

2 0 2 4
(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. Scientific research is

- (a) a systematic investigation in order to establish facts and make conclusions ()
- (b) finding solution to any problem with prejudice ()
- (c) examine any social problem with subjective ideas ()
- (d) analyzing the available literature ()

2. Which of the following is an essential aim of social research?

- (a) A systematic application of scheduled research ()
- (b) To remove tensions ()
- (c) To inculcate prejudice in making conclusions ()
- (d) To understand the social structure ()

3. Research problem is selected from the standpoint of

- (a) researcher's interest ()
- (b) financial support ()
- (c) social relevance ()
- (d) availability of relevant literature ()

4. The purpose of a research hypothesis is
(a) to explain the research methodology ()
(b) to describe the research participant ()
(c) to predict the outcome of the research ()
(d) to summarize the research findings ()
5. In sampling, the aggregate of all units pertaining to a study is called
(a) frame ()
(b) element ()
(c) sample ()
(d) population ()
6. Planning of strategy for conducting research is
(a) review of literature ()
(b) research design ()
(c) selection of sample ()
(d) collection of data ()
7. Fundamental research is a type of research that
(a) discover ways of finding solutions of an immediate problem ()
(b) is useful for formulating hypothesis or testing hypothesis ()
(c) is applied for solving social problems ()
(d) gather knowledge ()
8. Exploratory research is also known as
(a) causal research ()
(b) pure research ()
(c) applied research ()
(d) purposive research ()
9. The authenticity of a research finding is its
(a) objectivity ()
(b) originality ()
(c) subjectivity ()
(d) validity ()
10. Coding is an important aspect of
(a) hypothesis ()
(b) formulations of topic ()
(c) collection of data ()
(d) data analysis ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Briefly explain any three aims of social research.

OR

2. Write a short note on three important characteristics of social research.

UNIT—II

3. What are the guiding principles while selecting research problems?

OR

4. Mention any three important points to consider while constructing research questions.

UNIT—III

5. Mention three functions of research design.

OR

6. What is objectivity in social research?

UNIT—IV

7. Briefly explain experimental research.

OR

8. What is pilot study?

UNIT—V

9. Briefly explain any three advantages of questionnaire.

OR

10. What is participant observation?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. What is social research? Discuss the need of social research.

OR

2. Explain qualitative and quantitative research.

UNIT—II

3. Examine the various steps involved in scientific research.

OR

4. Examine the relationship between hypothesis and the objectives of the study in research.

UNIT—III

5. Describe the various types of sampling.

OR

6. Highlight the various methods of collecting secondary data.

UNIT—IV

7. Explain basic and applied types of research.

OR

8. Highlight the differences between descriptive and exploratory types of research.

UNIT—V

9. Explain the various phases involved in report writing.

OR

10. Discuss the different types of interview.
