) Telephone Interview
172. The Friendly relationship between Interviewer and respondent is called
 a) Morale b) Management c) Rapport d) Conclusion
173. In adequate response, Interviewers bias non response etc is the limitations of
 a) Observation b) Interview c) Sample d) Data
174. An example of non-personal method of Data collection is
 a) Interview b) Group Interview
 c) Schedule d) Telephone Interview
175. A methods of collecting primary data in which a number of individuals with a common interest interact is called
 a) Telephone Interview b) Clinical Interview
 c) Focused Interview d) Group Interview
176. Sending Questionnaire to a respondent with a request to complete and return by post is called
 a) Mail Survey b) Interview c) Observation d) Panel
177. Schedule is used as a
 a) Questionnaire b) Tool c) Method d) technique
178. Schedule is filled by
 a) Respondent b) Enumerator c) Everybody d) None of the above
179. Questionnaire is filled by
 a) Respondent b) Everybody c) Enumerator d) None of the above

192. In which sample population is divided into different strata and sample is taken from different strata?
a) Quota Sampling
b) Snow ball sampling
c) Stratified sampling
d) Purposive Sampling
193. Drawing a sample from each stratum in the proportion to latter's share in the total population is called
a) Stratified sampling
b) Proportioned stratified sampling
c) Disproportionate sampling
d) Quota sampling
194. Selecting sample units in just a "hit and miss" fashion is called
a) Convenience or Accidental sampling
b) Purposive sampling
c) Stratified sampling
d) Proportionate sampling
195. A technique of Building up a list or a sample of a special population by using an initial set of members as informants is called
a) Quota sampling
b) Convenience Sampling
c) Snow ball Sampling
d) Purposive sampling
196. All the physical components of the computer are collectively called
a) Software
b) Hard ware
c) Firm Ware
d) Circuit
197. Computer operations are through
a) Binary digits
b) Decimal
c) Reminder
d) Fraction
198. Office Editing and are two types of Editing in Research
a) Lab editing
b) Field Editing
c) Class Roam Editing
d) Book Editing
199. Assigning numerals or other symbols to the categories or response is called
a) Editing
b) Coding
c) Transcription
d) Tablet ion
200. Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis is
a) Tabulation
b) Coding
c) Transcription
d) Editing

ANSWER KEY

1	D	26	B	51	C	76	D	101	D	126	C	151	C	176	A
2	C	27	C	52	D	77	C	102	B	127	D	152	B	177	B
3	A	28	D	53	C	78	C	103	C	128	A	153	A	178	B
4	D	29	D	54	A	79	D	104	A	129	C	154	B	179	A
5	B	30	B	55	B	80	D	105	A	130	D	155	D	180	C
6	A	31	B	56	D	81	C	106	A	131	A	156	B	181	B
7	A	32	A	57	D	82	B	107	B	132	A	157	C	182	A
8	C	33	C	58	B	83	C	108	B	133	B	158	D	183	C
9	B	34	D	59	B	84	C	109	C	134	C	159	B	184	A
10	B	35	A	60	C	85	C	110	B	135	B	160	C	185	A
11	C	36	C	61	B	86	B	111	C	136	C	161	A	186	C
12	B	37	A	62	A	87	C	112	B	137	A	162	B	187	B
13	A	38	C	63	D	88	D	113	B	138	C	163	B	188	B
14	C	39	D	64	B	89	B	114	A	139	D	164	C	189	A
15	A	40	A	65	C	90	D	115	B	140	D	165	B	190	D
16	C	41	B	66	A	91	D	116	C	141	D	166	B	191	C
17	B	42	D	67	D	92	B	117	D	142	B	167	B	192	C
18	A	43	B	68	A	93	A	118	C	143	C	168	C	193	B
19	A	44	A	69	A	94	B	119	D	144	A	169	B	194	A
20	B	45	B	70	D	95	C	120	A	145	B	170	B	195	C
21	A	46	A	71	A	96	C	121	B	146	C	171	B	196	B
22	B	47	D	72	B	97	B	122	B	147	A	172	C	197	A
23	A	48	D	73	C	98	B	123	A	148	D	173	B	198	B
24	B	49	C	74	B	99	C	124	C	149	D	174	D	199	B
25	A	50	A	75	A	100	C	125	A	150	A	175	D	200	A