

MA SOCIOLOGY  
THIRD SEMESTER  
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

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

-- --- --

**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Define science. Differentiate between natural science and social science research. Briefly explain the steps in social science research. 2+3+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. Discuss any two: Deductive, Inductive, hypothesis, facts, theories and survey method. 5+5=10
5. Illustrate the different types of sampling technique. 5+5=10
6. Define secondary sources of data with examples. What is triangulation? Explain types of triangulations. 3+2+5=10
7. i. Explain the methods followed by Emile Durkheim in studying suicide, citing the types of variables, sources of data, and findings. 6+4=10  
ii. Write a short note on report writing.
8. Write short notes on any two: 2.5×4=10
  - i. Epistemology
  - ii. Scientific method
  - iii. Quantitative Research
  - iv. Qualitative Research
  - v. Observation
  - vi. Interview Schedule

== \*\*\* ==