

2 0 1 8

(CBCS)

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

FIFTH PAPER

(Research Methodology in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. There is a need for educational research because

- (a) of change in the conception of education ()
- (b) of rapid scientific and technological development ()
- (c) of democratization of education ()
- (d) All of the above ()

2. A research undertaken to solve classroom problems is called

- (a) fundamental research ()
- (b) applied research ()
- (c) action research ()
- (d) qualitative research ()

- 3.** The variables that are not related to the purpose or focus of the study but may affect the dependent variables are termed as
- (a) extraneous variable ()
 - (b) independent variable ()
 - (c) dependent variable ()
 - (d) continuous variable ()
- 4.** “There is no significant difference in the attitude towards teaching profession of secondary school teachers in Mizoram.” What form of hypothesis is this?
- (a) Question form ()
 - (b) Null form ()
 - (c) Declarative form ()
 - (d) Non-directional form ()
- 5.** The purposive sampling method is based on
- (a) researchers’ judgment ()
 - (b) opportunity sampling ()
 - (c) proportionate sampling ()
 - (d) representation in the sample ()
- 6.** The purpose of sampling is to
- (a) collect the extreme statistical data ()
 - (b) obtain data even from inaccessible population ()
 - (c) obtain the best representation of the whole population under study ()
 - (d) complete the research project exactly in time ()
- 7.** Which one of the following permits access to respondents who are not easily approachable?
- (a) Psychological tests ()
 - (b) Observation ()
 - (c) Interview ()
 - (d) Questionnaire ()
- 8.** A process of communication or interaction to receive the required information verbally in a face-to-face situation is
- (a) interview ()
 - (b) project ()
 - (c) inventories ()
 - (d) aptitude ()

9. In 1918, *The Project Method* was published by
- (a) John Dewey ()
 - (b) R. L. Thorndike ()
 - (c) Thomas Lang ()
 - (d) W. H. Kilpatrick ()
10. Which section is considered to be the heart of the research report?
- (a) Design of the study ()
 - (b) Introduction ()
 - (c) Analysis and interpretation of data ()
 - (d) Summary and conclusion ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write briefly on the following :

3×5=15

1. Qualitative research

OR

Quantitative research

2. Concept of variables

OR

Purpose of literature review

3. Concept of 'population' in research

OR

Concept of 'sample' in research

4. Limitations of questionnaire in collection of data

OR

Limitations of interview in collection of data

5. Chapter I of a project report

OR

Chapter II of a project report

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Describe the steps followed in educational research. 10

OR

Define educational research and discuss its scope. 4+6=10

2. What is hypothesis? State the characteristics of a good hypothesis. 3+7=10

OR

What is literature review? Discuss the sources of literature review. 2+8=10

3. What is sampling? Highlight the advantages and principles of sampling. 2+(4+4)=10

OR

Differentiate between probability and non-probability sampling designs.
Explain any two types of probability sampling designs. 4+6=10

4. Write the meaning, characteristics and importance of observation as a tool of data collection. 2+4+4=10

OR

What is psychological test? Explain the types of psychological tests you have studied. 2+8=10

5. Explain the concept of research project. Discuss the various types of research projects. 3+7=10

OR

Write the principles for selecting a research project. Discuss the reasons why conducting research project is important. 5+5=10

★ ★ ★