

Questionnaire ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ

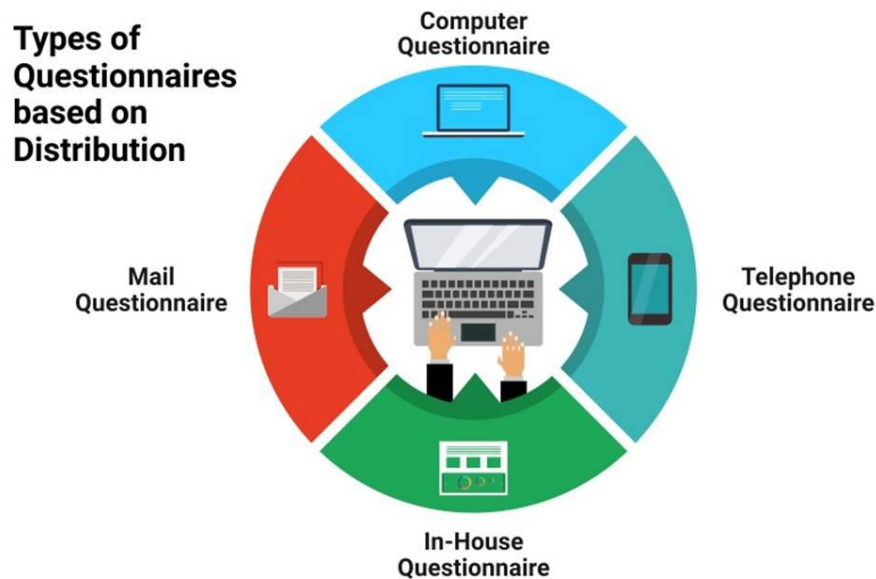
A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent. A research questionnaire is typically a mix of close-ended questions ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ and open-ended questions ಮುಕ್ತ. Open-ended, long-form questions offer the respondent the ability to elaborate on their thoughts. Research questionnaires were developed in 1838 by the Statistical Society of London.

• Limitations of Questionnaire

- The risk of collection of inaccurate and incomplete information is high in the questionnaire, as it might happen that people may not be able to understand the question correctly.
- The rate of non-response is high.
- Limited collection of Data.
- Absence of Researcher.

• Advantages of Questionnaire

- One of the greatest benefits of questionnaires lies in their uniformity — all respondents see exactly the same questions.
- It is an inexpensive method, regardless of the size of the universe.
- Free from the bias of the interviewer, as the respondents answer the questions in his own words.
- Respondents have enough time to think and answer.
- Due to its large coverage, respondents living in distant areas can also be reached conveniently
- Suitable techniques for survey.



- **Scaling Questions** : These questions are based on the principles of the four measurement scales – [nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio](#). A few of the question types that utilize these scales' fundamental properties are [rank order questions](#), [Likert scale questions](#), [semantic differential scale questions](#), and [Stapel scale questions](#).
- **Pictorial Questions** ಚಿತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ: This question type is easy to use and encourages respondents to answer. It works similarly to a multiple-choice question. Respondents are asked a question, and the answer choices are images. This helps respondents choose an answer quickly without over-thinking their answers, giving you more accurate data.

- **Open-Ended Questions** ಮುಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ: [Open-ended questions](#) help collect qualitative data in a questionnaire where the respondent can answer in a free form with little to no restrictions.
- **Dichotomous Questions** ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಾತ್ಮಕ: The [dichotomous question](#) is generally a "yes/no" [close-ended question](#). This question is usually used in case of the need for necessary validation. It is the most natural form of a questionnaire.
- **Multiple-Choice Questions** ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು: [Multiple-choice questions](#) are a close-ended question type in which a respondent has to select one (single-select multiple-choice question) or many (multi-select multiple choice question) responses from a given list of options. The multiple-choice question consists of an incomplete stem (question), right answer or answers, incorrect answers, close alternatives, and distractors. Of course, not all multiple-choice questions have all of the answer types. For example, you probably won't have the wrong or right answers if you're looking for customer opinion

• **Types of questionnaires**

- **Structured Questionnaires ರಚಿತ:** Structured questionnaires collect quantitative data. The questionnaire is planned and designed to gather precise information. It also initiates a formal inquiry, supplements data, checks previously accumulated data, and helps validate any prior hypothesis.
- **Unstructured Questionnaires ಅರಚಿತ:** Unstructured questionnaires collect qualitative data. They use a basic structure and some branching questions but nothing that limits the responses of a respondent. The questions are more open-ended to collect specific data from participants.

• **Characteristics of a Good Questionnaire**

- It should consist of a well-written list of questions.
- The questionnaire should deal with an important or significant topic to create interest among respondents.
- It should seek only that data which cannot be obtained from other sources.
- It should be as short as possible but should be comprehensive.
- It should be attractive.
- Directions should be clear and complete.
- It should be represented in good psychological order proceeding from general to more specific responses.
- Double negatives in questions should be avoided.
- Putting two questions in one question also should be avoided. Every question should seek to obtain only one specific information.
- It should be designed to collect information which can be used subsequently as data for analysis.

• Definitions of Questionnaire

- **Goode & Hatt:** Questionnaire is a device for securing answers to questions using a form which the respondents fill it. ಸ್ವತಃ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ತನ್ನ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಾಧನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ.
- **Bogardus:** Questionnaire is a list of questions with structured answer sent to the respondents for filling. ಹಲವಾರು ಜನರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ.
- **P.V. Young:** Questionnaire is a paper consists on questions with answers sent to the respondents through mail with a specified covering letter. ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟತೆಯ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.