

MA SOCIOLOGY
Third Semester
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(MSO - 11)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. What is a longitudinal research? Compare and contrast cross sectional and longitudinal study. (4+6=10)
2. When sampling is necessary in research? Explain the various types of probability sampling techniques. (3+7=10)
3. Describe the different types of content analysis. State a research problem suitable for content analysis. (7+3=10)
4. Explain objectivity as an important characteristic of scientific research?
Why absolute objectivity in social sciences is almost impossible to achieve? (5+5=10)
5. Describe the different problems encountered by a researcher in the field. (10)
6. Define genealogy. When is it useful to gather knowledge using the genealogy method? (5+5=10)
7. What is hypothesis? What are the different types of hypothesis? Write three hypotheses for a study on 'family relations of the elderly after retirement and widowhood'. (2+5+3=10)

8. Define research design? What are the characteristics of a good research design?

Why is research design necessary?

(3+5+2=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Research is:
 - a. Searching again and again.
 - b. Finding solution to any problem.
 - c. Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem.
 - d. None of the above.
2. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
 - a. Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - b. Survey of related literature.
 - c. Identification of problem.
 - d. Searching for solutions to the problem.
3. Action research means:
 - a. A longitudinal research.
 - b. An applied research.
 - c. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem.
 - d. A research with socioeconomic objective.
4. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
 - a. Snowball
 - b. Random
 - c. Cluster
 - d. Stratified
5. Which of the following is a type of observation?
 - a. Snowball
 - b. Random
 - c. Cluster
 - d. Stratified
6. The reverse of research hypothesis is called:
 - a. Statistical Hypothesis
 - b. Alternative Hypothesis
 - c. Working Hypothesis
 - d. Null Hypothesis
7. Which of the following is an advantage of questionnaire?
 - a. Easy to interpret
 - b. Scope of collecting additional information
 - c. All the information can be collected
 - d. Greater anonymity

8. Police interrogation is an example of:
 a. Individual interview b. Standardized interview
 c. Unique interview d. Hard interview
9. Observing the site of bomb explosion is an example of:
 a. Scientific observation b. Structured observation
 c. Indirect observation d. Laboratory observation
10. Case study is criticized on which of the following basis?
 a. Little evidence for generalization b. Lack of control
 c. Costly d. Less anonymity
11. Violence against Sikhs during 1984 as reported in newspapers is an example of:
 a. Case study b. Ethnography
 c. Indirect observation d. Narrative analysis
12. The sum of all values divided by the number of cases is called:
 a. Mode b. Mean c. Median d. Dispersion
13. Thesis is a type of:
 a. Sample b. Research Report
 c. Field note d. Pilot study
14. The study of the descent of a person or group is called:
 a. Oral history b. Genealogy
 c. Narrative d. Life history
15. Match the list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below the list:

List I

- a. Covert observation
 b. Naive observation
 c. Unsystematic observation
 d. Direct observation

List II

- I. Unstructured and unplanned observation
 II. Does not follow any rules or logic
 III. Observer plays a passive role
 IV. Subjects are unaware that they are observed

Code

- | | a | b | c | d |
|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| a. | IV | II | III | I |
| b. | III | IV | I | II |
| c. | III | IV | II | I |
| d. | IV | I | II | III |

16. Which one of the following is the first step in scientific research?
 a. Hypothesis b. Research design
 c. Review of literature d. Defining the problem
17. The research which explains the causes of social problem is called:
 a. Pure research b. Applied research
 c. Explanatory research d. Descriptive research

18. The study of the problem over a period of time is called:
- a. Oral history
 - b. Cross sectional research
 - c. Longitudinal research
 - d. Historical research
19. Assumption about relation between variables is called:
- a. Theory
 - b. Construct
 - c. Hypothesis
 - d. Value
20. Where premise are believed to supply absolutely conclusive evidence for the truth of the conclusion:
- a. Deductive reasoning
 - b. Inductive reasoning
 - c. Abductive reasoning
 - d. Retroductive reasoning
