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(3rd Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

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Paper Code: M-PSY-03

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Full Marks: 75 Pass Marks: 40%

Time: 3 hours

(PART: B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks: 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) What is the importance of research in psychology?

(b) Discuss the general ethics involved in the research process.

(b) What is concluded Con Drahon its types.

(Turn Over)

Act;

2. (a) Explain the types of non-probability sampling techniques. What are the benefits of using this method? 8+2=10

Or

- (b) What do you understand by sampling?

 Mention the advantages and disadvantages of simple random sampling. Write a note on stratified sampling and its application. 2+5+3=10
- 3. (a) Describe the survey method of data collection. Mention any two methods of survey data collection. 6+4=10

Or

- (b) What are the merits and demerits of observational method? Write a note on structured interviews and its advantages. 6+4=10
- 4. (a) What do you mean by quasiexperimental methods? Describe experimental pre-test and post-test methods. 3+7=10

Or

(b) What is correlation? Mention its types.

Explain the case study method of research.

5+5=10

To be filled in by the (C3 a) daily

5. (a) What are the various types of tests used in psychological testing?

Or

(b) Write in detail the basis of characterization of a good test with reference to validity, reliability and norms.

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Subject

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Figuration 9

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2 0 2 4 by test the test that 2 0 2 4 by test the test that 2. Which of the following is the nauree of secondary data? (PDUY)
(a) Census i(passesser) assume (a)
PSYCHOLOGY HEVTORO (d)
(c) Interview (nonim)
Paper Code: M-PSY-03 and (b)
3. Which ethical principle in psychological
research en avitage A: TRAP) of chensuring participants well-being and salety?
(Marks: 25)
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions
SECTION—I
(Marks: 15) ytimynonA (b)
A. Put a Tick (/) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided: 10 bottom a or griwollol and to northward 1×10=10
1. A representation of the population under study
is called (a) statistic ()
(b) Cluster sampling (d)
(c) test (()) guilquise mobiles (c)
(d) Systematic samp(ing) (slqmas (b)

2. Which of the following is the source of secondary data?
(a) Census réportemes (bré)
(b) Observation (40 v) 29
(c) Interview ((omi))
(d) None of the above no (qs)
3. Which ethical principle in psychological research emphasizes the importance of ensuring participants' well-being and safety?
(a) Confidentiality ()
The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the quescons (d) Beneficence
(c) Justice ()
() witing () the correct answer in the
4. Which of the following is a method of the non-probability sampling? non-probability sampling?
(a) Snowball sampling () ()
(b) Cluster sampling ('aigunioqyn' (d)
(c) Random sampling () test (o)
(d) Systematic sampling () () ()

5. As a characteristic of a good test, the test that
measures what it has been designed to measure
ninforment is unable or reliesanwond siovide
adequate information?
(b) reliability (bor) tem warvani (b)
(c) validity (bor) and hobby bado (d)
(d) Case study (eth)d thirty (c)
6. In a pretest-posttest design
(a) the dependent variable is measured once before and after the treatment
(b) the independent variable is measured once before and after the treatment
(c) the dependent variable is measured only after the treatment ()
(d) the independent variable is measured only after the treatment independent (unifold (b))
7. In correlation research, an increase in one variable that leads to a rise in the other variable is called
(a) systematic (a) entire (a) no (correlation) on (a)
(b) negative correlation (b) (cdv) (d)
(c) multiple correlation ms (be) itsuz (3)
(d) positive correlation mobile (b)

8. For purposes of data collection, which is the most suitable method ito use when the informant is unable or reluctant to provide adequate information?
(a) Interview method (cill) deiler (d)
(b) Observation method (vib) sv ()
(c) Case study method v(vita) (do (b)
6. In a pretest-posttest design
9. Which of the following is not a step (in the general process; of research according to the scientific method? (a) Developing hypothesis has (rois)! (b) Collecting empirical dataged (int)(2) (c) Confidentiality () (d) Communicating results; and (rofin)
10. The sampling technique in which every nth member in the sampling frame is selected after a random start is
(a) systematic sampling node (a) on (a)
(b) Snowball sampling lerror (avi) sgen (d)
(c) stratified sampling slame (sla) tum (s)
(d) simple random sampling svii(oq)(b)
The first of the second se

List—I (a) Non-probability sampling

2. Purposely misleading partici- (b) Past records

3. Quota sampling (c) Secondary data

4. Archival research (d) Deception

5. Qualitative data (e) Descriptions

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8. Match the Individual Section—II—North the Section is a second to the second the second terms and the second terms are second to the second terms and the second terms are second to the
                                                         (Marks: 10) the
            C. Write short notes on any five of the following: 2×5=10
                                              2. Null hypothesis (1) significating particle (1)
                                                                   ic) Case study method
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  3. Quota sampling
                                                                    (c) Secondary data
                                                                  4. Archival research (d), Decention Cold William Cold W
                                                                    Challierive dota
                                                                    (e) Desgription (e)
                                                                      as Threelouing hypothes and to al
                                                                   the Collecting engineers over the
                                                                     (31) Communicating (thirtis 1944);
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                                                                   for a grant formation and areas there .
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((70))

2. Focus groups

3. Cluster sampling

3. Cluster sampling
SECTION—II equion supply S

(Marks : 10)

Null hypothesis

5. Characteristics of a test

4. Time series

6. Primary and secondary data

計資知

7. Use of diary as a source of research data

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