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1. **Historical comparative research limitation**
2. **Content analysis**
3. **Simple random sampling and stratified random sampling**

   Simple Random Sample

   The simple random sample is both the easiest random sample to understand and the one on which other types are modeled. In simple random sampling, a research develops an accurate sampling frame, selects elements from sampling frame according to mathematically random procedure, then locates the exact element that was selected for inclusion in the sample.

   Stratified Random Sample

   When the population is heterogeneous, the use of simple random sample may not produce representative sample. Some of the bigger strata may get over representation while some of the small ones may entirely be eliminated. Look at the variables that are likely to affect the results, and stratify the population in such a way that each stratum becomes homogeneous group within itself. Then draw the required sample by using the table of random numbers. Hence in stratified random sampling a sub-sample is drawn utilizing simple random sampling within each stratum. (Randomization is not done for quota sampling).
4. **Why we prefer similar population?**
5. **Why editing is required by field worked during data collection process?**
6. **Experimental research is a qualitative research which build on interpretivists principles agree or not agree?**
7. **Researchers who conduct research on deviant, engaged in illegal behavior face an additional dilemma mentioned the dilemma for the field researcher?**
8. **How we make questions for field work research**

   Data collection in a sponsored study is rarely carried out by the person who designs the research project. For a student, depending upon the sample size, data collection is usually done by the student himself/herself. However, the data collection stage is crucial, because the research project is no better than the data collected in the field. Therefore, it is important that the research administrator selects capable people who may be entrusted to collect the data. There are Field Interviewing Services, who specialize in data gathering. These agencies perform door-to-door surveys, central location telephone interviewing, and other forms of fieldwork for fee.

9. **Double blind experiment**

   The double-blind experiment is designed to control experimenter expectancy. In it, people who have direct contact with subjects do not know the details of the hypothesis or the treatment. It is double blind because both the subjects and those in contact with them are blind to details of the experiment. For example a researcher wants to see if new drug is effective.
10. **Maturity effect and test effect sampling techniques**

Cause and effect relationship can also be contaminated by the effects of the passage of time – another uncontrollable variable. Such contamination is called maturation effect. The maturation effects are a function of the processes – biological and psychological – operating within the subjects as a result of the passage of time. Examples of maturation processes could include growing older, getting tired, feeling hungry, and getting bored. In other words there could be maturation effect on the dependent variable purely because of the passage of time

11. **Parts of the table**
    - Give each table a number.
    - Give each table a title, which names variables and provides background information
    - Label the row and columns variables and give name to each of the variable categories.
    - Include the totals of the columns and rows. These are called marginal. They equal the univariate frequency distribution for the variable.
    - Each number or place that corresponds to the intersection of a category for each variable is a cell of a table.
    - The numbers with the labeled variable categories and the totals are called the body of the table.
    - If there is missing information, report the number of missing cases near the table to account for all original cases.
    - Researchers convert raw count tables into percentages to see bivariate relationship. There are three ways to percentage a table: by row, by column, and for the total. The first two are often used and show relationship.
12. **Probability or Non-probability**

    Probability sampling designs are used when the representativeness of the sample is of importance in the interest of wider generalizability. When time or other factors, rather than generalizability become critical then non-probability sampling is generally used.

    In non-probability sampling the probability of any particular element of the population being chosen is unknown. The selection of units in non-probability sampling is quite arbitrary, as researchers rely heavily on personal judgment.
13. **Pretest posttest**

    Frequently a researcher measures the dependent variable more than once during an experiment. The pretest is the measurement of the dependent variable prior to the introduction of the treatment. The posttest is the measurement of the dependent variable after the treatment has been introduced into the experimental situation.
14. **Why we use Sample population researchers.**
15. **Random sampling**

    Researchers often use random sampling in content analysis. First, they define the population and the sampling element. For example, the population might be all words, all sentences, all paragraphs, or all articles in certain type of documents over a period of specified period. Likewise, it could include each conversation, situation, scene, or episode of a certain type of television program over a specified time period.
16. **Experiment research**
    a. Experimental research builds on the principles of positivist approach more

directly than do the other research techniques.

b. The purpose of experimental research is to allow the researcher to *control* the research situation so that *causal* relationships among variables may be evaluated.

c. The goal of the experimental design is the confidence that it gives the researcher that his experimental treatment is the cause of the effect he measures.

d. Experimentation is a research design that allows evaluation of causal relationship among variables.

17. **How construct frequency distribution in two variable.**

18. **Difference in Internal or external validity**

Internal validity:

Internal validity is high in the laboratory experiment, reason being the control over all the confounding factors. External validity (generalizability) is not sure because of the effect of variety of factors. Field experiments have more external validity but less internal validity because it is closer to the real situations.

External Validity:

Even if the researcher eliminates all concerns for internal validity, external validity remains a potential problem. External validity is the ability to generalize experimental findings to real life situations. Without external validity, the findings are of little use for both basic and applied research i.e. we shall not be able to develop any theories that could be applicable to similar other situations.

19. **Ethical dilemmas**

The direct personal involvement of a field researcher in the social lives of other people raises many ethical dilemmas. The dilemmas arise when the researcher is alone in the field and has little time to make a moral decision. Although he or she may be aware of general ethical issues before entering the field, they arise unexpectedly in the course of observing and interacting in the field. Let us look at some of these dilemmas:

Deception:

Deception arises in several ways in field research. The research may be covert; or may assume a false role, name, or identity; or may mislead members in some way.

Confidentiality:

A researcher learns intimate knowledge that is given in confidence. He or she has a moral obligation to uphold the confidentiality of data. This includes keeping information confidential from others in the field and disguising members‟ names in field notes.

Involvement with deviants:

Researchers who conduct research on deviants who engage in illegal behavior face additional dilemmas. They know of and are sometimes involved in illegal activity. They might be getting „guilty knowledge.‟ such knowledge is of interest not only to law enforcement officials but also to other deviants.

The powerful:

Field researchers tend to study those without power in society (e.g., street people, the poor, children, and lower level workers). Powerful elites can block access and have effective

gatekeepers. Researchers are criticized for ignoring the powerful, and they are also criticized by the powerful for being biased toward the less powerful.

Publishing field reports:

The intimate knowledge that a researcher obtains and reports creates a dilemma between the right of privacy and the right to know. A researcher does not publicize member secrets, violate privacy, or harm reputations.

20. **Difference b/w simple and systematic random sample**

Simple Random Sample

The simple random sample is both the easiest random sample to understand and the one on which other types are modeled. In simple random sampling, a research develops an accurate sampling frame, selects elements from sampling frame according to mathematically random procedure, then locates the exact element that was selected for inclusion in the sample.

Systematic Random Sample

Systematic random sampling is simple random sampling with a short cut for random selection. Again, the first step is to number each element in the sampling frame. Instead of using a list of random numbers, researcher calculates a sampling interval, and the interval becomes his or her own quasi random selection method. The sampling interval (i.e. 1 in K where K is some number) tells the researcher how to select elements from a sampling frame by skipping elements in the frame before one for the sample.

21. **Two basic rules for coding construction.**

There are two basic rules for code construction. First, the coding categories should be exhaustive – that is, coding categories should be provided for all subjects or objects or responses. With a categorical variable such as sex, making categories exhaustive is not a problem. However, when the response represents a small number of subjects or when the responses might be categorized in a class not typically found, there may be a problem.
Second, the coding categories should also be mutually exclusive and independent. This means that there should be no overlap between the categories, to ensure that a subject or response can be placed in only one category. This frequently requires that an “other” code category be included, so that the categories are all inclusive and mutually exclusive

22. **Importance of instrumentation in internal validity**

Instrumentation effects are yet another source of threat to internal validity. These might arise because of a change in the measuring instrument between pretest and posttest, and not because of the instrument’s differential impact at the end. For example, in a weightless experiment, the springs on the scale weaken during the experiment, giving lower readings in the posttest. A change in the wording of questions (may be done to avoid testing effects), change in interviewers, or change in other procedures to measure the dependent variable can cause instrumentation effect. Performance of the subjects measured by the units of output in the pretest, but when measuring the output in posttest the researcher measures it by the number of units rejected, and the amount of resources expended to produce the units.

23. **What type of research to be used for economic study of Pakistan?**
24. **Explain the role of pilot testing in development of research instruments.**

It is important to pilot test the instrument to ensure that the questions are understood by the respondents and there are no problems with the wording or measurement. Pilot testing involves the use of a small number of respondents to test the appropriateness of the questions and their

comprehension. Usually, the draft questionnaire is tried out on a group that is selected on a convenience and that is similar in makeup to the one that ultimately will be sampled. Making a mistake with 25 or so subjects can avert the disaster of administering an invalid questionnaire to several hundred individuals. Hence the main purpose of pilot testing is to identify potential problems with the methods, logistics, and the questionnaire.

25. **A researcher takes data of 15 persons first. And then again take interview of 5 persons among these 15.. What type of sampling is used?**
26. **Pilot testing long**

Pilot testing also called pre-testing means small scale trial run of a particular component; here we are referring to pilot testing of the questionnaire.

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What aspects to be evaluated during pilot testing?

i. **Reactions of Respondents:**

The reactions of the respondents can be looked at from different angles. The researcher may be familiar with the local culture; still getting the first-hand experience is always useful. Going to the field, contacting the people, and their reactions to the different aspects of research may be a learning experience.

- Acceptability of the questions asked.
- Willingness of the respondents to co-operate.

ii. Discovering errors in the instrument:
- Do the tools provide you the information? Reliability. Suitability for analysis
- Time taken/needed to interview/conduct the observation.
- If there is any need to revise the format of the tool

iii. Sampling procedure can be checked:
- The extent to which instructions given are followed
- How much time is needed to locate the respondents?

iv. Staffing and activities of research team can be checked:
- How successful the training has been?
- What is the work output of each member?
- How well the research team works together?
- Is the logistical support adequate?

v. Procedure for data processing and analysis can be evaluated:
- Make dummy tables. S

27. **FGD long**

In research, focus group discussions (FGD) are a more formal way of getting groups of people to discuss selected issues. A focus group discussion is a group discussion of 6-12 persons guided by a facilitator, during which group members talk freely and spontaneously about a certain topic. There may be some disagreement about the exact number of participants in the discussion, as one comes across variations in numbers (6 to10, 6 to12, 6 to15, 8 to10, 5 to 7) in different books on research methods.

Uses of Focus Group Discussions

- The primary advantage of focus groups is its ability to quickly and inexpensively grasp the core issues of the topic.
- As part of exploratory research, focus group discussions help the researcher to focus on the issue and develop relevant research hypotheses.
- Focus group discussion is an excellent design to get information from non-literates.
- Focus groups discussions are a good means to discover attitudes and opinions that might not be revealed through surveys.
- Focus group discussions are well accepted in the folk communities, as this form of communication already exists whereby the local communities try to sort out controversial issues.
- Focus group discussions generate new ideas, questions about the issues under consideration. It may be called serendipity (surprise ideas). It is more often the case in a group than in an individual interview that some idea will drop out of the blue.
- Focus group discussions can supplement the quantitative information on community knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP), which may have already been collected through survey research.
- Focus group discussions are highly flexible with respect to topic, number of participants, time schedule, location, and logistics of discussion.
- Focus group discussions provide a direct link between the researcher and the population under study.
- For some researchers, focus group discussions may be a fun. They enjoy discussing the issues directly with the relevant population.

28. Field research

Observation studies can be participant or non-participant. In participant observation the researcher directly observes and participates in small scale social settings in the present time. Such a study is also referred to as **field research**, ethnography, or anthropological study. Here the researchers:

- Study people in their natural settings, or in situ.
- Study people by directly interacting with them.
- Gain an understanding of the social world and make theoretical statements about members‟ perspective.

Field researchers study people in a location or setting. It has been used to study entire communities. Field research has a distinct set of methodologies. Field researchers directly observe and interact with community members in natural settings to get inside their perspectives

29. Two situations

Situation 1: when you are going to a company and ask them to talk about the features of the mobile you used r like...

Situation 2: when you are visiting the automobile survey and assessing its methods...

Tell about both situations which type of research type is used in it?

30. Non-reactive research

Experiments and surveys research are both reactive; that is, the people being studied are aware of the fact that they are being studied. In non-reactive research, those being studied are not aware that they are part of a research project. Such a research is largely based on positivistic principles but is also used by interpretive and critical researchers.

31. Specification Pattern

Is the next easiest pattern. It occurs when one partial replicate the initial bivariate relationship but other partials do not.

The interpretation pattern

Describes the situation in which the control variable intervenes between the original independent variable and the dependent variables.