MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COUNSELLING AND FAMILY THERAPY/POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN COUNSELLING AND FAMILY THERAPY

Term-End Examination

June, 2014

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

Time : 3 hours   *Maximum Marks : 100*

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

1. i)   What is research ? Why is it relevant in the   **10**
         context of counselling and family therapy?

    ii) Giving examples, discuss *any two* research   **10**
         paradigms.

2. i)   What is the significance of 'hypothesis' in   **10**
         research? Describe characteristics of a good
         hypothesis.

    ii) Outline the principles that you would keep in   **10**
         mind when formulating a research design.

3. i) Describe the advantages and limitations of questionnaire method. **10**

   ii) Distinguish between participant and non-participant observation. Under what conditions is each of these methods used? **10**

4. i) What are attitudes? Explain the functions that they serve. **10**

   ii) Describe the various ways by which attitudes can be assessed. **10**

5. i) Explain the meaning and use of any two measures of variability or dispersion **10**

   ii) Describe the characteristics of a normal distribution curve. **10**

6. i)   Analysis of qualitative data or qualitative   10
         analysis of data-are they the same or are
         they different?
         Discuss.

    ii) What do you mean by content analysis?   10
         Explain the different approaches to content
         analysis.

7. i)   Explain the following :   10
         a) Standard error of mean   (5+5)
         b) levels of confidence.

    ii) Describe the nature and use of non-   10
         parametric tests.

8. i)   State the uses of (a) review of literature and 10
         (b) conclusion, in a research report   5+5

    ii) Describe the scientific criteria adopted for   10
         evaluating a research report.

9. Write short notes on *any two* of the following : **20**

(10+10)

i) Triangulation approach

ii) Deductive versus inductive reasoning

iii) Limitations of positivistic paradigm

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