

**MA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
MSO-202**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. If each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected, when selection is done randomly without any bias, it is known as-
 - a. Simple random sampling
 - b. Systematic sampling
 - c. Stratified sampling
 - d. Quota sampling
2. The sampling which involves selecting participants who are readily available and accessible to the researcher is known as:
 - a. Convenience sampling
 - b. Snowball sampling
 - c. Purposive sampling
 - d. Quota sampling
3. When the sampling is a chain-referral method where existing participants recruit future participants from their social networks is known as:
 - a. Convenience sampling
 - b. Snowball sampling
 - c. Purposive sampling
 - d. Quota sampling
4. When researcher actively participate in the setting being studied it is known as:
 - a. Participant observation
 - b. Non-participant observation
 - c. Focus group discussion
 - d. In-depth interview
5.involve bringing together a small group of participants to discuss specific topics or issues guided by a moderator.
 - a. Participant observation
 - b. Non-participant observation
 - c. Focus group discussion
 - d. In-depth interview
6. involves systematically watching and recording behavior, interactions, and events in natural settings.
 - a. Survey
 - b. Observation
 - c. Focus group discussion
 - d. In-depth interview
7. The easiest attitudinal scale which is also summated rating scale is the:
 - a. Likert scale
 - b. Semantic differential scale
 - c. Staple scale
 - d. Guttman scale
8. Which one of the following is the use of secondary sources in social research:
 - a. Literature Review
 - b. Background information
 - c. Data collection
 - d. All of the above

9. Emile Durkheim's groundbreaking work on suicide, published in his seminal book "Le Suicide" (1897), is a classic example of using/doing
- Ethnography
 - Observational study
 - Secondary data in social research
 - Survey
10. Which of the following is not an ethical consideration in social research:
- Informed consent
 - Privacy and confidentiality
 - Respect for diversity and cultural sensitivity
 - Plagiarism
11. Choose the correct answer from the matched column
- The Structure of Scientific Revolutions- PV Young
 - Scientific Social Surveys and Research- Ram Ahuja
 - Methods in Social Research- Goode & Hatt
 - Discourse on the Method- Rene Descartes
- i & ii
 - ii & iii
 - iii & iv
 - i & iv
12. Rene Descartes' theory of knowledge was fully developed in his later work titled
- Discourse on the Method
 - Treatise on Man*
 - Meditations on First Philosophy
 - The Structure of Scientific Revolutions
13. The accuracy and appropriateness of the interpretations, inferences or conclusions drawn from research findings is called
- Reliability
 - Validity
 - Objectivity
 - Subjectivity
14. When the social scientist successfully eliminates their own personal biases from the research, presenting the impartial, objective 'truth', is
- Value-laden
 - Objective
 - Subjective
 - Value freedom
15. When a study involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community, it is a
- Social Survey
 - Experimental Study
 - Case Study
 - Descriptive Study
16. The emic perspective i.e., the insider's or native's perspective of reality is at the core of which type of research?
- Quantitative Research
 - Ethnographic research
 - Exploratory Research
 - Social Survey Research
17. Which category of concepts are used in two different theories that communicate two different meanings, sometimes even different and opposite from each other?
- Concepts by postulation
 - Concrete concepts
 - Concept by intuition
 - Abstract concepts
18. According to which thinker, fact is "an empirically verifiable observation"?
- PV Young
 - Goode & Hatt
 - Rene Descartes
 - Arnold Rose

19. Which is/are the characteristics in objectives of Research

- a. To explore social phenomena or subjects never been researched before.
- b. To find out reasons for social action or social phenomenon or events.
- c. To explain mechanisms that are responsible for producing state or regularities in the social phenomenon
- d. All of the above

20. is an assumption that is made on the basis of some evidence which is not fully reasoned.

- a. Research question
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Prediction
- d. None of the above

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. What is Social Science Research? Discuss the Scientific steps or processes involved in conducting Research. 3+7= 10
2. What is the difference between probability and non-probability sampling? Explain different types of probability sampling techniques. 4+6
3. Discuss different techniques of data collection in social research. 10
4. What is triangulation? Discuss different types of triangulation commonly employed in social research. 2+8= 10
5. Evaluate the philosophical understanding of Thomas Kuhn on the structure of Scientific Revolution? 10
6. Explain different types of scales used in social research. 10
7. Discuss the types of strategies used in research. 10
8. Answer any two: 5+5= 10
 - a. Explain any two key concepts of Cartesian philosophy.
 - b. Distinction between Objectivity and Subjectivity
 - c. Briefly write on concept, theory and facts
 - d. Scientific method involves the logical process of reasoning. Discuss.

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