

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
Third Semester
SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH
(MSW - 11)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. Which sampling technique will be ideal to study the prostitutes of a red light area in a city? Justify your choice with argument. (2+8=10)
2. Define evidence based research? Describe the different steps in evidence based research. (4+6=10)
3. What is a focus group discussion? If the topic of your research is 'reproductive health problems among the women AIDS patients in an area', trace the different steps of focus group discussion in it. (3+7=10)
4. Define research design. Describe the different phases in research design. (3+7=10)
5. Distinguish between qualitative and quantitative research. Describe the different methods of data collection in qualitative research. (5+5=10)
6. Define scientific research. What are the different steps of scientific research? Distinguish between pure and applied research. (2+4+4=10)

7. What is observation? Which type of observation will be ideal to study the behavior of the youth in a discotheque? Justify your choice with argument. (3+2+5=10)
8. Define hypothesis. Write three sources of hypothesis? Describe the different characteristics of hypothesis. (2+3+5=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. A research should:
 - a. Use every anonymous source if they appear relevant.
 - b. Be constrained by research of others.
 - c. Use source that appear credible.
 - d. None of the above.
2. When conducting a review of literature, the researcher should:
 - a. Read all available material on the subject.
 - b. Read the whole journal article and then decide whether it is useful or not.
 - c. Read strategically and critically.
 - d. Read only those texts that appear to agree with his/her point of view.
3. The two main type of research are:

a. Data collection and data coding	b. Survey and questionnaires
c. Quantitative and qualitative	d. Sampling and recording
4. Qualitative research is:
 - a. Not as rigorous as quantitative research.
 - b. Primarily concerned with the collection and analysis of numerical data.
 - c. Primarily concerned with in-depth exploration of phenomena.
 - d. Primarily concerned with the quality of the research.
5. A common test in research demands much priority on:

a. Reliability	b. Usability
c. Objectivity	d. All of the above
6. Action research means:
 - a. A longitudinal research.
 - b. An applied research.
 - c. A research initiated to solve an immediate problem.
 - d. None of the above.

7. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is:
- a. Deductive reasoning
 - b. Inductive reasoning
 - c. Abnormal reasoning
 - d. Transcendental reasoning
8. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on:
- a. Primary data only
 - b. Secondary data only
 - c. Both primary and secondary data
 - d. None of the above
9. Questionnaire is a:
- a. Research method
 - b. Measurement Technique
 - c. Tool for data collection
 - d. Data analysis
10. 'Control group' is a term used in:
- a. Survey research
 - b. Historical research
 - c. Experimental research
 - d. Descriptive research
11. Research that is done to understand an event from the past is known as:
- a. Experimental research
 - b. Historical research
 - c. Ethnography
 - d. Archival research
12. When each member of the population has equally likely chance of being selected is called?
- a. Quota sampling
 - b. Random sampling
 - c. Snowball sampling
 - d. Purposive sampling
13. In which of the following sampling technique does the researcher ask the respondents to identify other potential research participants?
- a. Cluster sampling
 - b. Convenience sampling
 - c. Snowball sampling
 - d. Purposive sampling
14. Which of the following steps comes after data collection in research?
- a. Coding
 - b. Tabulation
 - c. Report writing
 - d. All of the above
15. Which of the following is not the source of knowledge?
- a. Tradition
 - b. Common sense
 - c. Popular media
 - d. Ritual
16. Which of the following idea believes that knowledge comes from experience?
- a. Rationalism
 - b. Deductive reasoning
 - c. Logic
 - d. Empiricism
17. Which scientific method focuses on testing hypothesis developed from theories?
- a. Inductive method
 - b. Deductive method
 - c. Hypothesis method
 - d. Pattern method
18. Sources of the research problems can include:
- a. Researchers' own experiences as educator's
 - b. Theory and past research
 - c. Practical issues that requires solutions
 - d. All of the above

19. Which of the following is not a method of data collection?

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Interview
- c. Experiment
- d. Observations

20. Secondary data include which of the following?

- a. Official documents
- b. Personal documents
- c. Archived research data
- d. All of the above
