

**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. Describe the meaning of educational research with its types. 10
2. a. What is a research problem ? 5+5=10  
b. Define the main sources which should receive the attention of the researcher in formulating a research problem
3. a. What is a hypothesis? 4+6=10  
b. What characteristics it must possess in order to be a good research hypothesis?
4. a. What do you mean by a questionnaire as a tool of research? 6+4=10  
b. How to prepare a good questionnaire?
5. a. Describe about the experimental method of research. 5+5=10  
b. What do you mean by interview method in research?
6. a. Discuss about the sample with its characteristics. 4+6=10  
b. What are the main types of sampling? Discuss.
7. a. What do you mean by analysis and interpretation? 5+5=10  
b. Elaborately discuss about the content analysis in research.
8. Explain the meaning and significance of a Research design 5+5=10

== \*\*\* ==

**MA EDUCATION  
SECOND SEMESTER  
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN EDUCATION  
MAE - 201**

( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

**( PART-A : Objective )**

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**

**1×20=20**

1. Review of related literature helps the researcher
  - a. To avoid duplication
  - b. To find the gap between different facts
  - c. To determine the limits of his field of research
  - d. All of above
2. When a pure research is applied to new situation after careful inquiry, it is called
  - a. Applied research
  - b. Action research
  - c. Both of these
  - d. Fundamental research
3. Which one of the following is not a criterion for the statement of a good research problem
  - a. Expression of relationship between variables
  - b. Clarity and unambiguousness
  - c. Possibility of empirical testing
  - d. Possibility of use of statistical analysis
4. Research is not possible
  - a. Without applying scientific method
  - b. Without using statistical techniques
  - c. Without formulating a hypothesis
  - d. All of these
5. Educational Research is
  - a. Goal directed activity
  - b. Effort to formulate new laws and principles or their applications
  - c. Solution of a local or universal problem
  - d. All of these
6. In a research, conclusions are drawn
  - a. After verifying the results
  - b. Before testing the hypothesis
  - c. After testing the hypothesis
  - d. None of these
7. The sampling design deals with the method of
  - a. Item analysis
  - b. Questionnaire
  - c. Selecting items
  - d. Interpretation

8. The ..... scale has the equal interval properties of an internal scale
- a. The nominal scale
  - b. Ratio scale
  - c. The ordinal scale
  - d. None of these
9. The main sources of hypothesis .....
- a. Previous research
  - b. Academic literature
  - c. Real life experiences
  - d. All of these
10. Observation method is most commonly use to studies in
- a. Art science
  - b. Behavior science
  - c. Case studies
  - d. None of these
11. .... research helps in avoiding the mistake of the past
- a. Historical research
  - b. Applied research
  - c. Experimental research
  - d. None of these
12. .... is a type of qualitative research
- a. Survey research
  - b. Co-relational research
  - c. Ethnography
  - d. None of these
13. The word research is derived from
- a. Spanish word
  - b. Latin word
  - c. Greek word
  - d. French word
14. Fundamental research is also called
- a. Action research
  - b. Descriptive research
  - c. Historical research
  - d. Pure research
15. Schedule is used as a
- a. Questionnaire
  - b. Tool
  - c. Method
  - d. Technique
16. Authenticity of a research is depends on
- a. Originality
  - b. Validity
  - c. Objectivity
  - d. All of these
17. Random sampling is helpful as it is
- a. Reasonably accurate
  - b. Free from personal biasness
  - c. Economical method of data collection
  - d. All of these
18. Qualitative and quantitative research are the classification of research on the basis of
- a. Use of the research
  - b. Time dimension
  - c. Technique used
  - d. Purpose of the study

19. Which of the following is not an approach of analysis of qualitative data
- a. Logical analysis
  - b. Criterion analysis
  - c. Content analysis
  - d. Inductive analysis
20. There are ..... types of quantitative research
- a. Four
  - b. Two
  - c. Five
  - d. Three

--- --