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Answer Script Details
Barcode 11858365

Roll No. 24041000053
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Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A070902T - Methodology of Social Research-II

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 4/5

1D 3/5

1E 4/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 4/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

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4 0/15

5 11/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 11/15

9 0/15

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.**

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 tempering 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.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनावें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साध न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कॅल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रुपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकार्य। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

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 के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा वापस कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

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 than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. 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 no 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 Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

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

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4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



Section-A

Ans 1. (A) Formal interview-

Formal interview is the standardized data collection methodology ~~where~~ which includes direct, face-to-face interaction between the interviewer & the respondent.

It consists of ~~quest~~ quest  which are formal in nature. The whole setting is formal. Such interviews includes - civil servant interviews, private appointment interviews.

Formal interview has its particular dress code. The questions in it are very much related to the field i.e. are specific in nature.

Although formal interview has both quantitative & qualitative aspects associated with it but it is more inclined towards quantitativeness.

Its' examples includes bureaucracy, appointments etc.



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(B) Types of Questionnaire-

Questionnaire refers to the pre-defined set of questions to which the respondents are asked to give responses. It is the data collection methodology to gather standardized data.

It is mainly of two types-

(1) Structured Questionnaire-

It consists of pre-defined set of closed questions along with pre-coded response options. It helps in bringing about uniformity in standardized data collection. It is mainly useful for large population.

(2) Unstructured Questionnaire-

It consists of open-end questions with flexibility to the respondents to give more tailored responses on the given questions. This helps in increasing the in-depthness of the data collected.



(C) characteristics of good sampling -

Sampling refers to the process of choosing a subset of individuals from a larger group - population.

The characteristics of good sampling are as follows -

① Representative -

A good sampling often includes the representative of all social variables being considered for social research.

② Generalizing tendencies -

The outcome of the good sampling has the potential of getting generalized for the wider society.

③ Objective -

A good sample is the one which is free of any biasness and is strictly in favour of neither research orientation.

④ It is fact-driven and value-neutral.

⑤ Use of proper mathematical analysis to make it more accurate & precise.



(D) Social Survey -

Social survey is a methodological research tool used to collect data from the set of respondents to get knowledge about various aspects of social life.

It includes various methods of data collection like questionnaire. It helps in collecting quantitative data for a social research.

Its characteristics are as follows -

(1) Quantitative in nature - (Facts)

Survey includes mainly the quantitative data such as Age, gender etc included in National Survey 2011.

(2) Theory / hypothesis building -

As survey includes data of larger population, it is often taken as supportive material for testing of existing theories & new hypothesis building.

(3) Prediction -

Due to its reliability & validity



It is often used as model for future predictions.

For example, use of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) data for future demographics.

④ Public policy measures

Social surveys are often done for collecting data to make specific policy interventions.

For example, Social & Village Studies after independence done by sociologists like M. Srinivas.



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(E) Relationship b/w fact & theory -

Fact is the raw data which is objective in nature. On the other hand, theory is the interconnection of various facts which holds certain meanings (i.e. meaningful & systematic arrangement of facts).

(1) Facts as input -

Hypothesis / theory building is based on certain facts.

For example, suicide as a social fact was theory by building Emile Durkheim as it is based on his observation of suicide facts in European society.

(2) Facts collection used to prove theory and to make generalization -

For example, feminists use facts to show that gender inequality is not natural rather build by the society.

Hence, facts & theories have a complementary role with respect to each other.



(F) Logic -

Logic refers to the mental construct which is scientific & analytical thinking based on

It is based on the scientific temperament of the person - the more the person would be scientifically inquisitive the more logical the person would be.

It is the part of scientific methods. Logic is data & fact driven making pattern which questions existing superstition/social pattern.

According to August Comte, the logic is the part of scientific stage where the reason dominates all other human impulses.

Logic is the reasoning where the individual tries to accomplish a particular information by systematically organizing the data or facts.

Here, logic is merely the activity of questioning - why?



(6) Research Design -

Research design refers to the systematic and structural framework of carrying out the research i.e. in deep investigation of the research topic (social research problem).

It includes the way of choosing a topic and building of hypothesis.

The research design helps the social researcher to minimize subjectivity & personal biasness at any stage of social research.

It includes the various steps involved in research paper preparation - from identification of problem to finally reporting of the findings.

The research design helps in maintaining the objectivity & the preparation of research paper.



(H) Secondary material -

Secondary material refers to the sources of information which are referred to collect secondary data.

For example,

- Census conducted by government in 2011.
- Magazines & journals.
- Internet & websites.
- Books & various publications.

These sources are used to collect secondary data (which has already been collected & has gone through some research statistical analysis).

These sources are used for theory building. For example, Emile Durkheim collected secondary data from police records, government hospitals to prove his theory of suicide as a social fact.

Thus, secondary material which includes newspapers, media etc are important source of secondary data collection.



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(I) Uses of Statistics in social research -

① Precise & accurate Data processing -

Statistics helps in maintaining the validity & accuracy of data collected for social research.

② Time-efficient & Quantitative points for social research -

Statistics helps in increasing calculation speed & management of huge data.

③ Objectivity maintenance -

Statistics helps in making social research objective.

④ Causal-cause relationship -

Statistics helps in establishing a cause-effect relationship among various social relationships.

⑤ It helps in generalization of a research findings.



Section-B

Ans 5. Copyright and Plagiarism -

Copyright is the legal right which provides the creator with the exclusive rights to control & distribute his work for a particular period of time.

It is a kind of intellectual property right where creator's permission is required to reproduce & distribute his creative work.

In academic terms, it include the
.. legal right over one's work like book, movie etc.

Plagiarism -

The act of showing someone else's work as creative work as one's own without their acknowledgement is called plagiarism.

It is the ethical or academic violation of one's work's integrity.



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Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Copyright provides a legal backup to protect one's work from plagiarism.

It helps in controlling the activities related to plagiarism. Thus, helps in creating the sound environment for novel research by protecting one's intellectual property rights.

Copyrights by controlling plagiarism has improved our international ranking as well in innovation index with India's rank at 99th in innovation index 2024.

Difference between Copyright & plagiarism

Copyright -

① It is the legal guarantee to protect one's creative work.

Plagiarism -

① It is the process of showing other's novel ideas as one's own.



<u>Copyright</u>	<u>Plagiarism</u>
② It protects one's intellectual property rights against infringements.	② It is the infringement upon one's intangible assets.
③ It's violator is, legal violator i.e. against the rule of law.	③ It is the moral or ethical violator.
④ Its violation includes attracts legal penalties.	④ It attracts moral Guilt - moral shaming.
⑤ It aids innovation environment that protects innovative works.	⑤ It threatens the innovation culture & environment of the country.

Hence, Copyright and plagiarism are contradictory to each other. The Copyrights need proper enforcement by courts to minimize & eradicate plagiarism activities.




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Section - C

Ans 8. Various steps involved in preparing a research paper -

Research paper is mainly related to the addressing  social research problem which is related to a social issue prevalent in the society and needs a deeper investigation -

Steps included in the preparation of research papers are as follows -

Step I:

① Identification of problem -

Firstly, the social issue which requires a sociological investigation is identified.

For example, the prevalence of suicide in European society ~~also~~ increased the curiosity of Emile Durkheim to go for deeper understanding of suicide.

Reference to Step II:

② Academic ~~text~~ sources  research sources -



Here, the social researcher look out for academic resources available on topic.

For example, Duckittin found suicide being explained to as psychological individual fact.

Step III:

(2) Hypothesis building -

Here, the predictions related to the topic are made against which the data will be collected.

For example, Duckittin hypothesized suicide as social fact.

Step IV:

(4) Developing a methodology for data collection -

Here, research tools are decided to collect relevant data. (e.g. Questionnaire)

For example, Duckittin - decided to collect secondary data and to causal-effect relationship of various social variables & suicide.

Step V -

(5) Data collection -

In this stage, data is collected from various sources.

Data collected can be primary or secondary



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For example, Emile Durkheim visited police stations and government hospitals for data collection.

Step VI -

⑥ Analysis of collected data -

In this stage, the data is analyzed with respect to the hypothesis.

For example, Durkheim followed principle of correlation occurrence of various social variables & suicide.

Step VII -

⑦ Reporting of findings -

In this stage, the conclusions are drawn and finally the generalizations of the findings are ~~not~~ done.

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