

BA SOCIOLOGY
Fifth Semester
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(BSO - 21)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Explain the scope and significance of research in Sociology. (10)
2. 'Research refers to a systematic search for knowledge.' Describe the criteria of a good research in the light of this statement. (10)
3. Explain the various problems encountered by the researchers during their research. (10)
4. Write short notes: (5×4=20)
 - (i) Sampling
 - (ii) Content analysis
 - (iii) Observation
 - (iv) Secondary data
5. Describe the Case Study method. Critically discuss its principles and characteristics. (2+4+4=10)
6. Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of Questionnaire method of data collection. (5+5=10)
7. State the relationship between Theory and Research. Theory Building. Explain the various stages of Theory Building in research. (6+4=10)
8. State Report Writing as a significant step in research methodology with the help of suitable examples. (10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Which one of the following is the main objective of research?
 - a. To review the literature.
 - b. To summarize what is already known.
 - c. To get an academic degree.
 - d. To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts.
2.research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds.
 - a. Objective
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Conceptual
 - d. None
3. The principles of fundamental research are used in:
 - a. Action research
 - b. Applied research
 - c. Philosophical research
 - d. Historical research
4. Quantitative research is based on themeasurements of some characteristics.
 - a. Qualitative
 - b. Analytical
 - c. Quantitative
 - d. Objective
5.research utilizes historical sources like documents, remains, etc. to study events or ideas of past.
 - a. Empirical
 - b. Historical
 - c. Qualitative
 - d. None
6. A.....is an assumption about relations between variables.
 - a. Hypothesis
 - b. Thesis
 - c. Anti-thesis
 - d. All the above
7. A.....is a portion of population drawn from a larger population.
 - a. Community
 - b. Society
 - c. Sample
 - d. None
8. The type of population in which the researcher would like to generalize his results is called.....
 - a. Target Population
 - b. Universe
 - c. All the above
 - d. None

9.sampling is that in which every unit of the population has an equal probability of being selected for the sample.
- a. Non-probability b. Probability
c. Quota d. Cluster
10. A document that contains a set of questions, the answers to which are to be provided personally by the respondents is known as.....
- a. Case Study b. Interview
c. Questionnaire d. None
11. A set of structured questions in which the answers are recorded by the interviewer himself is called.....
- a. Questionnaire b. Case Study
c. Interview Schedule d. Questions
12. Which one of the following are not the characteristics of the questions in a Questionnaire?
- a. Questions should be relevant.
b. Questions should be clear & unambiguous.
c. Questions should be negative.
d. Questions should be short.
13. The closed-ended questions are also known as
- a. Fixed –choice questions b. Free-response questions
c. Primary questions d. Secondary questions
14.types of questions should not be avoided in an ideal questionnaire.
- a. Clear & Short b. Personal & sensitive
c. Relevant & Negative d. All the above
15. What refers to verbal questioning?
- a. Schedule b. Case Study
c. Interview d. None
16.is a planned methodical watching that involves constraints to improve accuracy.
- a. Observation b. Interview
c. Schedule d. Questionnaire
17. A type of observation in which the researcher himself becomes a part of the situation he is studying is called:
- a. Non-participant Observation b. Participant Observation
c. Direct Observation d. Indirect Observation
18. A.....is an intensive study of a case which may be an individual, an institution, a community, or even an entire culture.
- a. Survey method b. Interview method
c. Case study method d. None

- 19.....refers to the process of assigning numerals or other symbols to answers so that responses can be put into a limited number of categories or classes.
- a. Tabulation
 - b. Editing
 - c. Coding
 - d. All the above

- 20.The orderly arrangement of data in columns and rows is called:
- a. Graph
 - b. Tabulation
 - c. Pie Chart
 - d. None
