

REV-01
MSO/02/06

2023/08

**MA SOCIOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
MSO-301
[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. To understand social phenomena, quantitative and qualitative methods are used. In this context, which of the following statement/s is/are correct?
 - a. In some cases, social scientists apply solely qualitative methodologies and reject the quantitative approach as a method
 - b. In some cases, social scientists rely entirely upon objective measurements and statistical analyses and reject qualitative methods
 - c. Both methods have their positive attributes, and combining them may result in obtaining richer and more concrete evidence
 - d. All of these
2. In the discourse between natural science and social science, which of the following statement is not correct?
 - a. 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
 - b. Objects of natural science obtain a high level of assurance and accuracy
 - c. Objects of social science are much more complex as these are always in motion and consist of intermingled structures and mechanisms
 - d. In social science, it is always possible to achieve complete accuracy in the findings like in the natural science
3. Which of the following feature is not correct for social phenomena?
 - a. Consist of 'closed personalities' and collective behaviour that includes conscious and unconscious interaction, and reflective and spontaneous behaviour
 - b. Interaction (past and present) between human beings, including their behaviour that influences their interaction
 - c. Consist of 'closed personalities' and collective behaviour that includes conscious and unconscious interaction, and reflective and spontaneous behaviour
 - d. Interaction (past and present) between human beings, including their behaviour that influences their interaction
4. Epistemology is the study of knowledge and justified belief, in which justification can be of two types:
 - a. Deontological and Non-Deontological
 - b. Ontological and Deontological
 - c. Ontological and Non-Deontological
 - d. Deontological and Logical

5. Any scientific study must meet the tests of validity and reliability. In this context, which of the following statement is not correct?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. <i>Validity</i> is the degree to which a scientific study actually measures what it is attempting to measure | b. <i>Validity</i> is the degree to which the study provides consistently accurate results i.e., can the results be reproduced in later studies by the same researcher or other researchers? |
| c. <i>Reliability</i> is the degree to which the study provides consistently accurate results i.e., can the results be reproduced in later studies by the same researcher or other researchers? | d. None of these |
6. Cartesianism, the philosophical and scientific traditions derived from the writings of the French philosopher.....
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Aristotle | b. Thomas Kuhn |
| c. René Descartes | d. Sir Isaac Newton |
7. Explanation proposed to account for an observed fact or group of facts, based upon what is called a "concomitance," is:
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Retroductive reasoning | b. Abductive reasoning |
| c. Inductive reasoning | d. Deductive reasoning |
8. Which is not a type of Survey Research?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Exploratory Survey Research | b. Predictive Survey Research |
| c. Interval survey research | d. Descriptive Survey Research |
9. When a researcher begins by sampling a selected set of texts from the population of texts for analysis, it is called.....
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sentiment analysis | b. Content analysis |
| c. Narrative inquiry | d. Quantitative analysis |
10. What tool is used for a two way systematic conversation between an investigator and an informant, initiated for obtaining information relevant to a specific study?
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. Interview | b. Observation |
| c. Questionnaire | d. Survey |
11. Documentation of the past by preserving insights not found in printed sources is called:
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Narrative inquiry | b. Life history approach |
| c. Genealogical method | d. Oral history |
12. Who invented questionnaire as a research instrument?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. Emile Durkheim | b. Goode & Hatt |
| c. Sir Francis Galton | d. P.V. Young |
13. Which type of a nominal scale has only two labels, for example, Yes/No?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Nominal scale | b. Dichotomous nominal scale |
| c. Nominal with Order | d. Nominal without Order |

14. Which type of scaling has measurement technique having an abstract number system for example, identifying the level of obesity in a particular locality through options like, Less than 40 kilograms, 40-59 Kilograms & 60-79 Kilograms?
- a. Rank Order Scale
 - b. Likert scale
 - c. Ratio Scale
 - d. Ordinal Scale
15. The number of individuals/respondents you include in your sample is called:
- a. Sampling unit
 - b. Sample size
 - c. Sampling frame
 - d. The population
16. Which of the following is not a probability sampling technique?
- a. Purposive sampling
 - b. Stratified sampling
 - c. Systematic sampling
 - d. Cluster Sampling
17. The Census of India and National Family Health Survey are documents based on collected data from all over the country. For a researcher like you, what is the nature of such data?
- a. Primary data
 - b. Tertiary data
 - c. Secondary data
 - d. None of these
18. Participatory research is one in which
- a. Researchers take part in data collection
 - b. Field investigators take part in data collection
 - c. Respondents take part in data collection
 - d. Government staff takes part in data collection
19. In Emile Durkheim's Study of Suicide based on secondary data, what was the dependent variable?
- a. Suicide rate
 - b. Religious status
 - c. Marital status
 - d. Economic conditions
20. Which materials are considered secondary data?
- a. Photos and letters were given to you by another person
 - b. Responses from participants whom you both surveyed and interviewed
 - c. Information that you have gathered and now have included in your results
 - d. Books and articles are written by other authors

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Differentiate between natural science and social science research. Briefly explain the steps in social science research. 5+5=10
2. Explain in brief about Cartesianism. Mention the postulates of Thomas Kuhn based on his book *The Structure of Scientific Revolution*. 5+5=10
3. Distinguish ethnographic research with that of Case study. 5+5=10
4. Differentiate between Deductive and Inductive research method. 10
5. Explain the different types of sampling technique. 5+5=10
6. What is triangulation? Explain types of triangulations. 5+5=10
7. Discuss in detail, steps in report writing. 10
8. Write short notes on *any four*: 2.5×4=10
 - a) Epistemology
 - b) Scientific method
 - c) Survey method
 - d) Qualitative Research
 - e) Observation
 - f) Interview Schedule

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