

REV-01
MSW/4/01

2024/05

**SET
A**

**MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK
SECOND SEMESTER
SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH
MSW – 202 (REPEAT)
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

[Objective]

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. In social work research, the inferences are drawn through:
 - a. Deductive reasoning.
 - b. Observations only.
 - c. Inductive reasoning.
 - d. None of the above.
2. Social work research may be conducted to know the:
 - a. Problems faced by professional social workers only.
 - b. Problems faced by social work agencies and communities only.
 - c. Efficacy of different methods of social work.
 - d. None of the above.
3. What is evidence-based practice in social work?
 - a. Making decisions based on intuition and experience.
 - b. Integrating scientific evidence with practice expertise and knowledge of circumstances.
 - c. Relying on the opinions of colleagues and supervisors.
 - d. None of the above.
4. What is the first step in the social work research process?
 - a. Collection of data.
 - b. Assessment of the client's problems.
 - c. Setting up of goals.
 - d. Development of a research design or methodology.
5. What is the inductive process of theory development?
 - a. A researcher begins with a theory and derives hypotheses.
 - b. A researcher begins with observations and generates tentative conclusions.
 - c. A researcher begins with empirical findings and creates a theoretical framework.
 - d. A researcher begins with a hypothesis and tests it through observation.
6. What is the role of objectivity in scientific method?
 - a. To seek only such data that supports the researcher's hypothesis.
 - b. To make personal judgments based on data and logic.
 - c. To achieve standardization of research instruments and analytical tools.
 - d. To eliminate personal bias and prejudices in research.

7. What are the two conceptual foundations of scientific research?
 - a. Hypothesis and facts.
 - b. Data and theory.
 - c. Facts and theory.
 - d. Variables and constructs.

8. What is the function of 'theory' in scientific research?
 - a. To organize facts into a more meaningful and realistic structure.
 - b. To gather data and facts to support a particular argument.
 - c. To establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
 - d. To generalize findings to a larger population.

9. What is the significance of evaluation research in social work?
 - a. To assess the problems and needs of a program/target population.
 - b. To guide program planning and implementation.
 - c. To enhance program effectiveness.
 - d. All of the above.

10. The main characteristic of scientific research is:
 - a. Empirical.
 - b. Theoretical.
 - c. Experimental.
 - d. All of the above.

11. When a research problem is related to heterogeneous population, the most suitable sampling method is:
 - a. Cluster Sampling.
 - b. Stratified Sampling.
 - c. Convenient Sampling.
 - d. Lottery Method.

12. A literature review is based on the assumption that.....
 - a. Copy from the work of others.
 - b. Knowledge accumulates and learns from the work of others.
 - c. Knowledge dis-accumulates.
 - d. None of the above option.

13. Conducting surveys is the most common method of generating.....
 - a. Primary data.
 - b. Secondary data.
 - c. Qualitative data.
 - d. None of the above.

14. On which of the following, scientific knowledge mostly relies?
 - a. Logical understanding.
 - b. Identification of events.
 - c. Prior knowledge.
 - d. All of the given options.

15. Rationalism is the application of which of the following?
 - a. Logic and arguments.
 - b. Research solution.
 - c. Reasoning.
 - d. Previous findings.

16. Experimental design is the only appropriate design where _____ relationship can be established.
 - a. Strong.
 - b. Linear.
 - c. Weak.
 - d. Cause and Effect.

17. In _____, each population element has a known and equal chance of selection.
- a. Purposive sampling.
 - b. Quota sampling.
 - c. Stratified sampling.
 - d. Simple random sampling.
18. The interview in which questions are already prepared is called _____.
- a. Telephonic interview.
 - b. Personal interview.
 - c. Unstructured interview.
 - d. Structured interview.
19. In _____, the researcher attempts to control and/ or manipulate the variables in the study.
- a. Experiment.
 - b. Hypothesis.
 - c. Theoretical framework.
 - d. Research design.
20. 'Science' refers to.....
- a. A system for producing knowledge.
 - b. The knowledge produced by a system.
 - c. Both A & B.
 - d. None of the above.

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks: 50

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

1. What are the key components of social science research, and why are they important for conducting studies in fields like social work? 10
2. What is a hypothesis, and why is it important in social science research? 5+5=10
3. Explain the differences between exploratory, descriptive, and experimental research designs in social science research. 5+5=10
4. What is your understanding of sampling? Explain the concepts of probability sampling and non-probability sampling, and provide examples for each. 5+5=10
5. Explain primary and secondary data and various sources of data with special reference to modern Internet information age including social media. 10
6. Describe various measurement techniques (e.g., nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio) commonly used in social science research. 10
7. What are the key elements of participatory research in the context of social work? Discuss the role of these elements in ensuring the success of a participatory research project. (Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) techniques) 5+5=10
8. Explain the importance of research proposal and outline its important components and give brief details. 5+5=10

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