

00393
MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COUNSELLING AND
FAMILY THERAPY / POST GRADUATE
DIPLOMA IN COUNSELLING AND FAMILY
THERAPY (MSCCFT / PGDCFT)
Term-End Examination

December, 2017

MCFT-005 : COUNSELLING AND FAMILY
THERAPY : RESEARCH METHODS AND
STATISTICS

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : (i) Answer any five questions.

(ii) All questions carry equal marks.

1. As a counselling and family therapy researcher, 20
select any one of the following topics :
Depression in children and adolescents.
- OR
- Family therapy interventions in schizophrenia.
- OR
- Intimacy and communication issues among
couples in the beginning stage of family life cycle.
- Plan a suitable research study to examine the topic
chosen by you. In the context of this study, give a
brief description of the following :
- Statement of the problem/Research question(s)
 - Objectives of the study
 - Hypothesis(es)
 - Sample and sampling procedure
 - Methods and techniques of data collection
 - Data analysis
 - Interpretation of findings

2. "Scientific method combines inductive and deductive reasoning". Justify this statement, giving reasons and examples. 20
3. (a) State the criteria for specifying delimitations in a research study. 10
 (b) Discuss principles of research design. 10
4. (a) With the help of an example, explain the role of interview in research. 5
 (b) List five salient do's and don'ts that should be kept in mind when conducting an interview. 5
 (c) What are the advantages and limitations of the interview method? 10
5. Describe steps of conducting a qualitative research study. 20
6. (a) State the uses and assumptions of parametric tests. 10
 (b) Explain the characteristics of Central Limit Theorem. 10
7. What is content analysis of qualitative data? Discuss the approaches to content analysis. 20
8. (a) State the need for, and purpose of, review of literature in research. 10
 (b) Describe the various types of literature search. 10
9. Write short notes on **any four** of the following : 4x5=20
 (a) Characteristics of a good abstract
 (b) Hypothesis
 (c) Histogram
 (d) SPSS
 (e) Anecdotal records
 (f) Projective techniques