

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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TRICHY - 24

# Steps in research & formulation of a research problem

1. The first step in the research process is :

- A. Data analysis
- B. Formulation of problem
- C. Sampling
- D. Hypothesis testing

Answer : B

2. A good research problem should be :

- A. Vague
- B. Feasible and researchable
- C. Too broad
- D. Subjective

Answer : B

3 . The process of defining a research problem solves :

- A. Selecting variables only
- B. Avoiding review of past studies
- C. Identifying the nature and scope
- D. None of these

Answer : C

4 . Which of the following NOT a step in research ?

- A. Collecting irrelevant data
- B. Identifying a problem
- C. Formulating a hypothesis
- D. Drawing conclusions

Answer : A

5 . Problem formulation is important because it :

- A. Saves time and resources
- B. Ensure irrelevant results
- C. Makes research impossible
- D. Avoids clarity

Answer : A

6 . Which is an essential quality of a research problem ?

- A. Ambiguity
- B. Testability
- C. Vagueness
- D. Randomness

Answer : B

7. A well- formulated problem leads to :

- A. Confusion in research
- B. Better direction and objectives
- C. Lack of literature review
- D. None of these

Answer : B

8 . Which of the following helps in problem formulation ?

- A. Survey of literature
- B. Field visits
- C. Expert consultation
- D. All of these

Answer : D

9 . Which comes first in the research cycle ?

- A. Hypothesis formulation
- B. Problem formulation
- C. Data analysis
- D. Report writing

Answer : B

10 . An ill- defined research problem leads to :

- A. Effective research
- B. Wastage of resources
- C. Clear results
- D. Efficient methods

Answer : B

11 . Narrowing down a broad problem is called

- a) plot testing
- b) problem refinement
- c) hypothesis testing
- d) variable selection

Answer : B

12 . A research problem should be on

- a) personal bias
- b) empirical evidence
- c) guess work
- d) none of these

Answer : B

13) The statement of a problem should be based on

- a) a clear and precise
- b) vague
- c) ambiguous
- d) contradictory

Answer : a

14) The feasibility of a problem is checked by

- a) availability of resources
- b) time constraints
- c) researcher's ability
- d) all of these

Answer : d

15 . Identifying gaps in knowledge helps in :

- A. Data collection
- B. Formulating a research problem
- C. Analysis
- D. Interpretation

Answer : B

16 . Research objectives are framed after :

- A. Hypothesis formulation b
- B. Sampling
- C. Problem formulation
- D. Data analysis

Answer : C

17. Which of the following is a characteristic of a research problem ?

- A. Novelty
- B. Research feasibility
- C. Clarity
- D. All of these

Answer : D

18 . The final step in problem formulation is :

- A. Refinement
- B. Statement of the problem
- C. Pilot study
- D. Literature survey

Answer : B

19 . A good research problem should contribute to

- A. Theoretical knowledge
- B. Practical application
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer : C

20. In social science, problem formulation is often influenced by:

- A. Political factors
- B. Social needs
- C. Economic conditions
- D. All of these

Answer : D

## Guiding principles in the choice of research topic

21. A good research topic must be :

- A. Too broad
- B. Researchable and relevant
- C. Impossible to test
- D. Irrelevant

Answer : B

22. The choice of research topic depends on :

- A. Researcher's interest
- B. Feasibility
- C. Contribution to knowledge
- D. All of these

Answer : D

23. Which factor is NOT important in topic selection ?

- A. Availability of literature
- B. Availability of resources
- C. Researcher's financial status
- D. Researcher's skill

Answer : C

24. A research topic must be :

- A. Aligned with objectives
- B. Too general
- C. Based on assumption only
- D. None of these

Answer : A

25. Novelty in topic selection means :

- A. Repetition
- B. Original contribution
- C. Copying other's work
- D. Vague ideas

Answer : B

26. The scope of research topic should be :

- A. Too broad
- B. Too narrow
- C. Undefined
- D. Reasonable and manageable

Answer: D

27. Ethical consideration is important in :

- A. Topic selection
- B. Sampling only
- C. Data analysis only
- D. Report writing only

Answer : A

28. The topic chosen must relate to :

- A. Researcher's area of expertise
- B. Current issues
- C. Academic or practical significance
- D. All of these

Answer : D

29. A topic should avoid being :

- A. Researchable
- B. Too complicated without resources
- C. Relevant
- D. Feasible

Answer : B

30. Which of the following is a principle in selecting a topic ?

- A. Social relevance
- B. Availability of data
- C. Researcher's competence
- D. All of these

Answer : D

31. A topic that lacks sufficient prior studies may be :

- A. Hard to research
- B. Easy to explore
- C. Already complete
- D. None

Answer : A

32. An interdisciplinary topic means :

- A. Limited to one subject
- B. Covering more than one field
- C. Not feasible
- D. Irrelevant

Answer : B

33. Selection of a topic should also depend on :

- A. Researcher's curiosity
- B. Social needs
- C. Policy implications
- D. All of these

Answer : D

34. A good research topic should be capable of :

- A. Generating hypotheses
- B. Data collection
- C. Interpretation
- D. All of these

Answer : D

35. A topic selected out of peer pressure is :

- A. Usually effective
- B. Risky and problematic
- C. Researchable
- D. None

Answer : B

## Role of survey of literature

36. The main purpose of literature survey is :

- A. To waste time
- B. To understand existing knowledge
- C. To avoid review
- D. None of these

Answer : B

37. A literature survey helps to :

- A. Identify research gaps
- B. Define concepts
- C. Develop hypotheses
- D. All of these

Answer : D

38. Which of the following is NOT a source of literature?

- A. Journals
- B. Books
- C. Gossip
- D. Theses

Answer : C

39. Literature review is important because it :

- A. Duplicate of research
- B. Ensures originality
- C. Avoids unnecessary repetition
- D. B and c both

Answer : D

40. Survey of literature is conducted at :

- A. Beginning of research
- B. Middle only
- C. End only
- D. Never

Answer : A

41. The outcome of litera









