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Answer Script Details
Barcode 11568464

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Exam BA_V_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A070502T - Research Methodology in Social Sciences

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark
1A	3/5	6A	5/7				
1B	3/5	6B	5/7				
1C	3/5	7A	0/7				
1D	3/5	7B	0/7				
1E	3/5	8A	0/7				
1F	3/5	8B	0/7				
1G	3/5	9A	0/7				
1H	3/5	9B	0/7				
1I	3/5						
2A	0/7						
2B	0/7						
3A	5/7						
3B	5/7						
4A	0/7						
4B	0/7						
5A	0/7						
5B	0/7						

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं उत्तर पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपने लिखते स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में 1 (1-34) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी नई पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्नों की संख्या सही है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर ही निर्देशकों को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा के कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त प्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

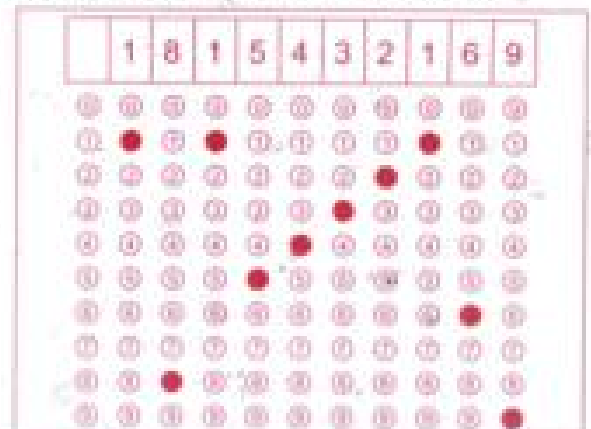
1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found then change the answer so immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy of Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as 1 Students should fill in status as etc.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को जोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक जहाँ खीर न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बरततेव अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने का अनुचित साधन प्रयोग करना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएँ लाया न जाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, सॉफ्टकॉपी, डिजिटल वाच/की, कैलेंडर, पुराने काग, कलम वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। कक्षा संरचना प्रश्नपत्र में ही संशोधी तैल साइबरिक-कॉन्ट्रोलर से जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कन्डे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करने अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

1. Use blue or black ballpoint pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.



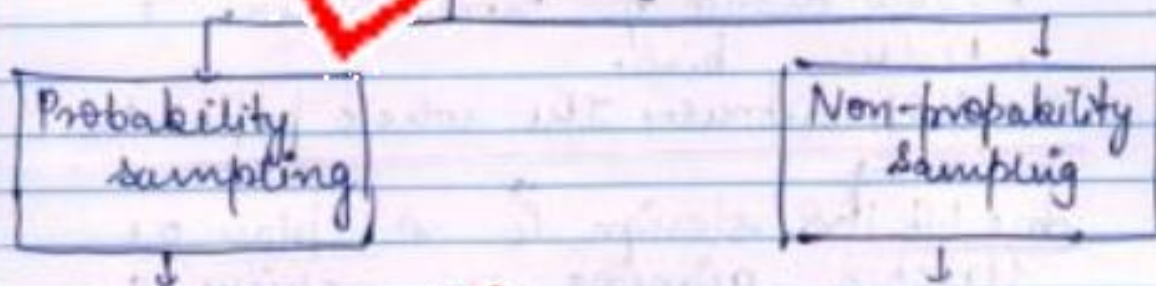
Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



Section - A

Ans (a) • Sampling refers to that method of data collection where only a part of the whole unit is studied.

• There are two types of sampling



In this type ^{process} unit has fair ^{share} & equal chance of selection

This depends upon convenience of researcher.

• Random sampling is a part of probability sampling

• Here every unit has an equal chance of getting selected.

• Here units are selected on random basis using:-

(1) lottery method

↳ Here a draw leads to selected for representation

(2) systematic table method

↳ Here number are assigned to units and every n th unit is selected as sample.



③ cluster method - Here population is divided into clusters and then units are selected.

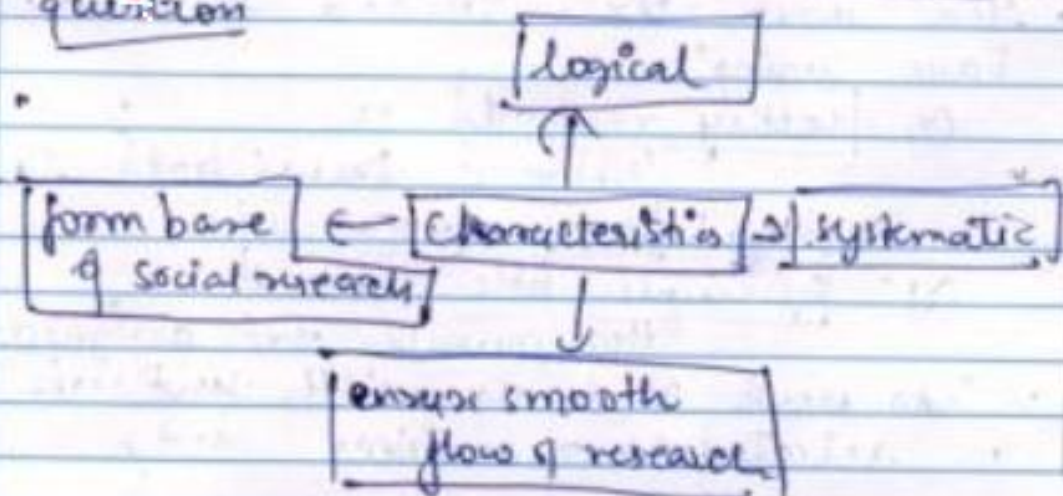
for eg. out of 100 colleges - 20 colleges are clustered each and random clusters selected.

Thus, Random sample ensures:-

- equal chance of representation.
- Reduces bias.
- Has representing the whole population.

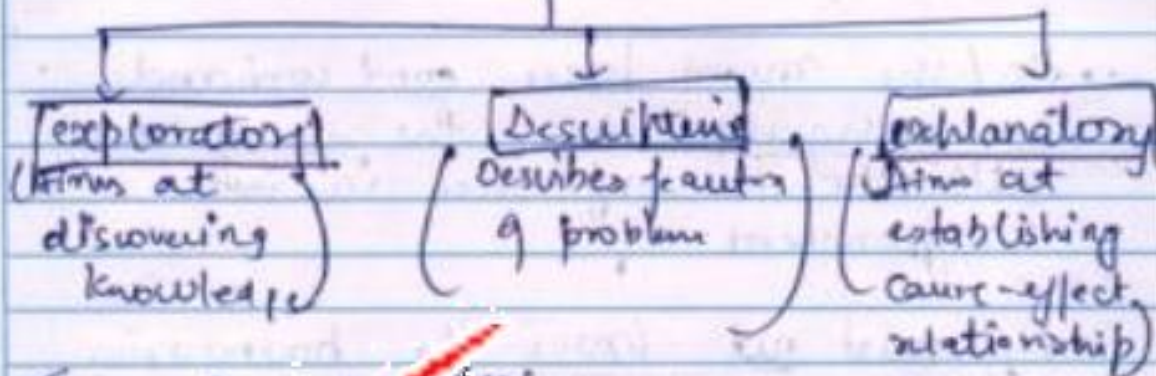
Ans 1(b) Research design is a plan or structure aiming to achieve a goal.

• Same way - Research design
Thus, Research design is overall plan or structure of a social research that helps the research with collection, analysis, interpretation of data and support the research question.





• There are three type of Research design



Thus, Research design serves as a very basic of social research proving to be a guiding light for research that ensure in accurate addressing of research question

Q1 (c) An interviewer is a person that carries out a face to face interaction with Respondent in a process of social research.

• An interviewer is the most basic unit of interview method of primary data collection.

• And for being a this much important part of the process he/she needs to possess certain qualities as mentioned :-

1) He must be cohesive in nature as a respondent must not feel



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any kind of inconvenience when talking to him.

• He/she must have good command on language as the way you express exhibits confidence in the respondent.

• He must not cross the boundaries while conducting the interview.

• Vague or unethical tone or language must not be used by him/her.

• He/she must have good knowledge of the research problem.

• He/she must be aware about the type of interview to be carried out like whether it is:-

- (1) Structured
- (2) Unstructured
- (3) Semi structured
- (4) focused
- (5) clinical
- (6) Group
- (7) Online.

Thus, interviewers must be well equipped with these qualities to uphold accountability of research.



Ans 1(d) • Median is a method of measure of central tendency.

• It is the mid value of series of data.

• Formulas for median calculation are:
Grouped data ungrouped data

$$\text{Median} = L + \left[\frac{\frac{N}{2} - CF}{f_m} \right] \times i$$

odd
mid value
in
ascending
order is median

even
Sum of
two
middle
value
divided
by 2.

• Merits of median are:-

- (1) It is easy to calculate.
- (2) It is not influenced by extreme values.
- (3) It is used in statistical analysis of data.
- (4) It is quantitative in nature.
- (5) It is the mid value around which all observation revolves.

• Demerits of median are:-

- (1) It is only mid value sometimes other units ignored.
- (2) If data is complex, error may occur.
- (3) Not suitable when data is very vague.
- (4) Need a lot of expertise to use.



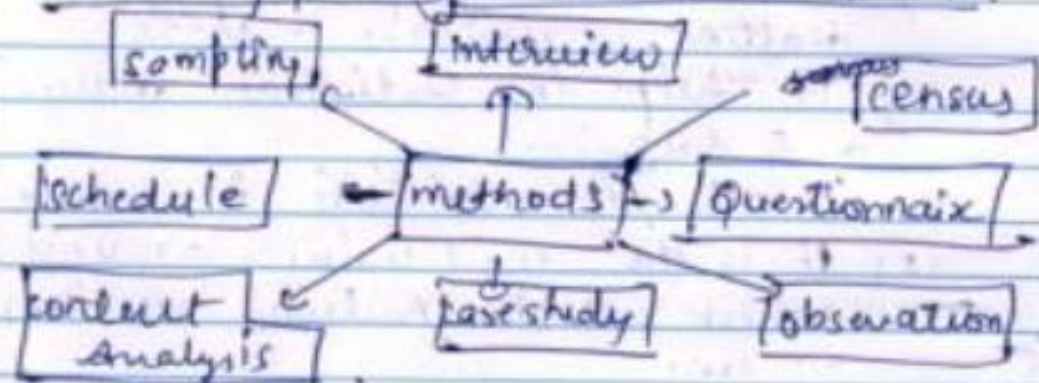
Ans 1(a) Data collection refers to the systematic and scientific process by which relevant facts and information or evidences are collected in accordance with the research problem.

There are 2 types of data collection method

- (1) Primary data collection
- (2) Secondary data collection

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION is that method of data collection in which researcher collects first hand data directly from the field or respondent.

Methods of primary data collection are:-



Thus, primary data collection makes up an important part of data collection as it is important because:-

- (1) Data is fresh and original in nature.



(2) As the researcher directly collects it, thus data stands authentic.

(3) Data collected is mostly relevant to the research problem.

(4) The data is not biased majorly.

(5) It adds to the existing source of knowledge.

(6) Helps to understand the current situation as it is more near to researcher.

However if there is importance there will be limitations like this primary collection :-

- (1) time-consuming.
- (2) Not economically suitable.
- (3) Need expertise for carrying out.
- (4) If researcher is not true he may manipulate the data collected.

Thus, it is important to carry out such data collection cautiously.

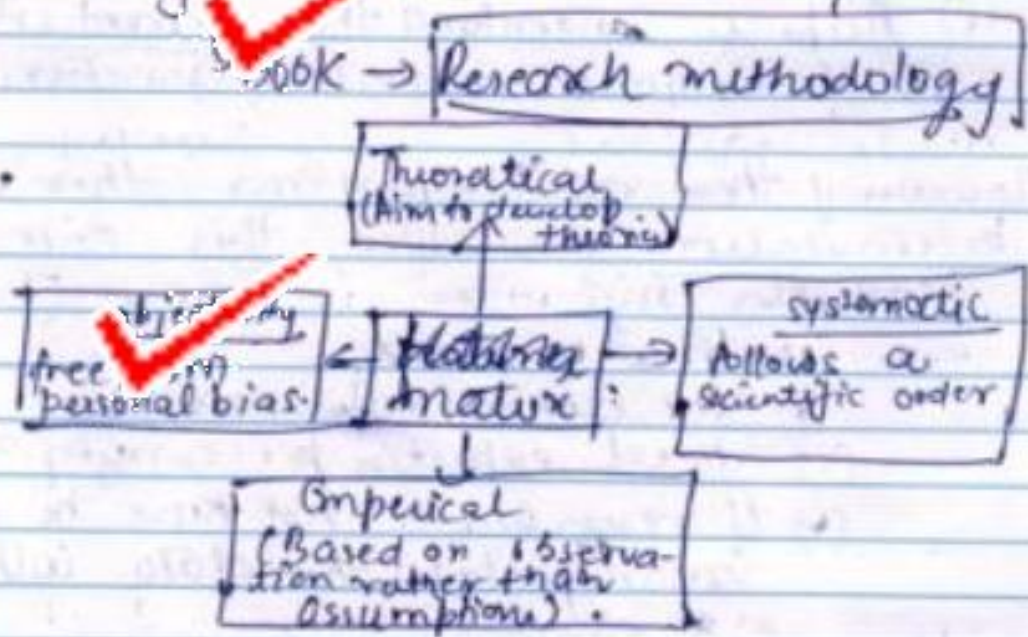
ANS NO (1f) • Social Research comes from two words Socius — Latin — related to Society.

• And Recherche — French — fric — to investigate.
Thus, social research is a systematic and



scientific method to study the human society, institutions, relationships etc with an aim to discover facts, pattern & principle that govern social life.

- According to CR Kothari, in his book he says that social research is a:
 - "Systematic method of discovering new facts and analysis of the old facts related to society."



• Features of social research are:-

(1) Helps in Discovering new facts.

(2) Helps in Verifying old facts.

(3) Helps to understand social phenomena.



- (4) Helps in formulation of public policy.
- (5) Helps in establishing cause and effect relationship between two variables.
- (6) Helps in predicting future trend based on finding.
- (7) Helps in providing solutions to social problem.

Thus, research play an important role in the field of study as it can lead to development if done scientifically and systematically.

Ans 1(a) • Hypothesis is a tentative and logical statement showing possible relationship between two or more variables.

- A hypothesis is defined by Kerlinger in his book - FOUNDATION OF BEHAVIOURAL RESEARCH where he says:-

"A hypothesis is conjectural statement about relationship between two variables"

- A hypothesis plays an important role as guiding light to research and is full of features to be useful:-

VTC.



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(1) It ^{must} serve as a guiding light to researcher in deciding the what, how and when to collect the relevant data.

(2) It is ^{must be} testable in nature where it is verifying by supporting with facts.

(3) It ^{is} is statistic means need to prove right or wrong.

(4) It is ^{must be} based on observation, etc thus aims at current and relevant to society.

(5) It must be empirically grounded means must be observed not any assumption.

(6) It ^{is} not be over speculated.

(7) It should be feasible in terms of money, time and manpower.

(8) It should be free of bias, thus, being objective.

These characteristics make a hypothesis a useful hypothesis.



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Ans 1 (h) • Auguste Comte was born in 1769 in Montpellier, France.

• He is famously known as the father of sociology as he coined this term in his book 'Social Physics'.

• Comte was a disciple of Saint Simon from whom he was influenced about studying social phenomenon scientifically.

• Also, events like French Revolution (1798) and Industrial Revolution influenced him to the core. and on the basis of these factors he derived an own system of thought called 'Positivism'.

POSITIVISM

• Comes from Latin term positivus meaning law down as real.

• According to Positivism, true knowledge is based on fact, observation and evidence rather than theological or metaphysical explanation.

• eg - Instead of saying god is the reason for rain, understanding the scientific cause of rain and arriving to the conclusion that evaporation and condensation cause rain.



• Comte gave 5 main principles regarding positivism :-

① Rigorous adoption of scientific method.

② Ladder of three stage, which says progress of knowledge successively passes through three theoretical conditions - Theological, metaphysical and positivist.

③ hierarchy of sciences :- Comte arranged major sciences in hierarchy and placed sociology on top calling crowning edifice or Queen of all sciences because it study most complex phenomenon i.e. society.

Math → Astronomy → Physics → Chemistry → Bio-sociology

④ Synthesis of incomplete knowledge of all preceding sciences.

⑤ Unity of all sciences.

Thus, Comte's positivism :-

(1) laid scientific foundation of sociology.

(2) It influenced later social thinkers.

However criticized for neglecting subjectivity of society.



Ans 1 (i): ~~Participant~~ observation is a primary method of data collection

• It refers to carefully watching and recording the behaviours of people and objects in their natural setting.

• There are 8 main types of observation:-

- (1) Participant observation
- (2) Non-participant observation
- (3) Struct. observation
- (4) Unstructured observation
- (5) Controlled observation
- (6) Uncontrolled observation
- (7) Direct observation
- (8) Indirect observation

[PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION]

• It is that type of observation method where the researcher directly participates in the process and activities of the unit he/she is studying for social research.

• For eg - living with the village community to understand their practices, also participating in them

↳ M.N. Srinivas - Study of Rampur Village.

• Advantage of Participant observation:-

PTG →



- (1) It leads to in-depth study of unit.
- (2) It creates relevant data to researcher.
- (3) ✓ researcher become the part of field.
- (4) It is more accurate.

Disadvantages :-

- (1) It ✓ influence the researcher which can lead to biasness.
- (2) It can also be exhaustive.
- (3) Not able to interpret the reason of actions or behaviour.
- (4) ✓ Time consuming.
- (5) Not feasible as require a lot of time, money and manpower.

Thus, participant observation plays a very important role in data collection if carried out objectively and ethically.

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Section B

Ans 3 (a) Sociological research is a systematic and scientific method of studying society, Institution, relationships etc with an aim of discovering new fact, principles and laws that govern social life.

(b) Literally social research comes from:-

SOCIAL

Latin
socius

(related to society)

+

RESEARCH

French
rechercher

(to investigate)

(c) In his BOOK - Research methodology:-
(K Kothari says):-

"Social Research is a systematic method of discovering new fact and verifying old fact about society"

EMPIRICAL - Armstrong
empirical theories

OBJECTIVE
Personal bias is removed.

Key features of Social Research

EMPIRICAL - social
Research is based on observation not assumption

scientific
follows a order logically arranged.

ethical
keep confidentiality of unit study.



- As mentioned previously social research follows an order or a systematic order which makes the result scientific - that order of steps are -

STEPS

① FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

- ✓ Identify social phenomenon that need to be studied. that is both interesting in knowledge based



② REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- ✓ study previously done researches as a starting to identify gaps on which further studied can be done



③ FORMULATION OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- These are the question or the aim that the research aim to answer.



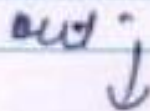
④ HYPOTHESIS STATING

- A tentative statement is derived showing relation between variable that need to be proved.



⑤ MAKING RESEARCH DESIGN

- A plan or structure along which the research will be carried out.



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⑥ SELECTING SAMPLE

[The unit of population on which research would be carried out]

⑦ DATA COLLECTION

[Using primary method or secondary sources of data collected with methods like interview, observation etc]

⑧ DATA ANALYSIS

[Selecting relevant data according to research problem]

⑨ HYPOTHESIS TESTING

[Checking whether the evidence supports or rejects the hypothesis]

⑩ CONCLUSION AND REPORT WRITING

[Summarising the whole study and making report depict method, analysis, and result]

These are steps of scientific sociological research.

ANS 3(B) - A hypothesis is a tentative or logical statement that shows possible relationship between two or more variables. It serves as a guiding light for researchers as it guides the researcher in selecting what, how and where.



the research need to be carried out.

- KERLINGER IN HIS BOOK 'FOUNDATION OF BEHAVIOURAL RESEARCH' says that hypothesis is a conjectural statement about relation between two or more variables.

To understand the requirement of hypothesis in research, the importance of hypothesis is first of all to be understood:-

- (1) It is testable, thus it can be verified using facts and evidences.
- (2) It is simple and concise, leading to smooth process of social research.
- (3) It is based on existing studies, thus more relevant.
- (4) It acts as guiding light in the formulation of research design because.

!- Research design talks about what data to collect, how to collect, where to collect and this how, what when is dependent on hypothesis, because it serves as its base.

And later on, on the basis of this hypothesis research is carried



out on the basis of research design developed by the researcher.

It helps to make research design

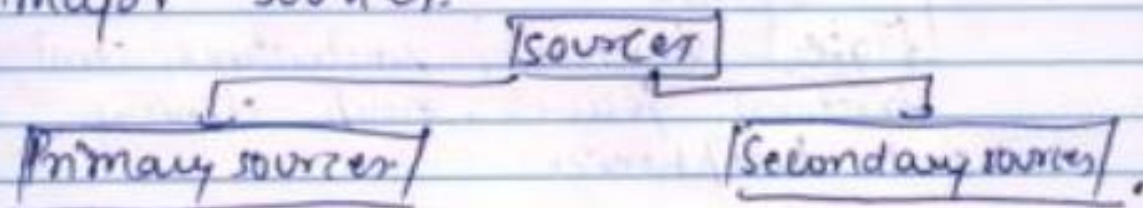
- Relevant (as hypothesis is what tested)
- feasible (if complex, not feasible)
- Ethical (if vague, not ethical)
- Researchable (if not researchable)

Thus, hypothesis play a crucial role in research design formulation and its success.

SECTION C

Ans 6(a) Data collection refers to the systematic and scientific process of gathering information and fact regarding research problem so as to answer the research question accurately and efficiently.

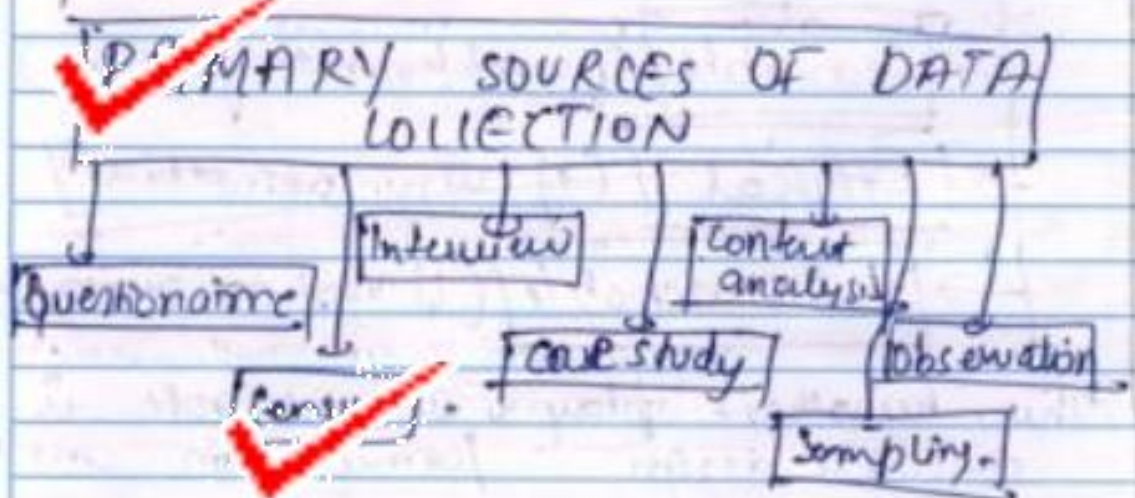
Data collection can be done using two major sources.





• Primary sources - Data is collected by researched on first-hand from field.

• Secondary sources - Data is collected from already established and published sources.



Questionnaire - Researcher prepare a list of question to be answered and filled by respondent.

→ Types -
 ✓ Open-ended → Descriptive
 Close ended → options.

Multiple choice → specific options

Dichotomous → Two options.

Interview - Researcher does face to face interaction with respondent to collect data.

→ Types - structured, unstructured, semi-structured, focused, group, clinical, and telephonic.



Census - Researcher collect data from each unit of the population

Case study - Study of a specific people, situation or event.

Content analysis - Analysing data of media etc by research on first hand.

Observation - A process of watching and recording the behaviour of person or object in their natural setting.

Types - Controlled, uncontrolled participant, non-participant, structured, non structured, Direct, Indirect

Sampling - Method of data collection in which data is collected from a subset of the population.

3 types

Probability sampling

Here each unit have an equal chance of representation

Types - Random, systematic, stratified, clustered

non-probability sampling

Here the sample unit is chosen on the basis of conscience of the researcher

Types - quota, Purposive, convenience, snowball



So these are the sources of primary data collection.

SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

↳ Data from

↳ government reports like (census, NSSO)

→ Articles, newspapers, magazine published.

→ Material available on Internet.

Thus, both the sources serve as the basis of data collection.

Ans 6 (b)

primary and secondary data are

The major difference between primary and secondary data are as follows:-

PRIMARY DATA

↳ Data collected on first hand by the researcher.

→ It has less chance of biasness

→ methods used here are —

SECONDARY DATA

Data Derived from already organized, analysed and published source.

↳ It has more chance of biasness

→ Methods used here are

PTO

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- Questionnaire
- Interview
- Schedule
- Case study
- Content analysis
- Census/survey
- Observation

- Data collected from
 - government report
 - government sites
 - Book, magazines
 - newspaper
 - old res. researcher

• Direct involvement of researcher in the field.

• No direct involvement of researcher on field.

• Also called first hand data.

• Also called second hand data.

• It is quite time consuming.

It is not time consuming or less.

• It is not so feasible in nature as a lot of money, power and time as needed.

• It is feasible in nature because they are established sources thus need less time, energy and money power.

• It is less objective in nature as researched bias can be traced.

• It is comparatively more objective as studies are already objectively taken out.

→ P.T.O.



[eg] - going in a village and observing the village life.

✓ sewing workshop
✓ observe worker behaviour ✓

[eg] Using established sources like newspaper or articles to derive relevant study material.

Thus, both primary and secondary data are essential for research as they combiningly make research scientific and systematic.

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