BA SOCIOLOGY
FIFTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
BSO-502
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(**Objective**)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. What is objectivity?
   a. Objectivity is the state of mind in which the social scientist remains objective, just, unbiased and is not influenced by emotions, personal prejudices
   b. Objectivity is the state of mind in which the social scientist remains subjective and biased and is influenced by emotions, personal prejudices
   c. Both a and b
   d. None

2. Value neutrality, as described by …………, is the duty of sociologists to identify and acknowledge their own values and overcome their personal biases when conducting sociological research.
   a. August Comte
   b. Emile Durkheim
   c. Max Weber
   d. Karl Marx

3. Exploratory research is …………study of an unfamiliar problem about which the researcher has little or no knowledge.
   a. Preliminary
   b. In-depth
   c. Exhaustive
   d. Detailed

4. …………………involves a critical inquiry of a previous age with the aim of reconstructing a faithful representation of the past.
   a. Historical research
   b. Exploratory research
   c. Experimental research
   d. None

5. …………………research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data
   a. Qualitative
   b. Quantitative
   c. Both
   d. None

6. Which of the following is the Objective of the Research?
   a. To become familiar with a phenomenon
   b. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables
   c. To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with it is associated with something else
   d. All of the above

7. Research is basically:
   a. A methodology of enquiry
   b. Search of truth
   c. A systematic exploration of facts
   d. All of the above

8. Where is the objective observation used?
   a. In conducting experiments
   b. In research
   c. In normal behaviour
   d. In almost all the situations

1

9. A hypothesis is a:
   a. Tentative statement whose validity is still to be tested
   b. Supposition which is based on the past experiences
   c. Statement of fact
   d. All of the above

10. A null hypothesis is:
    a. Hypothesis of no difference
    b. Hypothesis that assigns value of zero to the variable
    c. Hypothesis of zero significance
    d. None of the above

11. Primary data is a type of data that is…………
    a. Collected by researchers directly from main sources through interviews, surveys, experiments, etc.
    b. Collected from the source – where the data originally originates from
    c. Both of these
    d. None of these

12. The Census of India is a document based on collected data from all households in 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. A 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, blindfolded, first letter, computer, etc.
    a. True
    b. False

14. ……………is a form of sampling in which the 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 are given to you by another person
    b. Books and articles are 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. None of these
    d. Both 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. Median
   c. Mode   d. None of these

-- --- --

(Descriptive)

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

1. What is objectivity in research? Can it be achieved in social science research.   10

2. Explain the importance of value-orientation & ethical consideration in social science research.   10

3. What do you mean by historical research and discuss problems and weakness of historical research.   10

4. Explain the differences between exploratory and explanatory research.   10

5. a) Define primary and secondary sources of data.   5+5=10
    b) Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative data.

6. What is a sample? Write briefly about two types of probability sampling and two types of non-probability sampling.   2+4+4=10

7. What is a classification of data? Mention the four common bases of classification of data with examples. Calculate the median value of the values – 105, 110, 100, 120, 115, & 125.   2+4+4=10

8. a) Differentiate between a questionnaire and an interview schedule.   5+5=10
    b) Mention the common structure of a research report.

= = *** = =