

M.Ed. (First Semester)

Model Answers (AS-2480)

Paper- 3: Foundation of Educational Research

Time: 3Hours

M.M.60

Section-A

Ans. i- A priori knowledge, posterior knowledge

Ans. ii - Inductive

Ans. iii- Three (Philosophical, Scientific & Historical)

Ans. iv – Interrogative sentence

Ans. v- Three (Information phase, Process phase & finding phase)

Ans. vi- Population.

Ans. vii- Random, stratified, multistage, systematic & cluster.

Ans. viii- Descriptive research

Ans. ix- Case study

Ans. x- Curiosity question

Section-B

Ans.2

Research – To create knowledge

It is a systematic and thoughtful process.

Research in education-

Education – Interdisciplinary and complex subject

Due to interdisciplinary nature it is not easy-

To identify problem

Appropriate research methodology.

Accurate and specific process of each and every methodology of research.

Reliability, validity and trustworthiness of tool.

Appropriate statistics and qualitative analysis procedure.

Characteristics of researcher.

So because of above characters research is not everyone's cup of tea.

Ans.3

Variables – conditions or characteristics that the experiments manipulates, controls or observes
Necessity of definition of variables-

Variables are conceptualization defined in dictionary terms.

Cannot be observed directly

Vague and ambiguous.

Provide a poor basis for identifying variables.

For Example-

Attitude (General term) → Attitude about population (specific terms) → Attitude about population in Bilaspur (very specific terms)
→ Attitude about population of 10th class students of C.G. board in Bilaspur district. (very-very context specific)

Ans.4

Nature of survey research is exploratory & very useful in initial stage of any problem.

The variable of survey researches are mainly social groups, age, gender, income, religion, politics, sources of living life, socio economic status ,education institution & other educational setup.

Survey population may include

-whole nature

-whole geographical area

-city, town, villages

-definite vocation

-religion, community

-educational status

-categories of students, classrooms, students

-achievement, examination system etc.

So for exploring the objectives of the survey research it is necessary to take a large sample of the concerned population which varies in its every unit.

Ans.5

Qualitative researches are mainly conducted for finding the depth of a problem.

-To probe in to the various unexplored dimension of a phenomenon.

-To synthesize the whole by augmenting whatever verified statement of component relationships are available through further inquiry.

-Education system has been studied in its spatio-temporal context.

-When there is a basic philosophical content on that a certain phenomenon cannot be analysed and reduced into simpler quantifiable components without the loss of its meanings.

The information collected is in the form of qualitative description of the totality of phenomenon. The verificatory mechanism per se is to contrast the qualitative descriptions against the proposed gestalt. This contrasting is a dynamic interaction through which the proposition gets refined and also the information sought for becomes more comprehensive and directed.

For example- Teacher effectiveness- An area of research in education in which considerable work has been done.

Attempts of studying the profile of effective teachers, identifying factors affecting effectiveness, analysing effective teaching behaviour into skills or competencies etc. with all these one may still find the effectiveness of a person as a teacher is dependent less on the presence of one or more of these factors and more on certain unique combination and these are very specific in terms of its dynamic nature culture, social, anthropological, religion, thinking community and society etc. so cannot be generalized.

Qns. 6

Research is a systematic and logical process. Each step is logically connected with each other. Background is the base on which research is carried out. So this background is prepared carefully and logically.

In research 'why' matters always. Every step is related with question of why?

For example.

Why we selected a specific area?

Why this problem is significant?

Why this review is important?

Why we formulated this hypothesis? And so on.

So when we answer why we have to explain our answer with evidence and support our every step logically.

Qns.7

Bibliography	References
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consist of everything in the references and other useful publication not cited in the manuscript.• Generally not used for research reports.• Page number not included.• Arranged alphabetically. <p>Ex. Atkinson,J.W.(1966).An Introduction to Motivation. New York:D. Van Nostrand</p> <p>Bolles, Robert C.(1967). Theory of Motivation.New York.Harper & Row</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consist of all documents, including journal, articles, books, chapters, technical reports, computer programmes and unpublished work mentioned in the text.• Generally used for research reports.• Page number included.• Not arranged alphabetically. <p>Ex. Bolles, Robert C.(1967). Theory of Motivation.New York.Harper & Row.pp.9-12</p> <p>Atkinson,J.W.(1966).An Introduction to Motivation. New York:D. Van Nostrand.pp.89-97</p>

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