

**Ba/SOC/H/M-6**

**2 0 2 6**

**( FYUGP )**

**( 6th Semester )**

**SOCIOLOGY**

**( MINOR )**

**Paper : SOC/H/M-6**

**( Sociological Research Methods—I )**

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

**Time : 3 hours**

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

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

**( Marks : 25 )**

**SECTION—I**

**( Marks : 15 )**

**Choose the correct answer :**

**1×15=15**

**1. The logic of social research deals with**

- (a) reasoning behind scientific inquiry**
- (b) value-laden research**
- (c) intuition**
- (d) None of the above**



2. Deductive logic moves from
- (a) particular to general
  - (b) general theory to specific observation
  - (c) general conclusion from specific premises
  - (d) All of the above
3. Which of the following is the characteristic of scientific research?
- (a) Empirical evidence
  - (b) Non-replicability
  - (c) Unpredictability
  - (d) Unsystematic
4. Basic research is concerned with
- (a) immediate practical solution
  - (b) expansion of knowledge
  - (c) past event using historical record
  - (d) None of the above
5. Empirical research is based on
- (a) observation and experience
  - (b) use of real-world data
  - (c) data collected through observation and experiment
  - (d) All of the above

6. Case study method is primarily
- (a) experimental
  - (b) quantitative
  - (c) qualitative
  - (d) None of the above
7. Symbolic interactionism focuses on
- (a) everyday social interactions
  - (b) meanings and symbols
  - (c) participant observation
  - (d) All of the above
8. Structural functionalism advocates
- (a) phenomenological method
  - (b) interpretative method
  - (c) comparative and empirical analysis
  - (d) All of the above
9. Who among the following is known as the father of logic?
- (a) Plato
  - (b) Socrates
  - (c) Aristotle
  - (d) None of them

10. An interview schedule is filled by the
- (a) respondent
  - (b) researcher
  - (c) research supervisor
  - (d) All of the above
11. Positivism advocates the use of
- (a) guesswork
  - (b) commonsense knowledge
  - (c) scientific methods
  - (d) All of the above
12. Which of the following is the advantage of observation method?
- (a) Direct information
  - (b) Cost-effectiveness
  - (c) Flexibility in observation
  - (d) All of the above
13. Which of the following is an example of unethical research practice?
- (a) Honest reporting of findings
  - (b) Fabrication of data
  - (c) Avoiding harm to respondent
  - (d) None of the above

14. Giving false information to participants is considered as
- (a) informed consent
  - (b) confidentiality
  - (c) deception
  - (d) beneficence
15. An unethical practice of using others ideas without proper acknowledgement is called
- (a) plagiarism
  - (b) beneficence
  - (c) informed consent
  - (d) None of the above

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* of the following questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Define social research.
2. Differentiate between Applied and Basic research.
3. Write two merits of historical research.
4. What is positivism?

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5. What is conflict approach in social research?
6. Write two limitations of case study.
7. What is non-participant observation?
8. Write two features of interview schedules.
9. What is validity in social research?
10. Write two main disadvantages of participant observation.

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

1. Define logic. Explain the relationship between science and logic in social research.

2+8=10

**Or**

“Social research should be value neutral.”  
In the light of the above statement, explain the importance of value neutrality for scientific research.

10

2. What is empirical research? Describe the characteristics of empirical research. 2+8=10

**Or**

Bring out the advantage and limitation of descriptive research. 5+5=10

3. Examine the methodological limitation of structural functionalism. 10

**Or**

Analyze the methodological perspective of symbolic interactionism. 10

4. Define questionnaire. Explain the types of questions used in questionnaire. 2+8=10

**Or**

What is a survey? Describe the steps involved in conducting a survey. 2+8=10

5. Discuss the historical evolution of research ethics. 10

**Or**

Explain the major regulations governing the research process. 10

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