



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 8686956

**Roll No.** 24025001892  
**Total Mark** 51/75.00

**Exam** MASTER OF ARTS\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** E010702T - METHODOLOGY OF EDUCATIONAL RESE

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 3/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 10/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 11/15

9 NA/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

**PART-II**

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										



E 0 1 0 7 0 2 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 7/01/25 Shift: Ist Room No. 20  
 Paper Code: E010702T Subject: Research Methodology ✓ I Sem.

Name of Candidate: Varnika Sharma

Roll No. 24025001892

Signature of Candidate  
  
 Signature of Invigilator  
  
 COE Facsimile

Course: M.A. Education  
 Session: 24-25 Year/Semester: I<sup>st</sup> Semester  
 Subject Name: Research Methodology  
 Medium: English  Hindi

लिखित परीक्षा  
College Code

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code

परीक्षा का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

Regular  
 Ex-Student  
 Back Paper Exam

Paper Code

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Exam Date

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Name of Candidate

V A R N I K A S H A R M A  
S H I V B A R A N S H A R M A

Father's Name

S H I V B A R A N S H A R M A

U N O 1

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U N O 1

A	A	●	0	0
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ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

8686956

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Paper Code



Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 0 0 5 4 5 3

Candidate's Roll Number

Paper Code

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Varnika Sharma

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Invigilator

Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

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नोट - 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को पृष्ठ धारा पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. बॉक्स में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सही तथ्यों से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. सही को बताने या गलत को नकारने से धारा जारी है।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

**5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

### IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM ( UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनाएँ क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के कारबोन्ड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद पड़ने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएँ साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल वॉच, ब्लॉग, बुकबन्ध या सभी वस्तुएँ जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संशोधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही संचारी लेस साइबरनिक कोन्ट्रोलर से जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में लगने न सके न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### पुस्तिकाओं को ठीक ढींग

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिरे वने निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अधिनिका सुलभ लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, शुरुआत से पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके पत्र होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निर्देशक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विद्यार्थियों को प्रश्नपत्र नहीं बदलना है।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये सही का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी का अधिनिका सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages ( 1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found then change the answer script immediately before commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After the corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .



Paper Code

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Section - (A)

Short Answer Types

(A)

Educational Research

According to R. Rusk → 'Research is a point of view, an attitude of inquiry of frame of mind.'

Meaning ↓

Educational Research is defined as a systematic analysis of Educational Programme in order to tackle problems related to education or teaching learning process.

Educational Research play a very important role in order to facilitate a good learning outcomes. It is necessary to be applied in each & every educational settings.

It must contain → 1) Clear → Its point of view must of clear & concise to better understand the research

2) Systematic → It must follow a proper framework with giving proper guidelines

3) Validity → Every research must be like that which anyone can measure its validity

4) Reliability → It must be reliable in order to tackle societal problems of education.



(B)

## Importance of Educational Research

Educational Research plays a very important role in order to make teaching learning process better.

### Importance ↓

1) For better understanding of Education process ↓

Educational must be applied time to time to enhance teaching learning process.

2) To enhance & facilitate learning ↓

Educational research place very crucial role to facilitate education process by solving problems.

3) Evaluation → Proper research must be applied to know problems & issues of process.

4) To know student behaviour → With help of this research, we able to know how learner tackle & face problems.

5) Teacher Training → It not only help learner but also teacher to learn new techniques.



## (c) Sources of Related literature

Related Research literature (RRL) is dependent on student's point of view. It is varied by every individual.

Sources must be varied as per need & problems of identifying problem of research.

Sources → 1) Experts Opinions → Some of our experts, elders & teachers helps us to determine & finding of literature.

2) Societal Problems → Many researchers student find their research problem in our daily life societal problems.

3) Interest based → Our topic is also dependable on our area of interest, which topic we like address.

4) Highlighted issues

~~1) Not highlighter highlighted~~ → Many topics researcher want to highlight as their they want to made their research a good one.

5) Based on Gaps → Some already researched topics are need to review & re-corrected so researchers choose that topics.



## (2) Characteristics of Good Researcher

A researcher must have the quality of analyzing, reviewing any topic systematically & in proper way, in order to make their related research more effective.

- 1) Critical thinker → A researcher must be critical thinker to observe each & every situation problems carefully to understand in a very unique way.
- 2) Follow a defined pattern → Every researcher need to follow a proper defined pattern & framework which was predetermined.
- 3) Good observer → He/she must be a good observer to analyzing problems in a unique way & think critically.
- 4) Addresser of Gaps → Researcher need to address gap in order to make their research topic more relevant & suitable.



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## (E) Types of Variables

A research topic may contain different types of variables to find relation or difference b/w every terms.

- 1) Independent Variable → A variable which is responsible for cause of effect among different topic.  
→ example → student learning.
- 2) Dependent Variable → It is the reason of cause which effects of topic. It is a dependent on other.  
example → Learning Outcomes.
- 3) Moderate Variable → It is inbetween the dependent and independent variable, which do not basically effected & do not set direction the problems.  
example → Study & motivation effects on Adults.
- 4) Quantitative & Qualitative ↓

Quantitative refers to address numerical points while qualitative is used to determine objective, qualities etc.



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## (F) Population

A ~~pop~~ population is a total no of individual present in a particular area. Population refers to each and every individual who is present in any area.

Population is including of all (not biased) as to list or choose only male female or other.

Population is important for our developing society, which plays a important role in determining the outcomes of a particular region.

• It is a Quantitative analysis.

Population is important by many reasons as it is very important to know following terms.

1) To know culture of that area ↓  
organising a survey. We know by asking & method.

2) Helps in tra ✓ nsferring information → we can easily transform any knowledge by telling or addressing people.



## (Q2) Methods of Sampling

A sample process involves a specified or certain no numbers of people / individuals of a determined area.

Sampling is done whether randomly or in organized / predetermined form.

### ② Probability methods

#### 1) Simple Random Sample

It is done by easily by randomly picking or choosing individual from group.  
ex → lottery system.

2) Stratified Sampling → Population is divided into subgroups called strata, and researcher choose by their appropriate methods.

3) Cluster Sampling → Population is divided into many subgroups & that whole groups are chosen.

### Non-Probability Sampling methods

1) Convenience Sampling → Researcher choose individuals who present nearby.

2) Quota Sampling → further groups divided and chosen systematically.

3) Snowball Sampling → Individual refer to researchers.



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(H)

# Interview

A interview is a process which is done in a controlled and organised structure, in order to perform formally.

• Interview includes a Interviewer, who is supposed to be conduct the process / expert in front of interviewee, who is respondent of that formal setting.

Types of Interview → 1) Structured Interview

A proper mentioned guidelines & framework must be followed by everyone to carry on that formal process b/w between individual (learner) & interviewer.

2) Unstructured Interview → In this type normal question related to any area are asked without any formal setting & guidelines.

3) Semi structured Interview ↓

In this type a questions or normal information conducts by some rules & regulation without following is strictly.



## (I) Philosophical Research

Philosophy is basically a types of methods which implies to know reason behind any issue by addressing & by thinking critically by analysing & reviewing each & every problems.

Meaning → A philosophical research is that type of research which is used to know the reasons, gaps and answering following questioning by addressing problem in a very unique way.

Philosophical review is important to think, analyze and reviewing every topic very deeply in understandable manner.

Aims → 1) To make researcher think deeply

2) For better understanding of any topic.

3) To address gaps

4) To review problems critically.

→ In a Psycho Philosophical Research, Metacognition thinking, which means to think and think about some topics for analyzing deeply.



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Section - (B)

## Long Answers

### (5) Sampling Methods

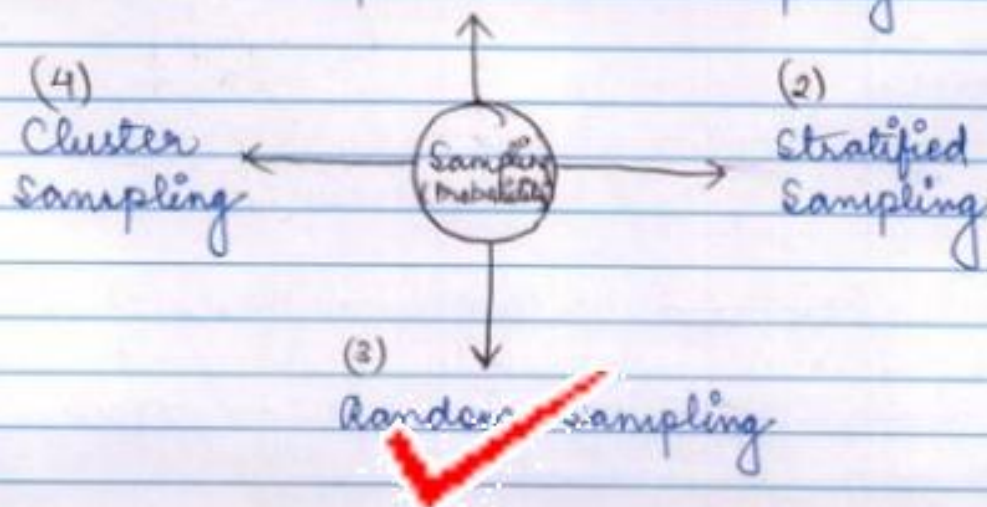
Meaning → A sample is a specified or certain number of peoples or individuals chosen ~~randomly~~ or by proper way, in whole population.

There are many types of methods of Sampling divided into (2) types ↓

- 1) Probability Sampling → (fairness)
- 2) Non Probability Sampling → (classify + observables)

#### 1) Probability Sampling ↓

(1) Simple Random Sampling



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



- 1) Simple Random sampling ↴ It is done randomly by choosing any persons from given population without having any related problem of that sample.

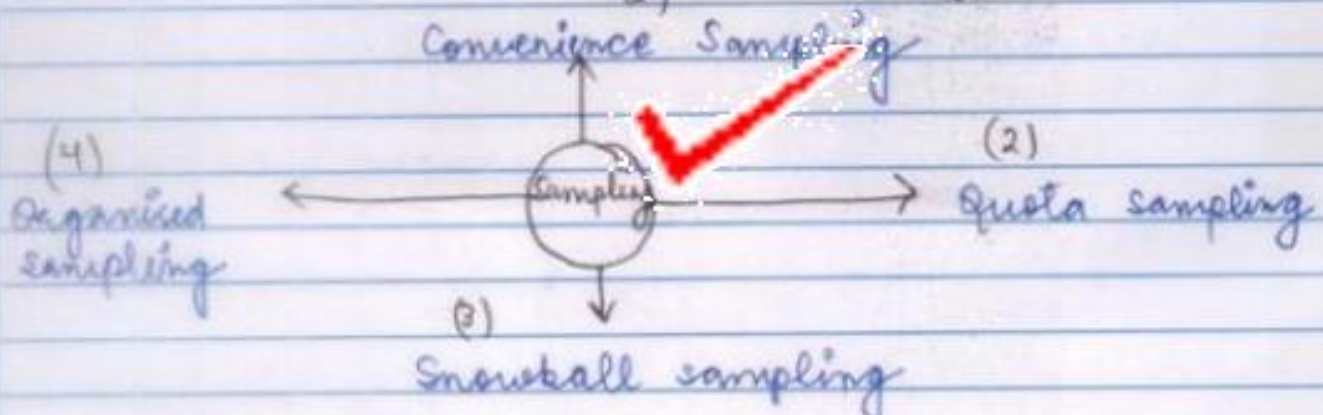
example → Lottery system

- 2) Stratified sampling → In this type population is divided into subgroups called 'strata'. Individuals picked up by that strata.

- 3) Cluster sampling → In this a cluster (subgroups) is chosen and that whole cluster are chosen which contains many numbers of individual in one cluster.

Random Sampling → In this type random any individual selected.

- 2) Non Probability Sampling ↴





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## 2) Convenience Sampling ↓

In this type a researcher chooses individual or sample as per their convenience, who is suitable for him.

example → Nearby sample.

(2) Quota Sampling ✓ → A systematically organized groups are created and then sample are taken from that group.

## (3) Organized Sampling ↓

This contains a proper analysis, reviewing of the sample provided, then sample are taken.

## (4) Snowball Sampling ↓

In this type of sampling, individual refers other sample according to the need of researchers topic.

This is done when sample are hard to find, so individual prefer sample.





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Section - (C)

Long Answer type

(B) Survey & Experimental Research

(1) Survey Research ↴

In this type of research, a researcher goes to a given or defined area in order to take survey for knowing the answers of their question.

This method is done by visiting a place and involves a proper interaction between people or groups of that area.

Merits → 1) It is reliable

2) A proper views and beliefs of that particular group is informed.

3) Based on real experience.

4) Easily to conduct

5) Peoples are interested in giving answers asked by research as it is like fun activity.



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Demerits → 1) It is time consuming

2) Not cost effective

3) Researcher need to visit that place by their own which cause difficulty.

4) It is may be biased (based on researcher views)

5) Sometimes not proper answers is given by individual or groups.

②

### Experimental Research ↓

This type of research are done in a systematic way under controlled conditions, not performs anywhere, but performs in a proper setting in lab & experimental fields.

A proper guidance of experts is needed.

Merits → 1) Exact answers given

2) Review of topic clearly

3) Done under controlled environment

4) Done by a group of research which helps



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to know & solve problems.

4) ~~It is so very accurate.~~

5) Accurate. ✓

Demerits ↓

1) Time consuming

2) Many equipment & procedures need to follow.

3) Not done by individually, need a guider or experts

4) May is labs & experimental halls not available everywhere

5) Need to first organise a proper setting which involves high maintenance charges.

6) Proper guidance is needed to perform such type of research. ✓

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16

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22

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