

BSW
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 four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. What do you mean by research? Write the research objectives. (3+7=10)
2. Briefly describe the steps involved in research process. (10)
3. Enumerate the different methods of collecting data. Give examples. (10)
4. What is social work research? Write the steps in social work research with examples. (3+7=10)
5. What are the characteristics of scientific research? Briefly explain descriptive research. (5+5=10)
6. Draft a research proposal as per your assignment experience. (10)
7. (i) Find the median from the following distribution. (5)
Class limits: 1 – 10 11 – 20 21 – 30 31 – 40 41 – 50 51 – 60
Frequency: 7 12 18 10 8 3
- (ii) Write down the merits of standard deviation. (5)
8. (i) Explain the Frequency Distribution. What is the difference between exclusive class interval and inclusive class interval? Differentiate discrete and continuous variables. (2+2+1=5)

(ii) Weights of 100 students and their mean and standard deviation are given below:

	Boys	Girls
Number of students	60	40
Mean	65 kg	62 kg
Standard Deviation	9 kg	7 kg

Find the standard deviation of all the students combined together. Also, obtain coefficient of variation. (5)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Empirical relationship between mean, median and mode is
 - (a) Mean = 3 median – mode
 - (b) Median = 3 mean – mode
 - (c) Mode = 2 mean – 3 median
 - (d) Mode = 3 median – 2 mean
2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - (a) Exclusive class limits and class boundaries are equivalent.
 - (b) Inclusive class limits and class boundaries are equivalent.
 - (c) Exclusive class limits and inclusive class limits are equivalent.
 - (d) None of these.
3. Which of the following is the best measure of central tendency?
 - (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mean Deviation
 - (d) Standard Deviation
4. If AM = 16, GM = 8, then HM = ?
 - (a) 2
 - (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - (c) 4
 - (d) None of these
5. Action research is a type of _____
 - (a) Applied research
 - (b) Quantity research
 - (c) Survey research
 - (d) Population research
6. Hypothesis relates _____
 - (a) Constant to variables
 - (b) Constant to constant
 - (c) Variables to constant
 - (d) Variables to variables
7. In the purposive method of sampling design, items are selected according to _____
 - (a) Law of certainty
 - (b) Law of probability
 - (c) Personal judgement
 - (d) None of the above

8. Primary data for the research process to be collected through _____.
- (a) Experiment (b) Survey
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
9. A researcher wants to study the relationship of family size to income. He classifies his population into different income slabs and then takes a random sample from each slab in order. Which technique of sampling is he working with?
- (a) Cluster sampling (b) Random sampling
(c) Stratified random sampling (d) Systematic sampling
10. A research problem is not feasible if _____
- (a) It consists of independent and dependent variables.
(b) It has utility and relevance.
(c) It is new and adds something to knowledge.
(d) It is researchable.
11. Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in _____.
- (a) Correlational research (b) Action research
(c) Naturalistic observation (d) Survey research
12. Participant observation is the process of immersing yourself in the study of _____
- (a) Outcomes (b) Methods
(c) People (d) Options
13. 'Ethnography' describes _____
- (a) Culture (b) Way of life
(c) Progeny (d) Both (a) and (b)
14. Who said that members of the same species are not alike?
- (a) Darwin (b) Herbert Spencer
(c) Best (d) Good
15. A researcher divides the populations into PG, graduates and 10 + 2 students and using the random digit table he selects some of them from each. This is technically called?
- (a) Stratified sampling (b) Stratified random sampling
(c) Representative sampling (d) None of these
16. A researcher divides his population into certain groups and fixes the size of the sample from each group. It is called
- (a) Stratified sample (b) Quota sample
(c) Cluster sample (d) All of the above
17. Field study is related to
- (a) Real life situations (b) Experimental situations
(c) Laboratory situations (d) None of the above
18. Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called
- (a) Qualitative measure (b) Data
(c) Variables (d) None of the above

19. An example of scientific knowledge is

- (a) Authority of the Prophet or great men.
- (b) Social traditions and customs.
- (c) Religious scriptures.
- (d) Laboratory and field experiments.

20. Generalized conclusion on the basis of a sample is technically known as

- (a) Statistical, inference of external validity of the research.
- (b) Data analysis and interpretation.
- (c) Parameter inference.
