On.Code: MEDC13

N.V.K.S.D. COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

(AUTONOMOUS)

M.Ed. Degree First Semester Examination, March 2024 (For the candidates admitted during the academic year 2023-2024)

Tool Course: BASICS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH Course code: MED1TC001

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 70 **SECTION A** $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ Answer ALL the questions by selecting the appropriate answers. 1. The type of research used by practitioners for solving immediate problems is known as a) Experimental Research b) Case study c) Action Research d) Survey 2. Ethnographic studies are examples for a) Qualitative research b) Quantitative research c) Correlational research d) Fundamental research 3. Reliability refers to a) Truthfulness of the tool b) Consistency of the tool c) Validity of the tool d) Standardization of the tool 4. Identify the correct sequence in doing research i) Problem identification ii) Review of related literature iv) Selection of sample iii) Analysis and interpretation of data v) Collection of data a) i-ii-iii-iv-v b) i-ii-iv-v-iii c) ii-i-v-iv-iii d) ii-iv-i-v-iii 5. Non probability sampling technique is a) Random sampling b) Quota sampling c) Cluster sampling d) Systematic sampling 6. Hypothesis in research is a) A random guess without any basis b) A proven fact c) A testable prediction or statement d)An irrelevant element in research a) Handbooks b) Abbreviation Manuals c) Directories d) Citation Manuals

- 7. APA Style, MLA Style, Chicago Manual, Blue Book, OSCOLA are
- The type of research in which the investigator establishes cause effect relationship between variables in a controlled condition is
 - a) Historical research

b) Survey research

c) Case study

d) Experimental research

- 9. Mixed research is
 - a) Using different tools and techniques
- b) A form of qualitative research
- c) Using both quantitative and qualitative research

- d) Using both survey and experimental research
- 10. When a classroom group is selected for data collection, the type of sampling technique used is:
 - a) Purposive sampling

b) Random sampling

c) Convenient sampling

d) Cluster sampling

SECTION B (5 \times 3 = 15 marks)

Answer all the FIVE questions in about 100 words each.

- 11. By adhering to the criteria of a good research, high quality research shall be ensured-Justify.
- 12. How does qualitative research explore a problem when compared to quantitative research?
- 13. Describe the essentials of a research proposal.
- 14. How can you establish validity in historical research?
- 15. What is snowball sampling?

SECTION C (5 x 5 = 25 marks)

Answer any FIVE questions in about 200 words each.

- 16. How can research contribute to the continuous improvement of teaching and learning environments?
- 17. How does reviewing related literature help in defining the scope and focus of the research?
- 18. What are the advantages and limitations of using a causal-comparative design? Give your answer with an example.
- 19. Illustrate with context the uses of different experimental designs.
- 20. What is meant by hypothesis? Bring out the differences between null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis with examples.
- 21. How does applied research contribute in addressing real-world problems or challenges?
- 22. Distinguish between population and sample.

SECTION D $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks})$

Answer BOTH the questions in about 500 words each.

23. a) Develop an action research on a topic of your choice.

(or)

- b) Enumerate the different types of qualitative research. Which qualitative research is most suitable for conducting a research on 'social and cultural dynamics of a high school classroom over the course of a month'?
- 24. a) What do you mean by Sampling Design? As a researcher, what points will you take into consideration in developing a good sampling design?

(or

b) Explain the phases of research with suitable examples.