

BA SOCIOLOGY
Fifth Semester (Repeat)
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 7
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Explain the meaning and significance of research in Sociology. (10)
2. Explain the concept of Sampling in research. (10)
3. Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of Interview method of data collection. (5+5=10)
4. Define the criteria of a good research in the light of this statement. (10)
5. State Report Writing as a significant step in research methodology with the help of suitable examples. (10)
6. Describe the Observation method in details. (10)
7. Define the different steps in research methodology. (10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. A.....is an assumption about relations between variables.
 - a. Hypothesis
 - b. Thesis
 - c. Anti-thesis
 - d. All the above

2. 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

3. 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

4. What refers to verbal questioning?
 - a. Schedule
 - b. Case Study
 - c. Interview
 - d. None

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. 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. To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts.
7. A.....is a portion of population drawn from a larger population.
- a. Community
 - b. Society
 - c. Sample
 - d. None
8.research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds.
- a. Objective
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Conceptual
 - 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. Hypothesis refers to
- a. The outcome of an experiment.
 - b. A conclusion drawn from an experiment.
 - c. A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experimenter.
 - d. All the above.
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. A literature review requires
- a. Planning
 - b. Good & clear writing
 - c. Lots of rewriting
 - d. None of the above
- 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