

Self evaluation

Lecture 39: Sociological Methods

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
 - 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
 - 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
 - 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.
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Q.1. In sociology the term methodology refers to:

- (A) Specific techniques of enquiry
- (B) Statement of the problem
- (C) Theoretical concepts
- (D) Logic of methods used to investigate a problem

Q.2. Sociological enquiry is about:

- (A) Relationship of social phenomena with race, ethnicity, class and gender
- (B) Study of economic conditions of less developed countries
- (C) Causes of backwardness of colonial economies
- (D) The world system of political relations

Q.3. Research includes:

- (A) Raising a research question
- (B) Building the conceptual framework
- (C) Collection and analysis of data
- (D) All of the above

Q.4. For study of inclusiveness in development in India requires:

- (A) Statistical data on drop-out rates from two or more sources
- (B) Empirical data on population composition and participation of different social groups in development processes
- (C) Data on trend in education
- (D) All of the above

Q.5. Sub-national surveys are needed to:

- (A) Fight against the nationalistic, fascistic forces
- (B) Develop innovative methods of survey research
- (C) Study social phenomena at regional level
- (D) None of the above

Q.6. To ask questions about the validity of assumptions of social policy is:

- (A) To use the managerial perspective
- (B) To help the policy makers

- (C) To use critical perspective
- (D) All of the above

Q.7. The issue of methods in sociology is independent of:

- (A) Perspectives on society
- (B) Theory
- (C) Philosophy of social science research
- (D) None of the above

Q.8. From Marxist perspective the most interesting question in study of education is:

- (A) Intended and unintended consequences of education
- (B) Religious consciousness among the working classes
- (C) Latent and manifest functions of education
- (D) Class and educational achievements

Q.9. The major problems in using experimental design in sociology relate to:

- (A) Ethical issues
- (B) Problem of exact measurements
- (C) The issue of subjective meanings
- (D) All of the above

Q.10. According to feminist perspective the root of all kinds of social problems worldwide is:

- (A) The patriarchy
- (B) Phenomenology
- (C) Importance attached to symbolic interactionism in sociology
- (D) Communal, racial and caste problems

Subjective question

Q.1. How in a sociological research theory and methods are related?

Q.2. What are various ethical issues involved in researching on social problems?

Q.3. What is the difference between positivism and phenomenology?

Q.4. What are the major differences between Marxists and symbolic interactionists?

Q.5. Argue that sociological works have been produced by men, from men's perspectives and mostly on men's issues.

Exercises

E.1. Identify a woman sociologist. Did she accept the label of being feminist? How are her works different from those of classical sociologists like Durkheim and Weber?

- E.2. What are Dalit issues in India? How is classical sociology a barrier in studying them from the Dalit perspective?
- E.3. Develop an experimental design to study the effect of HIV campaign on comprehensive knowledge about HIV.
- E.4. Think of a research question on law and order issues which requires an ethnomethodological approach.
- E.5. Read the design of National Family Health Survey-3 (internet). Is the survey adequate to provide district level estimates of infant mortality rate?