

**MA SOCIOLOGY  
THIRD SEMESTER  
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY  
MSO-301**

**Duration: 3 Hrs.**

**Marks: 70**

PART : A (OBJECTIVE) = 20  
PART : B (DESCRIPTIVE) = 50

**[ PART-B : Descriptive ]**

**Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.**

**Marks: 50**

**[ Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest ]**

1. Define research. Explain three importances of research. Mention five of the problems/challenges faced by you during your Internship. (2+3+5=10)
2. Write briefly about the sources of Knowledge and Justification. (10)
3. Define methodological perspectives. Write briefly about the Positivism and Phenomenology as two sociological perspectives. (10)
4. Compare the Feminist methodological perspective with the Post Modernism perspective. (10)
5. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative research. Define research design. Explain briefly the Exploratory and Descriptive research designs. (4+2+4=10)
6. Write notes on: (2×5=10)
  - a) Stratified sampling.
  - b) Oral history.
7. Explain the process and importances of Triangulation—mixing qualitative and quantitative methodologies. (10)
8. Write notes on: (10)
  - a) Participatory Research.
  - b) Data analysis.

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**[ PART-A : Objective ]**

**Choose the correct answer from the following :**

**1×20=20**

1. Epistemology is the study of.....
  - a. Knowledge and justified belief.
  - b. Terminologies.
  - c. Tools and techniques.
  - d. Observation.
2. Justification can be of two types.....
  - a. Logical and non-logical.
  - b. Scientific and non-scientific.
  - c. Deontological and non-deontological.
  - d. Rational and biased.
3. As a methodological discipline, .....offers a toolbox for efficiently treating problems of the interpretation of human actions, texts and other meaningful material.
  - a. Epistemology
  - b. Positivism
  - c. Phenomenology
  - d. Hermeneutics
4. The Enlightenment is the period in the history of western thought and culture, stretching roughly from the mid-decades of the 17<sup>th</sup> century through the 18<sup>th</sup> century, characterized by dramatic revolutions in.....
  - a. Science, philosophy, society and politics.
  - b. Industrial development.
  - c. Technological development.
  - d. Urban development.
5. Sociological explanation of interpretative understanding and ideal type were propounded mainly by.....
  - a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Talcott Parsons
  - c. Max Weber
  - d. Karl Marx
6. ....used the most elementary form of deductive logical inquiry to understand social realities. He was the first thinker who emphasized on the faculty of reasoning of human mind.
  - a. Plato
  - b. Aristotle
  - c. Galileo
  - d. Comte
7. Cartesianism, the philosophical and scientific traditions derived from the writings of the French philosopher.....
  - a. René Descartes
  - b. Max Weber
  - c. Nicolas Malebranche
  - d. Antoine Le Grand
8. ....focus on the fact that human doings are consciously undertaken and are thus essentially intentional in character.
  - a. Positivists
  - b. Phenomenologists
  - c. Ethnomethodologists
  - d. Interactionists
9. The epistemological perspective of positivism was described in *The Course in Positive Philosophy* by.....
  - a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Talcott Parsons
  - c. Karl Marx
  - d. Auguste Comte
10. In *The Rules of Sociological Method* (1895), .....argued "[o]ur main goal is to extend scientific rationalism to human conduct... What has been called our positivism is but a consequence of this rationalism."
  - a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Talcott Parsons
  - c. Karl Marx
  - d. Max Weber
11. ....is not a sampling technique.
  - a. Simple Random sample.
  - b. Stratified Quota sample.
  - c. Systematic sample.
  - d. Universal sample.
12. The secondary sources of data do not include.....
  - a. Newspaper and magazine articles.
  - b. Television news and documentaries.
  - c. Personal interview.
  - d. Films and plays.
13. Sociologists want to quantify things like:
  - a. The number of people who live below the government's poverty line.
  - b. The percentage of people who vote a particular party.
  - c. The number of births per 1000 people in the population.
  - d. The level of a belief and practice.



14. ....is the recording and analysis of a culture or society, usually based on participant-observation and resulting in a written account of a people, place or institution.
- Oral history
  - Case study
  - Ethnography
  - Genealogy
15. Qualitative data is rarely expressed statistically. Rather, it tends to take the form of descriptive writing about something.
- True
  - False
16. A sociological laboratory is a place in which.....
- Research data are being analyzed, classified, interpreted, and made available for use.
  - Policies are framed.
  - Field work is done.
  - None of these.
17. In Durkheim's study of suicide, the dependent variable was the suicide rate; while the independent variables were.....
- Religious affiliation and marital status.
  - Military/civilian status and economic conditions.
  - None of these.
  - Both of these.
18. Participant observation is a technique of data collection that aims to.....
- Observe the social phenomena without interacting with the people.
  - Understand the motives and meanings involved in people's behaviour from the point of view of the participant.
  - Understand the motives and meanings involved in people's behaviour from the point of view of the researcher.
  - Understand the motives and meanings involved in people's behaviour from the point of view of the funding agency.
19. ....is not an example of macro-statistics.
- Census data.
  - National Sample Survey data.
  - Family size of 20 households.
  - Durkheim's suicide data.
20. Data analysis is a process of.....
- Inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making.
  - Collection of data from different sources.
  - Writing a report on the basis of collected data.
  - None of these.

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# UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA



**[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]**

Duration : 20 Minutes

Serial no. of the main Answer sheet

Course : .....

Semester : ..... Roll No : .....

Enrollment No : ..... Course code : .....

Course Title : .....

Session : ..... 2017-18 ..... Date : .....

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### Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- Students shall tick (✓) the correct answer.
- No marks shall be given for overwrite / erasing.
- Students have to submit the Objective Part (Part-A) to the invigilator just after completion of the allotted time from the starting of examination.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained
20	

.....  
Scrutinizer's Signature

.....  
Examiner's Signature

.....  
Invigilator's Signature