BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
Fifth Semester
SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH & COMPUTER APPLICATION
(BSW - 21)

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. What do you mean by research? Explain its significance in modern times. (2+8=10)

2. What is hypothesis? Explain the characteristics of hypothesis. (3+7=10)

3. Explain the significance of a research report. Narrate the various steps involved in writing such a report. (4+6=10)

4. What is sampling? Discuss the various types of sampling. (2+8=10)

5. What do you mean by primary and secondary data? Discuss the various sources of primary and secondary data. (4+6=10)

6. What do you mean by questionnaire? State the characteristics of a good questionnaire. (2+8=10)

7. What do you mean by tabulation? Discuss the various types of table. (2+8=10)

8. What is graph? Write a detail note on histogram. (2+8=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes   **Marks – 20**

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer: **1×20=20**

1. Which of the following is not a type of research question?
   a. Predicting an outcome
   b. Evaluating a phenomenon
   c. Developing good practice
   d. A hypothesis

2. Which of the following could be subjected to a textual content analysis?
   a. Interview transcripts
   b. Newspaper articles
   c. Song lyrics
   d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is not an essential element of report writing?
   a. Research Methodology
   b. Reference
   c. Conclusion
   d. None of these

4. Testing hypothesis is a _____.
   a. Inferential statistics
   b. Descriptive statistics
   c. Data preparation
   d. Data analysis

5. What is the purpose of doing research?
   a. To identify problem
   b. To find the solution
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of these

6. The type of qualitative research that describes the culture of a group of people is called
   a. Phenomenology
   b. Grounded theory
   c. Ethnography
   d. Case study

7. Which of the following is non-probability sampling?
   a. Snowball
   b. Random
   c. Cluster
   d. Stratified

8. In group interview there are _____.
   a. One interviewer and one interviewee.
   b. More than one interviewer and one interviewee.
   c. One interviewer and more than one interviewee.
   d. More than One interviewer and more than one interviewee.

9. Which of the following are associated with behavioural observation?
   a. Non-verbal analysis
   b. Linguistic analysis
   c. Spatial analysis
   d. All of these

10. Uniting various qualitative methods with quantitative methods can be called as_____.
   a. Coalesce
   b. Triangulation
   c. Bipartite
   d. Impassive

11. Most quantitative classifications are
   a. Geographical
   b. Frequency Distribution
   c. Chronological
   d. None of these

12. A simple table contains data on
   a. Several characteristics
   b. Three characteristics
   c. Two characteristics
   d. One characteristic

13. The headings of the rows given in the first column of a table are called
   a. Captions
   b. Reference notes
   c. Stubs
   d. Titles

14. Frequency curve
   a. passes through the origin
   b. begins and ends at the base line
   c. begins at the horizontal line
   d. begins at the origin

15. With the help of histogram we can draw
   a. frequency curve
   b. frequency distribution
   c. frequency polygon
   d. all the above

16. Which of the following does not apply to qualitative research?
   a. Ends with a statistical report.
   b. Uses the inductive scientific method.
   c. Data are often words and pictures.
   d. Involves direct and personal contact with participants.

17. Sum of the deviations about mean is
   a. Zero
   b. Minimum
   c. Maximum
   d. One

18. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?
   a. Primary data
   b. Secondary data
   c. Experimental data
   d. Field notes

19. Open-ended questions provide primarily _____ data.
   a. Confirmatory data
   b. Qualitative data
   c. Predictive data
   d. None of the above

20. Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes; it is also called _____ observation.
   a. structured
   b. naturalistic
   c. probed
   d. complete

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