

**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. A research should:
  - a. Be constrained by the research of others
  - b. Use every anonymous source if they appear relevant
  - c. Use sources that appear credible
  - d. None of the above
2. One of the two goals of theory is:
  - a. Explain
  - b. Describe
  - c. Predict
  - d. Solve
3. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypotheses developed from theories?
  - a. Pattern method
  - b. Hypothesis method
  - c. Deductive method
  - d. Inductive method
4. Which of the following are the essential prerequisites of scientific research?
  - a. Value neutrality
  - b. Objectivity
  - c. Value freedom
  - d. All of the above
5. Anthropologists' study of the culture and society of a particular tribe is an example of:
  - a. Case study
  - b. Ethnography
  - c. Indirect observation
  - d. Narrative analysis
6. An assumption about the relation between variables is called:
  - a. Theory
  - b. Construct
  - c. Hypothesis
  - d. Value
7. Controlling group is practiced in:
  - a. Descriptive research
  - b. Experimental research
  - c. Exploratory research
  - d. Exploratory research
8. The qualitative research strategy places a value on:
  - a. Using numbers, measurements, and statistical techniques
  - b. Conducting research that is of a very high quality
  - c. Generating theories through inductive research about social meanings
  - d. All of the above
9. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as:
  - a. Ethnography
  - b. Historical research
  - c. Experimental research
  - d. Archival research

10. The type of observation where the topic of observation is missing:
  - a. Covert observation
  - b. Indirect observation
  - c. Unstructured observation
  - d. Controlled observation
11. Secondary data include which of the following?
  - a. Official document
  - b. Archive data
  - c. Census report
  - d. All of the above
12. Probability sampling is rarely used in qualitative research because:
  - a. Qualitative researchers are not trained in statistics
  - b. It is very old fashioned
  - c. It is often not feasible
  - d. Research question is more important than sampling
13. Which sample technique is used when the population from which a sample is to be drawn is not a homogenous group?
  - a. Cluster sampling
  - b. Random sampling
  - c. Snowball sampling
  - d. Stratified sampling
14. The schedule is a technique of data collection through:
  - a. Post
  - b. Telephone
  - c. Observation
  - d. An enumerator
15. In which of the following sampling technique does the researcher ask the respondents to identify other potential research participants?
  - a. Cluster sampling
  - b. Convenience sampling
  - c. Snowball sampling
  - d. Purposive sampling
16. A Census report is a type of:
  - a. Pilot study
  - b. Research report
  - c. Sample
  - d. Research design
17. The research report is not:
  - a. A research proposal
  - b. Future secondary data
  - c. Tangible evidence of a research project
  - d. A basis of decision making
18. Which of the following step of research comes after coding in research?
  - a. Data analysis
  - b. Tabulation
  - c. Report writing
  - d. All of the above
19. Which of the following is the final step in the research process?
  - a. Data analysis
  - b. Survey of related literature
  - c. Report writing
  - d. Summary and conclusion
20. Which of the following is an imperative aspect of ethics in research?
  - a. Data analysis
  - b. Informed consent
  - c. Correct coding
  - d. Proper reporting of data

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Explain objectivity as an important characteristic of scientific research. Why absolute objectivity in social sciences is almost impossible to achieve? 5+5=10
2. Define hypothesis. Describe the different characteristics of the hypothesis. If the topic of your research is "Psycho-social status of the married female AIDS patients in Manipur", write three possible hypotheses for the research study. 2+5+3=10
3. How does the case study method differ from the survey method? Analyse the merits and limitations of the case study method. 5+5=10
4. What is a focus group discussion? If the topic of your research is 'Status of women victims of domestic violence', trace the different steps of focus group discussion in it. 3+7=10
5. Describe the different types of non-probability sampling. Which method of sampling will be ideal when you are studying the victims of domestic violence? Justify your selection by proper argument. 5+5=10
6. Distinguish between the questionnaire and the interview schedule. Which of the tool of data collection is more suited to collect data on the 'perception of the faculties of universities on teaching techniques used in higher educational institutes'? Justify your selection by giving arguments. 6+1+3=10
7. Explain the prerequisites for maintaining ethics in research. 10
8. Discuss the significance of report writing. Describe the steps of report writing. 4+6=10

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