Approaches And Strategies Involved In Framing Questionnaires-A Real Time Perspective

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Abstract— A questionnaire is felt to be effective when used for research purpose. Individual students to are asked to fill up certain questionnaires and later, it is found that what is arrived at as a solution is being reinforced by individuals using intrapersonal method.

Index Terms— Interpersonal, intrapersonal, psychological, nonrhetorical, questionnaire, rhetorical, strategies.

1 INTRODUCTION
A questionnaire is used to gather information regarding the existence of facts and ideas on a topic. It acts as one of the modes to get the accurate details of individuals at their spare time because different people have different opinions as of learners who are of varied levels. It is the mode in which a researcher can addict himself or herself to facts of day-to-day activities as experienced by different people. It is not enough if a researcher tries to bring in his or her own viewpoints. It would be much highlighting when a researcher brings in the individuals’ opinions on what the researcher has already felt and employed in. A questionnaire helps to bring up the utmost successful needs and findings of the new trends.

2 TYPES OF QUESTIONNAIRES
Questionnaires can broadly be divided into two types: (a) questionnaire of facts and (b) questionnaire of ‘opinion and attitude’. Questionnaire of facts aims at bringing the facts and is used in empirical or experimental research. This type of questionnaire is necessary in scientific evolution. Questionnaire of opinion and attitude is aimed at revealing what different individuals feel regarding the topic and its effectiveness. This type also focuses on how well the topic is responded by individuals. This method, sometimes, may prove to be time consuming and a tedious task, but if the researcher thinks that he or she can best evolve the solution, this method can be employed. This method has certain disadvantages too; poor response, lack of proper ideas and personal contact.

2.1 Rhetorical and Nonrhetorical Questionnaires
Robert Allen Peterson, in his “constructing effective questionnaires” has said that there are two basic types of questions which are verbal and nonverbal questions. Verbal questions can be subdivided into rhetorical and nonrhetorical questions. Rhetorical question is more of prose style that of putting forth any inquiry whereas nonrhetorical is an expression of information-seeking. Research question is one of the specific types of this nonrhetorical question (Peterson 2000).

2.2 Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Questionnaires
Questionnaires can be subcategorized into two types: (a) interpersonal and (b) intrapersonal. Interpersonal questionnaires carry questions to which the researcher has already a decision on the climax of the topic. This type is followed when one wants to get the statistical view of how many individuals agree with the researcher and his or her reports and records. This also carries objective type questions preferring the individuals to reveal the agreement. Intrapersonal questionnaires focus on the extraction of individuals’ opinions as they feel heart-to-heart and realize the need for the working of problem-solutions. This type of questionnaire would carry questions which return theoretical answer in sentences. In this case, a researcher leaves the decision making process to the care of individuals. A research receives extraordinary response and reaches its fullest ability when the researcher has already felt needs and facts of the topic which are actually and acutely accepted and responded as of the researcher. Questionnaires have the capacity to work well even over the interviews which have oral records and can be retuned by anybody. So, it is better to use aural documentation rather than oral one. It would be better to rely upon effective solution rather than how far the research based questionnaire is employed and intrapersonal type of questionnaire could be preferred.

3 WHICH TYPE TO FOLLOW?
It is necessary to follow a combination of empirical, experimental, qualitative and quantitative method of questionnaires because a research study includes all aspects of the topic and analysis, and not a single one. It is not enough if a paper has a larger background that there must be an experimental analysis of the topic.

4 WHY IS IT NECESSARY?
Questionnaires are necessary to estimate a researcher’s method of analysis and value the results found. In order to retain the integrity as well as to receive a wider perspective on the topic, questionnaires can be administered. Questionnaires are also necessary to highlight what the researcher has already arrived at the topic of the thesis/research paper. A questionnaire is a mode of collecting various types of data, some of which the researcher may not be aware of, but a questionnaire is a method through which one’s research thoughts are highlighted for what one has finalized is given in a theoretical manner by the respondents (Roopa & Rani 2012).

5 psychoLogical elements to be noticed
Data cannot be easily acquired for all human beings are not one and the same. One may be busy at one time and may be free at another time so as to fill answers in the questionnaires.

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2027
In addition to this, one must have certain interest in doing so. Whenever such varieties of respondents are met, the researcher must be patient enough to manage all those people and situations. It would be better to provide a questionnaire to be responded in theoretical manners and not ticking out. Only then will the respondents think and fill up the answers in the questionnaire. When it is done, certain topics, especially those related to psychology, would derive a better response.

6 STRATEGIES INVOLVED IN QUESTIONING
Research questioning strategies broadly have two dimensions: structured and unstructured and familiarizing the participant with the project need. Structured questionnaires would have the identical questions and would follow a uniform structure for all participants. In unstructured questionnaire, the questions would be framed based on the answers given previously by an individual and would be an improvement of that question to be given to another individual and those questions would not be uniform in structure. Another characteristic of a questionnaire is the rate of familiarizing the participants with the project purpose and sponsor that is everything related to the study (Peterson 2000). In cases where a topic involves intensive study with careful observation of happenings which can be taken as the result, it is not necessary to disclose the project details to all the participants.

7 QUESTION- ANSWERS INTO DATA
All the answers collected for different questions from different sources can be taken up as data which can be processed, analyzed, investigated and resolute towards finalizing the result of a research. All participants would display a different thinking quality which can be taken as the guidelines towards understanding what the entire research can be of by the researcher (Sitzia et al 2003).

8 CONCLUSION
When a researcher analyses the different aspects of a topic chosen, it would be better to take up questionnaires to gather a large amount of data so as fit into research thoughts. Questionnaires have become one of the prominent areas of research for they assure a variety of opinions and data and strive to derive the extraordinary thoughts in written communication.

REFERENCES