1. Critically analyse research presentation methods before and after the advent of computers.

Ans:

2. Discuss the objective and nature of social science research.

Ans: Social Research is a systematic method of exploring, analyzing and conceptualizing social life in order to “extend, correct or verify knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in the construction of a theory or in the practice or an art”. Social research may be defined as a scientific undertaking which by means of logical and systematized techniques aims to (1) discover new facts or verify and test old facts (2) analyze their sequences, interrelationship, and causal explanations (3) develop new scientific tools, concepts and theories which would facilitate reliable and valid study of human behavior. Sociological research refers to the structural observation of social behavior.

Objectives of Social Research
The main objectives of social research are as follows
- To discover new facts or verify and test old facts
- To understand the human behavior and its interaction with the environment and the social institutions.
- To find out the causal connection between human activities and natural laws governing them.
- To develop new scientific tools, concepts and theories, which would facilitate reliable and valid study of human behavior and social life.

Scope of Social Research
The field of social science research are virtually unlimited and the materials of research endless. Every group of social phenomena, every phase of human life, and every stage of past and present development are materials for the social scientists.

Basic Assumption of Research
Any researchers undertaking a given research assignment, makes certain assumptions, which are considered as “given and do not require any theoretical justification, or empirical evidence. There assumptions are
1. The physical world in which we are living, does exist
2. The world is always changing
3. The change in one aspect is related positively or negatively with other aspects
4. The changes could be studied and measured by applying standardized tool and measurement.

The researcher is concerned with the nature, changes and trends of social phenomena, groups and human behavior in order to understand, generalize and analyze all processes, changes and trend of a given class; a representative type of which he has studied in detail. He is interested in these processes, changes and trends with the object of formulating general principles about human behavior and the social world. Furthermore, with the formulation of scientific concept (derived on the basis of his carefully gathered data) the researcher improves upon the theory under test.

3. Explain the following in your own words:

a) Types of social science research

Ans: There are four main types of Social Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Research, Primary and Secondary Research. Qualitative Research: Qualitative Research is defined as a method to collect data via open-ended and conversational discussions, There are five main qualitative research methods- ethnographic research, focus groups, one-on-one interview, content analysis and case study research. Usually, participants are not taken out of their ecosystem for qualitative data collection to gather information in real-time which helps in building trust. Researchers depend on multiple methods to gather qualitative data for complex issues. Quantitative Research: Quantitative Research is an extremely informative source of data collection conducted via mediums such as surveys, polls, and questionnaires. The gathered data can be analyzed to conclude numerical or statistical results. There are four distinct quantitative research methods: survey research, correlational research, causal-comparative research and experimental research. This research is carried out on a sample that is representative of the target market usually using close-ended questions and data is presented in tables, charts, graphs etc.

Primary Research: Primary Research is conducted by the researchers themselves. There are a list of questions that a researcher intends to ask which need to be customized according to the target market. These questions are sent to the respondents via surveys, polls or questionnaires so that analyzing them becomes convenient for the researcher. Since data is collected first-hand, it’s highly accurate according to the requirement of research.

Secondary Research: Secondary Research is a method where information has already been collected by research organizations or marketers. Newspapers, online communities, reports, audio-visual evidence etc. fall under the category of secondary data. After identifying the topic of research and research sources, a researcher can collect existing information available from the noted sources. They can then combine all the information to compare and analyze it to derive conclusions.

b) Gandhian approach to social science research

Ans: Gandhi made well before the political independence. He said: "We must become the change that we wish to see in the (external) world" 4 This is a very loaded statement. We cannot wish it away by subjecting this statement to any kind of historicist, psychological, symbolic or discourse analysis. It remains there like a mirror before us, staring in the face of all our activist or scholarly