

Shri Sharadchandraji Pawar Senior College, Narangwadi

Tal. Omerga Dist. Osmanabad

Date : 27.02.2019

Total Mark : 50

Time : 2 Hour

Certificate Course in Research Methodology in History (HISCC1)

Instructions :

- Answer all the questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- For subjective questions, answer in about 150-200 words each.



Part – A

20 Marks

Objective Section:


1. What is the primary purpose of historiography?
 - A) To study ancient civilizations
 - B) To interpret and analyze historical events
 - C) To predict future historical trends
 - D) To preserve historical artifacts
2. Which of the following is not a primary source in historical research?
 - A) Diaries and letters
 - B) Secondary historical texts
 - C) Artifacts and archaeological findings
 - D) Government documents
3. What is the significance of triangulation in historical research?
 - A) It refers to the process of comparing multiple perspectives to arrive at a more accurate understanding.
 - B) It denotes the use of three primary sources in every research study.
 - C) It emphasizes the importance of numerical data in historical analysis.
 - D) It signifies the role of geographic triangulation in historical mapping.
4. Which of the following is not a qualitative research method commonly used in historical research?
 - A) Case studies
 - B) Content analysis
 - C) Ethnography
 - D) Survey research
5. When conducting historical research, what does the term "historical context" refer to?
 - A) The political climate of the time period being studied
 - B) The chronological order of historical events
 - C) The personal biases of the historian
 - D) The physical location where historical events took place


6. What is the purpose of a literature review in historical research?
- A) To summarize existing research on a particular topic
 - B) To create fictional narratives based on historical events
 - C) To collect primary sources for analysis
 - D) To conduct interviews with experts in the field
7. Which of the following is not a step in the historical research process?
- A) Formulating a research question
 - B) Conducting statistical analysis
 - C) Analyzing primary sources
 - D) Writing and publishing findings
8. What is the role of theory in historical research?
- A) To provide a framework for interpreting historical data
 - B) To disprove established historical facts
 - C) To conduct experiments to test historical hypotheses
 - D) To promote subjective interpretations of history
9. Which of the following is an example of quantitative data in historical research?
- A) A personal diary entry describing daily life
 - B) Population statistics from a census record
 - C) An interview transcript with a historical figure
 - D) A painting depicting a historical event
10. What is the significance of peer review in historical research?
- A) It ensures that historical research meets ethical standards.
 - B) It provides validation and credibility to research findings.
 - C) It involves conducting research with a group of peers.
 - D) It is a method for resolving historical disputes.

Part - B

Subjective Section:

1. Discuss the importance of primary sources in historical research. 10 marks
2. Explain the difference between deductive and inductive approaches in historical research, providing examples of each. 10 marks
3. Critically evaluate the role of bias in historical research and suggest strategies for minimizing its impact. 10 marks


Department of History
Shri Sharadchandraji Pawar Sr. College
Narangwadi Tq. Omerga Dist. Osmanabad


PRINCIPAL
S.S.P.Sr College, Narangwadi
Tq. Omerga Dist. Osmanabad