

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION
SECOND SEMESTER
ACTION RESEARCH
BED-206

Duration: 1.30 Hrs.

Marks: 35

{ Part : A (Objective) = 10 }
{ Part : B (Descriptive) = 25 }

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[PART-B : Descriptive]

[Answer question no. One (1) & any two (2) from the rest]

1. Describe the design of action research with examples. 5
2. What are the types of action research? Explain the importance of action research in professional development of teachers. 2+8=10
3. Define diagnostic method. Describe the process of diagnostic method. 2+8=10
4. Write the needs of action research. What are the limitations of action research? Throw light on its main two steps. 2+3+5=10
5. Describe the steps involved in the process of observation. Write the advantages and limitations of observation. 5+5=10

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[PART-A : Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

1. Perceiving a unsatisfactory situation is a prerequisite of
- a. Action Research
 - b. Fundamental Research
 - c. Applied Research
 - d. None of the above
2. In Action Research, the researcher and the practioner are
- a. two different persons
 - b. the same
 - c. two different persons with the same goal
 - d. the same person with two different goals
3. The use of the outcomes of research is indirect and remote in
- a. fundamental research
 - b. fundamental and action research
 - c. . fundamental and applied research
 - d. applied research
4. In Fundamental Research the goal of enquiry is
- a. improvement of a particular situation
 - b. improvement of a theoretical situation
 - c. improvement of teacher competence
 - d. improvement of specific strategies of teaching
5. which argument may be advanced in support of action research
- a. the educational situation as well as the practitioner of education undergoes a change for the better.
 - b. the knowledge is applied to extend further generalization
 - c. a theory is developed as a result of systematic study of the problem
 - d. none of the above

6. in applied research the generalization is done from a
- a. sample
 - b. population
 - c. sample to population
 - d. sample to sample
7. A research tool provides
- a. facts
 - b. information
 - c. systematized body of facts and information
 - d. subjective preference of the researcher
8. A questionnaire and an interview schedule do not have common feature in respect of
- a. forms of question
 - b. forms of response
 - c. qualitative data
 - d. immediate rapport available with respondents
9. The concept of 'research design' is applicable to
- a. fundamental research
 - b. applied research
 - c. action research
 - d. all the above
10. The case study method lays stress on
- a. generalization
 - b. unique qualities
 - c. prediction
 - d. causal connection

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