



**Progressive Education Society's**  
**Modern College of Arts, Science & Commerce Ganeshkhind, Pune – 16**  
**(Autonomous)**  
**End Semester Examination: MAR / APR 2025**  
**Faculty: Humanities and Fine arts**

**Program: BA**  
**Program (Specific): Political Science**  
**Class: TYBA**  
**Name of the Course: Survey, Field Work and Data Collection**  
**Course Code: 24- PO-B3574**  
**Paper:**

**Semester: VI**

**SET: A**  
**Course Type: SEC**  
**Max. Marks: 25**  
**Time: 2 Hrs**

**Instructions to the candidate:**

- 1) *There are 4 sections in the question paper. Write each section on separate page.*
- 2) *All Sections are compulsory.*
- 3) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
- 4) *Draw a well labelled diagram wherever necessary.*

**Q1) ( Multiple Choice Question)**

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- 1) In which type of sampling are participants selected based on their proximity or accessibility to the researcher?
- a) Convenience sampling      b) Stratified sampling      c) Quota sampling      d) Random sampling
- 2) Which sampling technique is characterized by the random selection of individuals from a population to ensure every member has an equal chance of being chosen?
- a) Convenience sampling      b) Stratified sampling      c) Random sampling      d) Quota sampling
- 3) Which type of political survey is conducted immediately after voters leave the polling station?
- a) Opinion poll      b) Exit poll      c) Tracking poll      d) Benchmark poll
- 4) Which of the following is a common method used to conduct political surveys?
- a) Face-to-face interviews      b) Telephone surveys      c) Online questionnaires      d) All of the above
- 5) Which sampling technique involves selecting participants based on their relevance to the research question?
- a) Random sampling      b) Stratified sampling      c) Purposive sampling      d) Snowball sampling

**Q2) Answer the questions based on the paragraph****8****Political Survey: Understanding Public Opinion**

Political surveys play a crucial role in modern democracies by measuring public opinion on various political issues, candidates, and policies. These surveys are conducted through different methods, such as telephone interviews, online questionnaires, and face-to-face interactions. Political surveys help political parties, policymakers, and researchers understand voter preferences, predict election outcomes, and assess public reactions to governmental policies.

There are various types of political surveys. Opinion polls gauge general political attitudes, while exit polls provide insights into voter behavior immediately after they have cast their ballots. Tracking polls monitor changes in public opinion over time, often during election campaigns. Push polls, on the other hand, are controversial because they are designed to influence respondents rather than gather genuine opinions. Political surveys must be carefully designed to ensure accuracy, considering factors such as sample size, margin of error, and question wording.

Despite their usefulness, political surveys have limitations. Online surveys may exclude individuals without internet access, while telephone surveys may face low response rates. Biased wording or leading questions can also influence survey outcomes, making it essential for researchers to use neutral language and representative samples. Understanding the strengths and weaknesses of political surveys helps in interpreting their results accurately.

**Questions**

- a) What are political surveys, and why are they important?
- b) How do tracking polls differ from exit polls?
- c) What are some challenges of political surveys?
- d) What are the different types of political surveys?

**Q3) Write Short Notes (Attempt any 3)****12**

- a) Ethnographic Survey
- b) Snowball Sampling
- c) Quantitative research
- d) Qualitative Research
- e) Telephonic Survey