



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5454922

Roll No. 24038000297
Total Mark 55/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A060704T - POLITICAL ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH ME

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 11/15

5 NA/15

6 10/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 20/12/24 Shift: Morning Room No: 14
 Paper Code: A060704T Subject: Bot. Science
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi
 Roll No: 24038000297


 Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Invigilator

 Signature of Invigilator
 COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A060704T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: M.A.
 Session: 2024-25 Year: Semester: 1
 Subject Name: Botanical Science
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A060704T
 Exam Date: 20122024
 Name of Candidate: ANANYA AWASTHI
 Father's Name: ANOOP AWASTHI

संस्थान का कोड
College Code

K	N	0	1
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

K	N	0	1
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E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular Special Student
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5454922

A060704T
Paper Code



PART-IV

उपस्थान संख्या
Enrollment Number: CSJMA24000128592

उपस्थान संख्या
Candidate's Roll Number: 24038000297

पेपर कोड
Paper Code: A060704T

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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
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G	5	5	5	5	5	5	
H	6	6	6	6	6	6	
I	7	7	7	7	7	7	
J	8	8	8	8	8	8	
K	9	9	9	9	9	9	




 Signature of Candidate


 Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile


 COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले को पूरा ध्यान पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोडिंग में भरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियाँ सभी तालक से शुद्ध की जायें। 3. रोल्स को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जायें।

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 प्रवेशकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमिक कड़ी जोड़ न लिये तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बायाँपट अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद ज्ञाद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न सामग्री लाया न जावे, जैसे लिखे हुए सामग्री के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घाड़ी, डिजिटल बॉय, कॅमेरे, चुम्बक चतुर्भुज सामग्री को अनुचित साधन की अवर्गीत आती है। केंद्रगत संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में छे केन्द्री लेख साइडलिख केन्द्रमुद्रित ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न स्याँ न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषमकाली। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भिन्न भिन्न

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिवसे पहले निर्दिष्ट को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. क्वेश्चन पुस्त के दूसरी तरफ कुञ्चन न लिये।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका को पृथी पर दोषी तरफ लिये।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अधिनिश कुञ्चन न लिये।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिये।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिये।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका को पृथी की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हो या कटे हुए हो, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि हो तो उससे परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्तर कक्ष निरीक्षक को संकेत सूचित करें, उसके बाद निरवधारित त्रुटि कोई कार्य नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेनिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही बोरी या अधिनिश टाक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

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 than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no 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 status 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.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

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

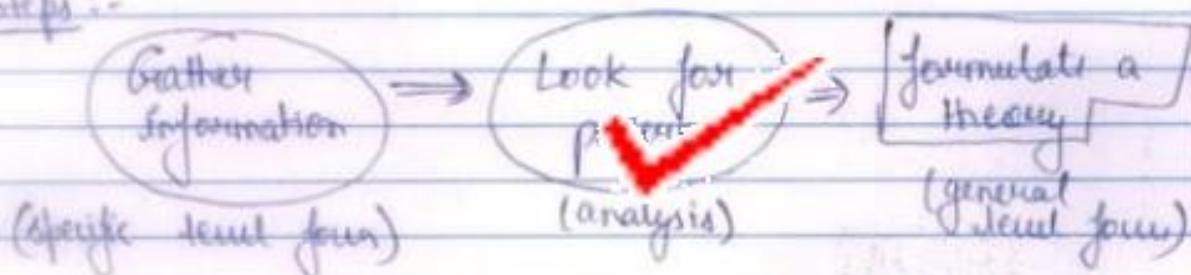
Ans 4

The inductive and deductive methods of explanation in research are the fundamental concepts that shape how the interpretation and the method of explanation would take place.

Inductive Approach

It moves from specific observations to the general principles of theory.

- Research begins with gathering information
- The trends, patterns and data is analysed / observed.
- Then, a general theory is formulated, based on the observed data.

Steps:-Advantages of this approach:

- i) It is focused on formulating a new theory.
- ii) It adds on in the existing knowledge if there is any otherwise explores new principles



Disadvantages

- i) It may sometimes be not generalizable if the sample is not taken adequately.
- ii) May include Researcher's bias while interpreting the data.

Example → One can observe the voter turnout in a particular constituency.

And, after looking at the trends - like females are participating in a great number as the old age people finding it difficult to cast their vote.

From such analysis, a theory or principle can be drawn that females are more participatory and old age people require extra support so that the turnout can be increased.

It helps the policy makers, while formulating a certain policy.

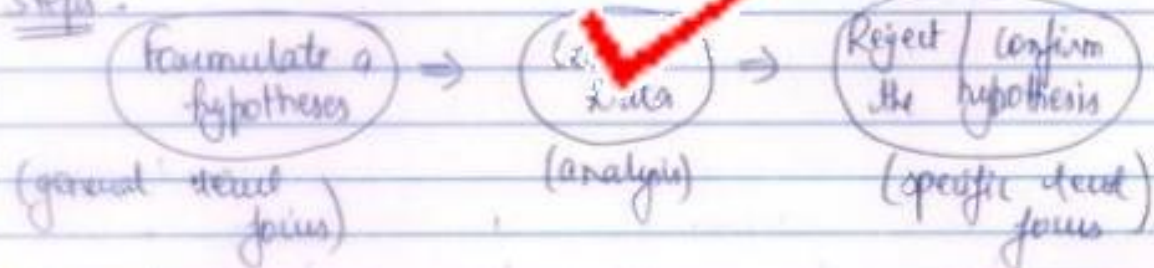
Deductive Approach

It moves from general to specific. It aims to formulate a hypothesis first and then goes for its testing.



- Research begins with formulating a hypothesis based on existing knowledge
for eg - 'All democracies are not prone to go into war'
- After hypothesis formulation, the researcher collects relevant data to support his hypothesis.
- Possible variables and predictions are observed
- Based on the collected data & its analysis, researcher goes on to confirm or reject the hypothesis.

Steps:



Advantages:

- i) It is helpful in negating a existing knowledge
- ii) It provides new insights into the already researched topics.
- iii) It is quite easy to perform & also relevant in approach.




Disadvantages

- i) It requires a good theoretical knowledge.
- ii) May have a bias of researcher in collection of data in favour of his/her hypotheses.
- iii) May or may not applicable to each specific part of society.

Example → Hypothesis → 'All Democracies are less likely to go into war'

↓
Data analysis → By reading research papers of various scholars who have done research in this topic & also by observing the international news.

↓
Observation → Pakistan, does not have good democracy.  other African nations also do go to war despite having democracy.

↓
Hypothesis is rejected.

↓
Now, the researcher has to formulate a new hypotheses and repeat the entire steps again.




Ans 6

Sampling selection is a process of choosing persons, events or objects from a larger population so that they represent that population. It is a crucial process in the research methodology because it leads to the accuracy, precision and objectivity in the research project.

For any researcher, it is not possible to survey the entire population. So, he/she draw samples based on probability or non-probability selection. A subset of the population is selected for the research purpose.

Things to keep in mind while selecting a sample

- i) The sample must be  aligned to the research problem & objectives.
- ii) Factors like time and money should be taken into account.
- iii) Relevant sampling technique should be used as per the requirement of research.
- iv) Availability & ethical considerations must

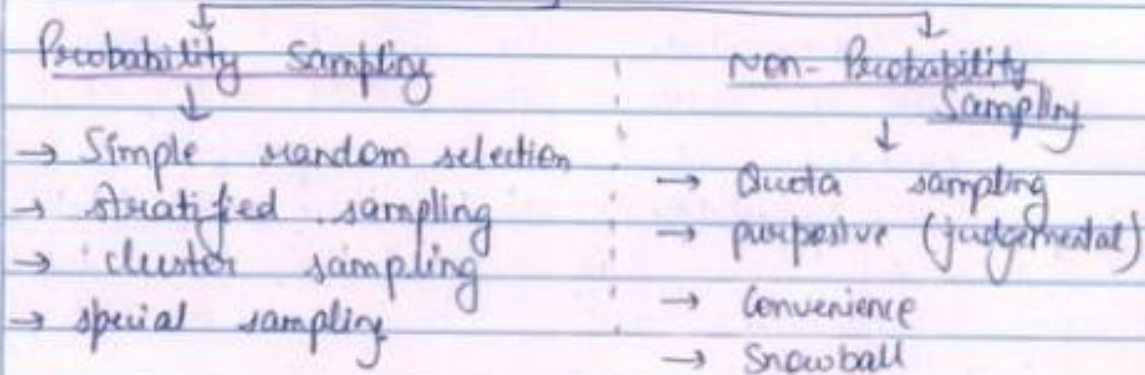


also be kept in mind.

Broadly, there are two types of sampling method. — Probability Sampling and non-probability sampling.

These two are further divided into various other types.

Sampling methods



Probability Sampling

It is a type of sampling in which each ~~no~~ person has equal chances of being selected (known chances).

Advantages →

- Better representation.
- Easy to access the individuals.
- Cost-effective.

Disadvantages →

- may not be relevant enough for the research problem.



- varied sub groups may not get representation Eg- (caste, class, gender)

Types of Probability Sampling

i) Simple random selection → Under this, randomly any person from the list is selected.

Eg → A student is selected from each row of the class to know whether ~~they~~ the class is in proper uniform or not.

ii) Stratified sampling → The population is divided into different strata (age, gender, class, etc). The researcher then selects a individual from each stratum. via this, varied sub groups also get representation.

iii) Cluster sampling → The area is observed by making clusters (like - schools, neighbourhoods, hospitals, etc). By selecting a type of cluster, randomly 2-3 such clusters are chosen & then it is studied entirely.

Eg → Schools ^{are} taken as clusters and 2-3 schools are randomly selected within a ~~com~~ locality. And then, the whole students are studied from such schools.



iv) Special Sampling → The n^{th} number from a given set of population is selected starting from a random starting point.

Eg → Every 5th customer would be studied who is entering the shop.

Non-Probability Sampling

Under this, population is selected non-randomly and as per the particular requirements of the research. It is based on the Researcher's conscience.

Advantages →

- specific representation.
- time effective.
- and experts are chosen for a field.

Disadvantages →

- May include researcher's bias.
- May not correctly represent a group required in the research.

Types of non-probability sampling :-

i) Convenience sampling → The sample is drawn as per the convenience of the researcher.



ii) Purposive sampling → The sample is drawn as per the requirement of the research. Experts of that field are interviewed & surveyed.

Eg → 'Problem of Unemployment in the young Youth of India'

Such a research problem requires purposive sampling — unemployed people are needed to be surveyors for better results.

iii) Snowball sampling → This type of sampling helps in the area where individuals are hard-to-reach. A randomly an individual is selected by the researcher and then that individual recruit others through his network.

Eg → Online surveys. ✓

Sampling is a very important process in a research methodology. It can make or break the research. So, the researcher should be vigilant enough to opt for relevant sampling technique as per the research requirements.



Ans 1 (A)

Ontology in research refers to the study of what exists & the nature of reality and being. In political science, ontology seeks to address questions about the nature and reality of the political phenomenon.

Key ontological debates include -

i) What is the nature of political entities and processes? ✓

→ Are the political structures (states, institutions) existing independently of the ~~form~~ individuals?

→ Or are they social constructs formed by human interactions & interpretations.

ii) Major ontological positions -

① Realism :- It argues that the reality exists independently of the human interactions. Research must focus on uncovering the objective truth.

② Constructivism :- Argues that the reality is socially constructed.
E.g. concept of sovereignty is the result of political & social consensus.



Its application in Research :-

- i) Quantitative Research are supported in ~~po~~ realist ontology.
- ii) Qualitative researches are grounded in constructivist ontology.

Ans 1 (B)

Research is a systematic process of investigation and finding about something. Scientific techniques are often used for the research purposes — be it a natural science or research or social science research.

Essential features ✓ of Scientific techniques in research are

- i) It provides objectivity to the research.
- ii) It is based on cause-effect relationship.
- iii) It empirically observes the data & finds without any bias.
- iv) Use of Scientific techniques makes the research generalizable and applicable to every time & space.



Ans (c) :

Though values are subjective, it has profound importance in social science and its research process.

Importance

i) Social science is the science of society, it requires the thorough study of human behaviours and relationships. Hence, values become a necessary part of it.

ii) While researching, interviews, etc are adopted as collecting methods, hence, it requires that the researcher have values & carry forward the interview keeping in mind ethical considerations.

iii) Values provide subjectivity in the social science. Social science is not always about Yes or No, it needs description & explanation and hence values play a important part here.

Values are also criticised of for their subjective nature but it is to be kept in mind that a collectivity of



Empiricism, objectivity & values is required for any successful research.

Ans 1 (a)

Research problem is a clear & concise statement which tells about the direction of the study and what problems are to be studied and worth studying.

Research problem also seeks to address the gaps which were left behind by the previous researcher.

Types of Research problem

- i) Theoretical research problem.
- ii) Applied research problem.
- iii) Action research problem.

Major Sources through which research problem can be found

- i) Academic journals
- ii) Research papers
- iii) Dissertations
- iv) Theses

Literature Review



Review of literature provides an insight of the existing problems.

Apart from this — Industrial & societal challenges can also be observed and can be taken as a research problem if the researcher feels that enough is not done and more knowledge is to be required yet to solve that particular problem.

Ans 1 (E)

Quantitative research is a type of research which is based on the approach used in the research.

This type of research aims to provide statistical & numerical data to address the research problem & objectives.

Tables, charts, etc are utilised while preparing the report of such research type.

Advantages:

- i) The data is based on facts & free from human bias.
- ii) It is objective.



iii) This type of research are falsifiable.

iv) Work as a literature review for further researches.

Disadvantages :-

- i) May over emphasize on the facts & data, undermining the importance of subjectivity of the analysis.
- ii) Needs statistical knowledge and difficult to interpret for future researchers.

Ans 1 (P) ✓

A Hypothesis is a testable statement which is formulated on the basis of existing knowledge and theoretical framework.

Hypotheses are common in qualitative research. It can be of various types such as :-

i) Null Hypotheses (H_0)

It suggests no relationship or effect between the variables.

Eg → There is no relationship between social media usage and anxiety levels in the youth.



ii) Alternative Hypotheses (H₁)

It establishes relationship or effect between ~~between~~ variables.

Eg → Increased exposure to social media ~~may~~ leads to high anxiety levels in the youth.

iii) Directional Hypothesis ✓

Along with establishing a relationship, it also provides direction to it.

Eg → Exposure to social media for more than 4 hours a day leads to higher anxiety levels in the youth.

iv) Non-Directional Hypotheses

It gives no direction but establishes a relationship.

Eg → There is a relationship between social media usage and anxiety levels in youth.

v) Multiple hypotheses

It establishes relationship between more than 2 variables.

Eg → Social media usage, time-management problems and no physical exercise



leads to higher anxiety level in the youth.

Ans 1 (b)

Observation method of data collection is one of the effective methods. It leads to accuracy in the research results.

The researchers use this method in qualitative research mostly because such researches require subjects' understanding of the research problem by interacting with observing the sample population.

A researcher can observe its selected population in many ways —

- i) Living disguisely in the community or tribal area to know about their culture and practices.
- ii) Observing the trends & patterns of the behaviour of the individuals.
- iii) Without getting involved in the community, a researcher can observe & collect relevant data for his/her research.
- iv) Observing previous existing data can also be a way to collect data.



Ans 1 (H)

A Research report is the analysis, result and conclusion of the systematic investigation or study in a structured manner. A report in research must consist of the key findings, observations and the data analysis.

For effective and efficient research report, researchers are nowadays using technology such as - power point presentation.

A power point research report is more concise, clear and to the point. Along with this, it is easy to comprehend & readable.

Components of Research Report in power point:

- i) Title page - must be as short as possible and should include key words and should be in a proper font & size.
- ii) Abstract - Brief summary of the research.
- iii) Introduction - consists of the process, design of research etc.



- A power point presentation must be simple & in proper formal structure.
- Such reports left good impression to the mentors and the future researchers.

Ans 1 (I)

In the age of technology, it is necessary to induce technology in the research methodology as well. Use of computer in research can prove to be both advantages and disadvantages. ✓

Advantages of using computer in research.

- i) It ~~can~~ helps in searching for the academic journals, theses and dissertations for literature reviews, which is the basis for any research.
- ii) For quantitative researches, the statistical analysis can be made more efficiently using computers.
eg → Excel sheet, for analysing data.
- iii) Power point software can be used to make research report attractive.
- iv) It eases the work of researcher as it is easy to type than to write manually.



Disadvantages:-

- i) Computer, is after all a machine, so it can make errors.
- ii) People who don't possess computer knowledge may find it difficult to operate.
- iii) Technical malfunction while preparing research may be disastrous as all the files are being stored in computer itself.

Way forward → • Researchers should take prior basic knowledge of using computer.

- Computers are no doubt very useful, so, it is important to know the technicalities.
- One can store files in multiple devices in order to prevent any dysfunction.



Paper Code

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21

X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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22

X



Paper Code

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23

X



Paper Code

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24

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

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