

**Master of Science in Counselling and Family
Therapy / Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling
and Family Therapy**

Term-End Examination

December, 2014

**MCFT-005 : Counselling and Family Therapy :
Research Methods and Statistics**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

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1. (a) What are the primary characteristics of research ? 5
 - (b) Why is it important to have a conceptual framework when doing research ? 5
 - (c) Suppose you want to do research in the area of counselling and family therapy. State the topic that you would select, as well as the details of the research design that you would adopt, giving reasons for the same. 10

 2. (a) Describe characteristics of a good research tool. 10
 - (b) What are the different scales used in research ? 10

3. Differentiate between the following : **5x4=20**
- (a) Population and sample
 - (b) Random sampling and incidental sampling
 - (c) Open-ended and close-ended questions
 - (d) Laboratory and field experiments
 - (e) Structured and unstructured interview
4. (a) Outline the various experimental designs. **10**
- (b) Describe the advantages and limitations of experimental method. **10**
5. (a) Explain the basic principles in psychological testing. **10**
- (b) What are projective methods ? State the rational and advantages underlying these methods. Briefly describe any one projective test. **10**
6. (a) Define the terms "mean", "mode", and "median". Which is the most stable measure of central tendency and why ? **10**
- (b) Describe the characteristics and uses of a normal distribution curve. **10**
7. (a) State the assumptions upon which parametric tests are based. **10**
- (b) Explain the characteristics of Central Limit Theorem. **10**

8. (a) Discuss the complexities involved in analysis of qualitative data. 10
- (b) Describe the four basic types of triangulation. 10
9. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : **10+10=20**
- (a) Purposes of review of literature or literature search.
- (b) Limitations of case study.
- (c) Precautions when preparing questionnaires.
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