

C. Answer **any five** from the following. (5 x 5 = 25)

1. Discuss the Importance of public opinion in a democracy.
2. Why sampling is important?
3. What are the different types of probability sampling techniques?
4. Discuss the techniques involved in crafting a good survey questionnaire?
5. What are the different types of interview?
6. Discuss the techniques of interview.
7. Explain the importance of data management.
8. What are the Types of Survey Analysis ?
9. Briefly discuss the process of Analyse survey data

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2026

(FYUGP)

(4th Semester)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper Code : POL/H/SEC-3

(**Public Opinion and Survey Research**)

Full Marks : 37.5

Pass Marks : 40%

Time: 2 Hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

A. Choose the correct answer. (½ x 15 = 7 ½)

1. Public opinion is a

a) View	b) Belief
c) Attitude	d) All the above
2. Public opinion is a collective view of a defined population about a

a) particular matter or topic	b) Sampling
c) Family	d) Society
3. Who defined Public opinion as a process of interaction and mutual influence rather than a state of broad agreement

a) John Dewey	b) Morris Ginsberg
c) Charles Horton Cooley	d) R. H. Solton

(2)

4. Public opinion is an aggregate of the
 - a) Individual views
 - b) Selected view
 - c) Collective view
 - d) Particular view
5. Sample is a part or section of people chosen to represent
 - a) Sizable section
 - b) Entire population
 - c) Small group
 - d) Particular populations
6. Sampling enables researchers to use
 - a) Only one people
 - b) A small proportion of the population
 - c) Entire population
 - d) Huge population
7. An interview is a meeting in which learns information from
 - a) Questionnaires
 - b) Teacher
 - c) Another
 - d) History
8. An interview involve
 - a) Two-way discussion
 - b) Giving information
 - c) Asking questions only
 - d) One party only
9. Select an appropriate interview format is a technique of
 - a) Interview
 - b) Data Collection
 - c) Analyse of Data
 - d) Questionnaire
10. Who define questionnaires as it is a device for securing answers to the questions by using a form which a respondent fills
 - a) John Dewey
 - b) Goode and Hatt
 - c) Bogardus.
 - d) R. H. Solton

(Continued)

(3)

11. Questions that use simple and concrete language are more easily
 - a) Explain
 - b) Confused
 - c) Complex
 - d) Understood
 12. Data that comes in is always
 - a) Raw
 - b) Organised
 - c) Readymade
 - d) None of the above
 13. Data are special types of information, generally obtained through
 - a) Observation
 - b) Survey
 - c) Enquiries
 - d) All the above
 14. Data Interpretation is process requiring significant
 - a) Human
 - b) Technology,
 - c) Financial resources
 - d) All the above
 15. Survey data analysis is done to derive
 - a) Quality insights
 - b) Results from it
 - c) Interpretation
 - d) All the above
- B. Answer **any five** from the following. (1 x 5 = 5)
1. What is public opinion?
 2. What is sampling?
 3. What is Cluster sampling?
 4. Give two uses of interview?
 5. What is questionnaire in research?
 6. Why researcher Use simple and concrete language in questionnaire?
 7. What is Data?

(Turn Over)