

BT 406 Final Current Solved – Muhammad Nadeem

MCQS 2019-20

Subjective and half objective were from past papers

- 1) Combine several specific pieces of information into a single score or measure. All pieces measure the same construct is Uni-dimensionality
- 2) Presented data have to be interpreted. The interoperation means explain meanings of data
- 3) Three ways to percentage a bivariate table: by row, column, and for the total.
- 4) 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
- 5) In step first, researchers determine if a case study approach is appropriate to the research problem
- 6) Semi-structured interviewing is interviewing with an interview guide
- 7) Non-reactive research includes:
 1. Those being studied are not aware that they are part of research project.
 2. Largely based on positivist principles.
 3. Quantitative.
- 8) Observation studies also referred to as field research, ethnography, or anthropological study.
- 9) Relations in field:
 1. Adopt a social role, learn the ropes, and get along with members.
 2. Preexisting versus created roles. Limits to the roles chosen because of age, race, gender, attractiveness.
 3. Also the level of involvement. Complete observer, observer as participant, participant as observer, complete participant.
- 10) Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research are
 1. Confidentiality
 2. Deception
 3. Involvement of researcher in the social lives of people
- 11) Historiography is the method of doing historical research or of gathering and analyzing historical evidence.
- 12) Max Weber used the German term verstehen – “understanding.”
- 13) Sources of historical-comparative research data:
 1. Primary sources
 2. Secondary sources
 3. Running records
 4. Recollections
- 14) A focus group discussion is a group discussion of 6-12 persons
- 15) Duration of FGD is between one hour to one hour and a half.
- 16) Procedure that ensures certain characteristics of a population sample will be represented is quota sampling.
- 17) Element is a Unit about which information is collected and is the basis of analysis.
- 18) Co-relational hypothesis: Variables occur in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other.
- 19) Ex-post-facto design: No control over the variables. Report only what has happened or what is happening.
- 20) Testing Effect include Pretests.
- 21) Cluster Sampling: Heterogeneity within clusters but homogeneity between clusters.

Question and Answers

Define historiography?

Historiography is the study of the methods of historians in developing history as an academic discipline, and by extension is anybody of historical work on a particular subject.

Explain validity of secondary data?

Secondary data generally have a pre-established degree of validity and reliability which need not be re-examined by the researcher who is re-using such data. ... Secondary data can provide a baseline for primary research to compare the collected primary data results to and it can also be helpful in research design.

How can we categorized descriptive statistics give example?

Descriptive statistics are brief descriptive coefficients that summarize a given data set, which can be either a representation of the entire or a sample of a population. Descriptive statistics are broken down into measures of central tendency and measures of variability (spread). 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

Different qualitative and quantitative research with example?

Qualitative research

To gain an in-depth understanding and explanation of some particular social phenomenon

The data collection is done by interviewing; however, an understanding of the social phenomenon and personal lived experiences of individuals might be gained via non-intrusive qualitative approaches in which there searcher might use texts, journals, written narratives or observations.

Quantitative research

Quantitative research, on the other hand, explores descriptive analysis of characteristics through variables or answers questions about the relationships among variables.

Emnurate the part of main body of reseach report?

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. Objectives
4. Methodology.

What points should one keep in mind while putting other research work done in table?

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

What is running record?

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

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.

Non-participant observation involves merely watching what is happening and recording events on the spot.

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:

1. Narrative Research.
2. Phenomenology
3. Grounded Theory.
4. Ethnography.
5. Case Study

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

3 Marks Questions

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. Interviewer asks questions, and the respondent answers. • It is almost always with one respondent alone. Professional tone and business like focus; diversions ignored. • Closed ended Qs are common; rare probes. • Interviewer controls the pace and direction of interview. Social context of interview is ignored and assumed to make no difference. • Interviewer attempts to mold the communication in a standard

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framework.

FR 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. It is like a friendly conversational exchange, with more interviewer questions. • It can occur in group setting or with others in area. Interspersed with jokes, stories, diversions. • Open ended Qs are common; probes frequent. • Interviewer and member jointly control the pace and direction of interview. Social context of interview is noted and seen as important for interpreting the meaning or responses. • Interviewer adjusts to member's norms and language usage.

Enlist 6 features of theoretical framework?

1. Make an inventory of variables
2. Specify the direction of relationship
3. Logic for the proposed relationship
4. Make an inventory of propositions
5. Arrange propositions sequentially
6. Present schematic diagram

Enlist parts of main body of report?

□ 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. **(may be this one right)**

Difference between ethnography and phenomenology?

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.

Ethnography: 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 (Harris, 1968). □ An ethnography focuses on an entire cultural group which may be small, but typically it is large, involving many people who interact over time □ 'ethnography involves extended observations of the group, most often through participant observation.

Difference between scale and index?

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.

Difference between participant observation and non-participant observation?

Participant Observation • 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 behaviour over time. Long-term residence helps the researcher internalize the basic beliefs, fears, hopes and expectations of the people under study. (1989:45)

Nonparticipant Observation • Interviewing is trying to understand what people think through their speech. • Types of interviewing: • informal interviewing, • unstructured interviewing, • semi-structured interviewing, and • formally structured interviewing.

Differentiate between narrative research and phenomenological research?

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.

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.

Differentiate between critical & realistic 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.

Challenges in implementing case study?

The difficulties associated with the implementation of the case-study method as a pedagogic tool. To ensure the validity of the sources are most of them are peer reviewed, which is an accepted method in the scientific community. This method ensures that the information is correct and that the conclusions of the source has been audited and accepted by an independent peer **(Internet)**

What are the limitations of focused group discussion?

Observe verbal as well non-verbal communication. What are they saying? What does it mean to them? Empathize. □ Do not try to comment on everything that is said □ Control the timings unobtrusively. □ Summarize the main **issues** at the end of FGD. □ Check whether all participants agree. □ Thank the participants. □ Listen for the **add** comments after meeting has closed.

Main body of report?

□ Introduction: □ -- Background □ -- Objectives □ Methodology. □ Results ◇can be divided into different areas. □ Conclusions and recommendations □ Acknowledgements. □ Limitations □ References.
Constitutes the bulk of the report. It includes: Introduction, methodology, results, and limitations of the study. It finishes with conclusions and recommendations based on results.

Long 5 Marks

Difference between cross sectional and longitudinal studies?

Longitudinal studies differ from one-off, or **cross-sectional, studies**. The main difference is that **cross-sectional studies** interview a fresh sample of people each time they are carried out, whereas **longitudinal studies** follow the same sample of people over time.

Write the procedure of implementation in narrative research?

1. Determine if the research problem or question best fits narrative research. Narrative research is best for capturing the detailed stories or life experiences of a single life or the lives of a small number of individuals.
2. Select one or more individuals who have stories or life experiences to tell, and spend considerable time with them gathering their stories through multiples types of information.
3. Collect information about the context of these stories. Narrative researchers situate individual stories within participants' personal experiences (their jobs, their homes), their culture (racial or ethnic), and their historical contexts (time and place).
4. Analyze the participants' stories, and then "restore" them into a framework that makes sense. Restoring is the process of reorganizing the stories into some general type of framework.
5. Collaborate with participants by actively involving them in the research. As researchers collect stories, they negotiate relationships, smooth transitions, and provide ways to be useful to the participants..

Differentiate between quantitative research and qualitative research?

Quantitative research:

Quantitative research, on the other hand, explores descriptive analysis of characteristics through variables or answers questions about the relationships among variables. • 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

Qualitative research: To gain an in depth understanding and explanation of some particular social phenomenon. The data collection is done by interviewing; however, an 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.

What points should be kept in mind while presenting a table to one's research?

Typically, these images are too small, too detailed and too textual for an effective visual **presentation**. The same is true for font size; 12 **point** font is adequate **when** the text is in front of you. In a slideshow, aim for a minimum of 40 **point** font. Remember the audience and move the circle from "me" to "we." **(Internet)**

What is focus group discussion? write the purpose of FGD?

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.

Long 10 Marks

Role of recorder in FGD 10 marks

Functions of the Recorder

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 (level of participation, presence of a dominant participant, level of interest).

- Opinions of the participants, as far as possible in their own words, especially the key statements. –

Emotional aspects (reluctance, strong feelings attached to certain opinions). –

Vocabulary used.

Assist the facilitator by drawing his/her attention to missed topics or missed comments from the participants. Help the facilitator resolve the conflict if necessary. Make sure a copy of the list of topics and key probe questions is available and referred to during the FGD.