

**BA SOCIOLOGY
FIFTH SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
BSO-502**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Knowledge is a social phenomenon that is distributed from one individual to another.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - a. In social science, it is always possible to achieve complete accuracy in the findings like in the natural science.
 - b. Objects of the natural science obtain a lower level of assurance and accuracy.
 - c. Both natural and social science are similar in a way that they both consist of development, roles and structures that are unknown to human beings.
 - d. Objects of social science are much simpler.
3. What is science?
 - a. Science refers to physics, chemistry, and biology. To others, science is a craft practiced by scientists in white coats using specialized equipment in their laboratories.
 - b. Science refers to a systematic and organized body of knowledge in any area of inquiry that is acquired using "the scientific method".
 - c. Both of these.
 - d. None of these.
4. Which of the following statement is not correct?
 - a. Basic sciences are those that explain the most basic objects and forces, relationships between them, and laws governing them.
 - b. Basic sciences also called pure sciences.
 - c. Physics, biology, Sociology, Political Science are examples of basic sciences.
 - d. None of these.
5. Examples of Applied sciences are
 - a. Physics and Political Science
 - b. Sociology and biology
 - c. Medicine and Social Work
 - d. None of these.
6. Scientific knowledge refers to a generalized body of laws and theories to explain a phenomenon or behavior of interest that are acquired using the scientific method.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Case study is an intensive study of a case which may be

- a. An individual, an institution, a system, a community, an organization, an event, or the entire culture. b. Only an individual.
- c. Only an institution d. None of these.
8. The method which collects data by going in the past in different periods from written documents, records, diaries, etc. is called
- a. Statistical method b. Survey method
- c. Case study method d. Historical method
9. Sequential steps in research are usually
- a. Data collection, Selection of topic, Research design, Data analysis, and Report writing. b. Selection of topic, Research design, Data collection, Data analysis, and Report writing.
- c. Research design, Selection of topic, Data collection, Data analysis, and Report writing. d. Selection of topic, Research design, Data analysis, Data collection, and Report writing.
10. A topic of research in which either no information or little information is available, the type of research is called
- a. Exploratory b. Experimental
- c. Descriptive d. Explanatory
11. 'A description of people or culture' can be called as
- a. Case study b. Observation
- c. Ethnography d. None of these.
12. The Census of India is a document based on collected data from all households of the country. For a researcher like you, what is the nature of this data?
- a. Primary data b. Secondary data
- c. Both of these d. None of these
13. Stratified random sample is based on the probability that the random selection of names from a sampling frame will produce a sample that is representative of a target population. It can be done by lottery, picking blind foldedly, first letter, computer, etc.
- a. True b. False
14. is a form of sampling in which population is divided into a number of categories or sub-groups and a sample is selected from each of the categories or sub-groups.
- a. Simple random sampling b. Systematic sampling
- c. Cluster sampling d. None of these
15. Which materials are considered secondary data?
- a. Photos and letters given to you by another person. b. Books and articles written by other authors about their studies.
- c. Responses from participants whom you both surveyed and interviewed. d. Information that you have gathered and now have included in your results.
16. How many people are there in a village, is an example of
- a. Quantitative data b. Qualitative data
- c. None of these d. Both of these

17. 'A conversation with a purpose' can be called as
- a. Observation
 - b. Interview schedule
 - c. Case study
 - d. Interview
18. Data can be classified on the basis of
- a. Quantitative and qualitative nature
 - b. Area and Time,
 - c. Both of these
 - d. None of these
19. Tabulation helps in
- a. To confuse the readers
 - b. Does not portray trends
 - c. To simplify data and facilitate comparison
 - d. None of these
20. The value of greatest frequency (maximum number of times) is called
- a. Mean
 - b. Mode
 - c. Median
 - d. None of these

--- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define Social Research and explain its significance. Differentiate between natural science and social science. 6+4=10
2. Write notes on 5+5=10
 - a) Social Phenomena,
 - b) Hypothesis.
3. Write notes on 5+5=10
 - a) Historical Research,
 - b) Exploratory Research
4. Write short notes on 2.5×4=10
 - i) Ethnography,
 - ii) Observation,
 - iii) Case study
 - iv) Content analysis.
5. Define primary and secondary sources of data. Write short notes on Stratified random sampling and Snow-ball sampling. 4+6=10
6. Define and differentiate between Interview Schedule and Questionnaire as techniques of data collection. Can you mention the techniques of data collection you have used for your Assignment and the nature of your data i.e., quantitative or qualitative? 6+4=10
7. Write notes on : 5+5=10
 - a) Classification of data
 - b) Tabulation of data
8. 5+5=10
 - a. Write a note on Report writing.
 - b. Calculate the Median value of the marks secured by 11 students as 70, 60, 65, 55, 75, 50, 80, 45, 54, 72, 67.

== ** ==