

2025

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

**SOCIOLOGY**

SEVENTH PAPER

**( Social Research )**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

**1. Research means**

- (a) common sense knowledge based on the accumulated experience ( )
- (b) unveiling of some hidden facts or laws ( )
- (c) collection of data through casual observation ( )
- (d) selection of tools ( )

**2. Which of the following is the main objective of research?**

- (a) To review the literature ( )
- (b) To get an academic degree ( )
- (c) To summarize what is already known ( )
- (d) To discover new facts or to make fresh interpretation of known facts ( )

**3. What is needed to find out the theories that have been addressed and errors and flaws of other research scholars that can be remedied?**

- (a) Data collection ( )
- (b) Analysis ( )
- (c) Review of literature ( )
- (d) Drawing conclusions ( )

4. A hypothesis which assumes no relationship between the variables is
- (a) null hypothesis ( )
  - (b) working hypothesis ( )
  - (c) statistical hypothesis ( )
  - (d) alternative hypothesis ( )
5. Planning a strategy for conducting a research is
- (a) review of literature ( )
  - (b) research design ( )
  - (c) selection of sample ( )
  - (d) hypothesis testing ( )
6. Random sampling is also called
- (a) probability sampling ( )
  - (b) non-probability sampling ( )
  - (c) sampling error ( )
  - (d) random error ( )
7. Applied research is also known as
- (a) exploratory research ( )
  - (b) experimental research ( )
  - (c) practical research ( )
  - (d) pure research ( )
8. Explanatory research is concerned with
- (a) quest for knowledge ( )
  - (b) the causes of social phenomena ( )
  - (c) description of social situation ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
9. Participant observation is a method in which
- (a) the investigator becomes a part of the situation he/she is studying ( )
  - (b) the observer remains detached and does not participate or intervene in the activities he/she is studying ( )
  - (c) the observer uses logic ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )

10. What is the purpose of the conclusion in a research report?

- (a) It explains how concepts were operationally defined and measured ( )
- (b) It contains a useful review of the relevant literature ( )
- (c) It outlines the methodological procedures that were employed ( )
- (d) It summarises the key findings in relation to the research questions ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Answer the following questions :

3×5=15

**UNIT—I**

1. Write a short note on the nature of research.

**OR**

2. Mention any three aims of social research.

**UNIT—II**

3. What are the objectives of a hypothesis?

**OR**

4. Mention three important points to consider while selecting a research problem.

**UNIT—III**

5. Give any three characteristics of a good research design.

**OR**

6. What is meant by secondary source of data?

**UNIT—IV**

7. Briefly explain experimental research.

**OR**

8. Briefly explain pure research.

**UNIT—V**

9. Mention any three advantages of participant observation.

**OR**

10. What are the important characteristics of an interview?

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

**( Marks : 50 )**

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

**UNIT—I**

1. Explain in detail the need and scope of research.

**OR**

2. Explain the various characteristics of scientific research.

**UNIT—II**

3. Discuss the various characteristics of a good hypothesis.

**OR**

4. What are the important points to consider while constructing a research question?

**UNIT—III**

5. What is sampling? Explain the different types of sampling.

**OR**

6. Discuss the various sources of primary data.

**UNIT—IV**

7. Explain descriptive research and exploratory research.

**OR**

8. What is pilot study? Highlight the importance of conducting pilot study in a research.

**UNIT—V**

9. Examine the various types of observation.

**OR**

10. Discuss the different types of questionnaire as a technique of data collection.

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