

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College, Kolhapur
Skill Enhancement Course: Fieldwork research Method
B.Sc. Part-II, Semester-IV
Multiple Choice Questions (Question bank)

Out of 50 marks

Que.: Choose the most correct alternative from the followings.

1. What is the primary aim of fieldwork research method?
 - a) Laboratory experimentation b) Real-world observation and interaction
 - c) Theoretical modeling d) Literature review

Answer: b) Real-world observation and interaction

2. What distinguishes fieldwork from other research methods?
 - a) It is conducted in a controlled environment
 - b) It involves only quantitative data
 - c) It requires direct engagement in the natural setting
 - d) It relies solely on secondary data

Answer: c) It requires direct engagement in the natural setting

3. The flexibility and adaptability of fieldwork make it suitable for studying.....
 - a) Hypothetical scenarios b) Historical events
 - c) Dynamic and changing phenomena d) Abstract concepts

Answer: c) Dynamic and changing phenomena

4. Which characteristic is essential for a researcher engaged in fieldwork?
- a) Reliance on theoretical models
 - b) Independence from the subject
 - c) Objectivity and detachment
 - d) Immersion and participation

Answer: d) Immersion and participation

5. The initial phase of fieldwork involves.....
- a) Data analysis
 - b) Data collection
 - c) Literature review
 - d) Hypothesis formulation

Answer: b) Data collection

6. What is the purpose of the "preliminary survey" in the fieldwork process?
- a) Developing a research question
 - b) Identifying potential research sites
 - c) Conducting interviews
 - d) Analyzing data

Answer: b) Identifying potential research sites

7. Which step in the fieldwork process involves developing a detailed plan for data collection?
- a) Preliminary survey
 - b) Fieldwork execution
 - c) Research design
 - d) Data analysis

Answer: c) Research design

8. During the fieldwork process, what is the significance of the "ethics review" step?
- a) Ensuring data accuracy
 - b) Protecting the rights of participants

- c) Selecting research sites d) Conducting literature review

Answer: b) Protecting the rights of participants

9. Fieldwork is crucial for.....

- a) Developing theoretical frameworks
- b) Testing hypotheses in controlled environments
- c) Gaining insights into complex social phenomena
- d) Conducting surveys

Answer: c) Gaining insights into complex social phenomena

10. One of the key advantages of fieldwork is its ability to provide.....

- a) Quantitative data only b) Contextual and in-depth understanding
- c) Generalized conclusions d) Theoretical abstractions

Answer: b) Contextual and in-depth understanding

11. How does fieldwork contribute to the social sciences?

- a) By emphasizing abstract theories
- b) By relying solely on secondary data
- c) By generating rich, context-specific data
- d) By avoiding direct interaction with subjects

Answer: c) By generating rich, context-specific data

12. Fieldwork allows researchers to.....

- a) Avoid the complexities of real-world situations
- b) Conduct experiments in a controlled environment
- c) Experience the social reality they are studying

d) Rely solely on statistical analyses

Answer: c) Experience the social reality they are studying

13.M.N. Srinivas is known for his fieldwork among.....

- a) Tribes in India b) Urban professionals
- c) Political leaders d) Religious institutions

Answer: a) Tribes in India

14.S.C. Dube's fieldwork focused on the.....

- a) Caste system in India b) Industrial working class
- c) Educational institutions d) Agricultural practices

Answer: b) Industrial working class

15.Participant observation involves.....

- a) Passive observation without interaction
- b) Engaging in activities while observing
- c) Conducting surveys only
- d) Using secondary data exclusively

Answer: b) Engaging in activities while observing

16.In participant observation, the researcher.....

- a) Maintains complete objectivity
- b) Acts as an outsider
- c) Immerse themselves in the social setting
- d) Only observes without any interaction

Answer: c) Immerse themselves in the social setting

17. Interviews in fieldwork can be.....

- a) Only structured
- b) Only unstructured
- c) Structured, unstructured, or semi-structured
- d) Exclusively quantitative

Answer: c) Structured, unstructured, or semi-structured

18. What is a disadvantage of structured interviews?

- a) Limited flexibility
- b) Rich qualitative data
- c) In-depth exploration of topics
- d) Greater rapport with participants

Answer: a) Limited flexibility

19. Qualitative data analysis involves.....

- a) Statistical tests and calculations
- b) Categorizing and interpreting non-numerical data
- c) Exclusively using quantitative data
- d) Conducting experiments

Answer: b) Categorizing and interpreting non-numerical data

20. What is a common method of qualitative data analysis?

- a) Regression analysis
- b) Content analysis
- c) Chi-square test
- d) T-test

Answer: b) Content analysis

21. Quantitative data analysis includes.....

- a) Descriptive statistics
- b) Content analysis
- c) Thematic analysis
- d) Phenomenological analysis

Answer: a) Descriptive statistics

22. Which statistical method is used for comparing means between two groups in quantitative data analysis?

- a) ANOVA b) Regression analysis c) T-test d) Chi-square test

Answer: c) T-test

23. In quantitative data analysis, the correlation coefficient measures the.....

- a) Strength of association between variables
b) Causation between variables
c) Difference between groups
d) Frequency of events

Answer: a) Strength of association between variables

24. What is the primary characteristic of fieldwork research?

- a) It is conducted in a controlled environment.
b) It relies solely on quantitative data.
c) It involves direct engagement in the natural setting.
d) It prioritizes theoretical modeling.

Answer: c) It involves direct engagement in the natural setting.

25. Which term best describes the researcher's involvement in the field during fieldwork?

- a) Detachment b) Isolation c) Immersion d) Apathy

Answer: c) Immersion

26. What is the final step in the fieldwork process?

- a) Data collection b) Preliminary survey
- c) Data analysis d) Report writing

Answer: d) Report writing

27. During the "Fieldwork Execution" phase, what does the researcher primarily focus on?

- a) Developing the research question
- b) Conducting a preliminary survey
- c) Implementing the research plan
- d) Data analysis

Answer: c) Implementing the research plan

28. Fieldwork is crucial for understanding.....

- a) Hypothetical scenarios b) Static and unchanging phenomena
- c) Theoretical abstractions d) Dynamic and complex social realities

Answer: d) Dynamic and complex social realities

29. What is a limitation of fieldwork research?

- a) It provides generalized conclusions.
- b) It is time-efficient.
- c) It can be subjective and context-bound.
- d) It relies on secondary data.

Answer: c) It can be subjective and context-bound.

30. M.N. Shrinivas's fieldwork focused on.....

- a) Industrial workers b) Rural communities

- c) Tribal populations d) Urban professionals

Answer: c) Tribal populations

31. S.C. Dube's contribution to fieldwork is primarily in the study of.....

- a) Religious institutions b) Urbanization trends
c) Industrial working class d) Educational systems

Answer: c) Industrial working class

32. In participant observation, what does the term "complete observer" imply?

- a) The researcher participates fully without observing.
b) The researcher observes without participating.
c) The researcher maintains complete detachment.
d) The researcher avoids any form of observation.

Answer: b) The researcher observes without participating.

33. Participant observation is most effective when studying.....

- a) Historical events b) Controlled environments
c) Dynamic social interactions d) Abstract theoretical models

Answer: c) Dynamic social interactions

34. What is a disadvantage of unstructured interviews?

- a) Limited flexibility b) Lack of depth in responses
c) Difficulty in comparison and analysis d) Difficulty in building rapport

Answer: c) Difficulty in comparison and analysis

35. What type of information is often obtained through semi-structured interviews?

- a) Quantitative data b) Personal experiences and insights
- c) Yes or no answers d) Closed-ended responses

Answer: b) Personal experiences and insights

36. Which qualitative data analysis approach focuses on identifying recurrent themes in data?

- a) Content analysis b) Grounded theory
- c) Phenomenological analysis d) Ethnographic analysis

Answer: a) Content analysis

37. Qualitative data analysis aims to.....

- a) Summarize numerical data b) Provide statistical significance
- c) Interpret non-numerical data d) Establish causal relationships

Answer: c) Interpret non-numerical data

38. Which statistical method is appropriate for examining the relationship between two categorical variables?

- a) T-test b) ANOVA c) Chi-square test d) Regression analysis

Answer: c) Chi-square test

39. Descriptive statistics are used to.....

- a) Make predictions about future events
- b) Summarize and describe data
- c) Establish causation
- d) Test hypotheses

Answer: b) Summarize and describe data

40. In quantitative data analysis, what does the p-value indicate?

- a) The strength of association
- b) The level of significance
- c) The size of the sample
- d) The variance in the data

Answer: b) The level of significance

41. What distinguishes fieldwork from laboratory-based research?

- a) Controlled settings b) Immersive engagement
- c) Theoretical abstraction d) Statistical modeling

Answer: b) Immersive engagement

42. Which characteristic of fieldwork allows for the collection of rich and context-specific data?

- a) Objectivity b) Detachment c) Immersion d) Theoretical modeling

Answer: c) Immersion

43. During the "Data Analysis" step, what does the researcher primarily focus on?

- a) Planning the research design
- b) Interpreting and summarizing collected data
- c) Conducting the preliminary survey
- d) Developing the research question

Answer: b) Interpreting and summarizing collected data

44. What is the significance of the "Ethics Review" step in fieldwork?

- a) Protecting the rights of participants
- b) Conducting the preliminary survey
- c) Developing the research question
- d) Analyzing collected data

Answer: a) Protecting the rights of participants

45. Fieldwork provides researchers with.....

- a) Generalized conclusions b) Subjective and context-bound insights
- c) Theoretical abstractions d) Hypothetical scenarios

Answer: b) Subjective and context-bound insights

46. In what way does fieldwork contribute to theory building in social sciences?

- a) By avoiding real-world complexities
- b) By relying solely on statistical analysis
- c) By generating context-specific data
- d) By emphasizing hypothetical scenarios

Answer: c) By generating context-specific data

47. M.N. Shrinivas is known for his work in:

- a) Industrial sociology b) Urban sociology
- c) Rural sociology d) Economic sociology

Answer: c) Rural sociology

48. S.C. Dube's fieldwork contributed significantly to the understanding of.....

- a) Caste dynamics b) Urbanization trends
- c) Educational institutions d) Political systems

Answer: a) Caste dynamics

49. What is a key advantage of participant observation over other data collection methods?

- a) Detached objectivity b) High cost-effectiveness
- c) Immersive understanding d) Quick data collection

Answer: c) Immersive understanding

50. In participant observation, what does "hidden observation" involve?

- a) Observing without taking notes
- b) Observing from a distance without participant awareness
- c) Engaging in activities without observing
- d) Observing only prominent events

Answer: b) Observing from a distance without participant awareness

