B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2024
BRANCH III – SOCIOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE   : MAJOR – CORE
PAPER   : SOCIAL RESEARCH AND SOCIAL STATISTICS
SUBJECT CODE : 23SC/MC/SR34
TIME   : 3 HOURS   MAX.MARKS:100

Q. No.	SECTION A (20 × 1 =20) (Fill in/ True or False/ Match/ One word/One Sentence/ Give Reason/Solve Problems (All questions to be answered)	CO	KL
1.	In _____ the researcher becomes an 'actor' and not an 'observer'.	CO1	K1
2.	Give any one use of social research -	CO1	K1
3.	A critical examination of existing research relating to the phenomena of interest and of relevant theoretical ideas is called as _____.	CO1	K1
4.	A Working hypothesis is tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences. (T/F)	CO1	K1
5.	All items under consideration in any field of inquiry constitutes a ……………. .	CO1	K1
6	…………………………….involves grouping the population and then selecting the groups or the clusters rather than individual elements for inclusion in the sample.	CO1	K1
7.	Name any one tool of Primary data collection in Social research-	CO1	K1
8.	According to Alan Bryman, the researcher's views on the nature of relationship between theory and research also have implications for research. (T/F)	CO1	K1
9	Name the type of method that involves collection of primary data by way of investigator's own observation without interviewing the respondents is ……… .	CO1	K1
10.	_____ is a process of arranging data into sequences and groups according to their common characteristics or separating them into different or relating parts.	CO1	K1
11.	When a mass of data has been assembled, it becomes necessary for the researcher to arrange the same in some kind of concise and logical order. This procedure is referred to as _____ .	CO1	K1
12.	_____ gives the point about which items have a tendency to cluster. Such a measure is considered as the most representative figure for the entire mass of data.	CO1	K1
13.	Name the most commonly or frequently occurring value in a series-------- .	CO1	K1

….2

14.	Name the most widely used measure of dispersion of a series commonly denoted by the symbol ' σ '.	CO1	K1
15.	Calculate the range for the following: 15,26,33,56, 65,74,87	CO1	K1
16.	A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. (T/F)	CO1	K1
17.	At the end of the report, appendices need not be enlisted in respect of all technical data. (T/F)	CO1	K1
18.	Find the mode for the following: 6, 9, 8, 6, 5, 3, 9	CO1	K1
19.	A quartile measure is used for measuring dispersion. (T/F)	CO1	K1
20.	Calculate the mean for the following: 37, 97, 65, 45, 86, 54, 23, 48, 66, 35	CO1	K1

Q. No.	SECTION B (4 x 5 = 20) (Answer any 4 out of 6 questions in 100 words each)	CO	KL
21.	Outline the key characteristics of social research.	CO2	K2
22.	'Purposive sampling employs judgement of the research' – Explain.	CO2	K2
23.	Contrast the key differences in constructing a quantitative and qualitative research design.	CO2	K2
24.	Discuss the widely used classification of measurement scales in social research.	CO2	K2
25.	Discuss the typologies of tabulation employed in social research.	CO2	K2
26.	Explain the pre-requisites and basic tenets of interviewing.	CO2	K2

Q. No.	SECTION C (2x20=40) (Answer any 2 out of 4 questions in 1000 words Each choosing within subdivisions)	CO	KL
27. A)	Explain the stages of formulating the research problem **(OR)**	CO3	K3
B)	Draw a multiple bar-diagram for the following data	CO3	K3

Year	Sale in (,000 Rs)	Gross Profit (,000 Rs)	Net Profit (,000 Rs)
1990	100	30	10
1995	120	40	15
2000	130	45	25
2005	150	50	30
2010	200	70	30

28. A)	Find the Median Wage for the following distribution:						CO4	K4
	Wages (in Rs) :	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70		
	No of Labourers	3	5	20	10	5		

(OR)

B)	Find the Standard Deviation for the following Discrete Grouped Data 25,32,53,62,41,59,48,31,33,24	CO4	K4

Q. No.	**SECTION D** (2x10=20) **(Answer any 2 out of 4 questions with 500 words each)**	CO	KL
29	Evaluate the significance of the types of variables in hypothesis testing.	CO5	K5
30	Illustrate the use of Descriptive Statistics and discuss the different statistical measures in detail.	CO5	K5
31	Appraise the significance of interpretation and the mechanics of writing a good social research report.	CO5	K5
32	Appraise the importance of diagrammatic representations in quantitative data analysis and the guidelines for visual representation of data.	CO5	K5

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