

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What do you mean by research? Explain its significance in modern times. 4+6=10
2. What is scientific research? What are the steps of writing a research proposal? 2+8=10
3. Distinguish between primary and secondary data. Discuss different methods of collecting primary data. 5+5=10
4. What are research questions and hypothesis? Why is it important to have research question or hypothesis in social science research? What are the advantages of a research design? 3+3+4=10
5. Why probability sampling is generally prepared in comparison to non- probability sampling. Explain the procedure of selecting a simple random sample. 1+9=10
6. What is the meaning of social work research? What is the relevance of research in social work? 2+8=10
7. What social work research? What are the various sources of selecting a research topic along with phases in research design? 2+8=10
8. Calculate Quartile deviation and standard derviation of incomes of households given below: 5+5=10

House no.	Monthly income X (Rs.)	House no.	Monthly income X (Rs.)
1	4,000	6	4,950
2	5,000	7	4,200
3	4,680	8	4,540
4	4,500	8	5,140
5	4,700	10	5,860
		N=	$\sum X$ =

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MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
SECOND SEMESTER
Social Work Research and Statistics
MSW - 202 (REPEAT)

(Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. How much confidence should we place in a single research study?
 - a. We should completely trust a single research study.
 - b. We should trust research findings after different researchers have found the same findings
 - c. Neither a nor b
 - d. Both a and b
2. Which form of reasoning is the process of drawing a specific conclusion from a set of premises?
 - a. Rationalism
 - b. Deductive reasoning
 - c. Inductive reasoning
 - d. Probabilistic
3. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?
 - a. Exploration
 - b. Hypothesis
 - c. Replication
 - d. Empiricism
4. Which of the following statements is true of a theory?
 - a. It most simply means "explanation"
 - b. It answers the "how" and "why" questions
 - c. It can be a well developed explanatory system
 - d. All of the above are correct
5. Which of the following best describes quantitative research?
 - a. The collection of non numerical data
 - b. An attempt to confirm the researcher's hypotheses
 - c. Research that is exploratory
 - d. Research that attempts to generate a new theory
6. A hypothesis is a proposition that is _____ testable.
 - a. Partially
 - b. Empirically
 - c. Sometimes
 - d. All of the above

7. One of the purposes of theory is to _____
- a. Understand
 - b. Predict
 - c. Both a and b are true
 - d. All the above are false
8. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a(n)
- a. Categorical variable
 - b. Dependent variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Intervening variable
9. A positive correlation is present when _____.
- a. Two variables move in opposite directions.
 - b. Two variables move in the same direction.
 - c. One variable goes up and one goes down
 - d. Several variables never change.
10. Research in which the researcher uses both qualitative and quantitative research within a stage or across two of the stages in the research process is known as _____.
- a. Action research
 - b. Basic research
 - c. Quantitative research
 - d. Mixed model research
11. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as
- a. Experimental research
 - b. Historical research
 - c. Replication
 - d. None of the above
12. Which of the following includes examples of quantitative variables?
- a. Age, temperature, income, height
 - b. Grade point average, anxiety level, reading performance
 - c. Gender, religion, ethnic group
 - d. Both a and b
13. What is the opposite of a variable?
- a. A constant
 - b. An extraneous variable
 - c. A dependent variable
 - d. An independent variable
14. In research, something that does not "vary" is called a _____.
- a. Variable
 - b. Method
 - c. Constant
 - d. Control group
15. Reviewing literature is getting information from
- a. Books, journals etc.
 - b. People
 - c. Group discussion
 - d. None of the above

16. A sample is a proportion of people drawn from a _____.
- a. Group
 - b. Larger population
 - c. Both a and b are correct
 - d. None of the above
17. Important principles of sampling are
- a. Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner
 - b. Sample units must be clearly defined.
 - c. Must be independent of each other.
 - d. All of the above
18. Sources of researchable problems can include:
- a. Researchers' own experiences as educators
 - b. Practical issues that require solutions
 - c. Theory and past research
 - d. All of the above
19. Which of the following is a function of theory?
- a. Integrating and summarizing current knowledge
 - b. Making predictions
 - c. Explaining phenomena
 - d. All of the above are important functions of theory.
20. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- a. To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest
 - b. To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
 - c. To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest
 - d. All of the above