

2025

RESEARCH PROCESS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCIENCES

Course : MPCC-101

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

1. Define research. Discuss the need of research in Physical Education and Sports. Explain the methods of locating a research problem. 3+6+6

Or

What are the different types of research? Describe various methods of collecting data. 8+7

2. What is descriptive research? Explain the survey method of research. 3+12

Or

What is Experimental Research? Discuss various kinds of experimental designs. 3+12- 3. What are the different types of sampling? Discuss probability sampling and write down its advantages. 8+7

Or

What is random sampling and cluster sampling? Mention the differences between these sampling techniques. (4+4)+7

- 4. Write notes on following (*any two*) : 7½×2
 - (a) Procedure of review of related literature
 - (b) Methods of writing research proposal
 - (c) Parts of a Research Report
 - (d) Types of Hypothesis.

Please Turn Over

(3813)

5. Answer the following MCQs by choosing the right option from those given below and writing it on your answer script (*any ten*) : 1×10

- (a) The main objective of basic research is
- (i) to solve immediate problems
 - (ii) to expand knowledge without practical application
 - (iii) to develop new tools for practice
 - (iv) to test a hypothesis.
- (b) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good research?
- (i) Systematic
 - (ii) Replicable
 - (iii) Based on assumptions only
 - (iv) Logical.
- (c) The review of related literature in research helps to
- (i) avoid duplication of work
 - (ii) identify gaps in existing knowledge
 - (iii) provide theoretical background
 - (iv) All of these.
- (d) Which of the following is a qualitative data collection method?
- (i) Questionnaire
 - (ii) Interview
 - (iii) Observation
 - (iv) All of these.
- (e) The variable that is measured in an experiment is called
- (i) Independent variable
 - (ii) Dependent variable
 - (iii) Control variable
 - (iv) Extraneous variable.
- (f) The sampling technique where the population is divided into homogeneous groups and samples are drawn from each group is
- (i) Cluster sampling
 - (ii) Stratified sampling
 - (iii) Quota sampling
 - (iv) Random sampling.
- (g) The research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables over long periods is
- (i) Cross-sectional design
 - (ii) Longitudinal design
 - (iii) Experimental design
 - (iv) Case study design.
- (h) Which of the following is NOT a step in the scientific method of research?
- (i) Formulating hypothesis
 - (ii) Data collection
 - (iii) Drawing conclusions
 - (iv) Ignoring contradictory evidence.
- (i) The purpose of pilot study in research is to
- (i) Finalize the hypothesis
 - (ii) Test feasibility of the research design
 - (iii) Collect final data
 - (iv) Avoid literature review.

- (j) Which of the following is an example of primary data?
- (i) Census reports
 - (ii) Government publications
 - (iii) Direct observation
 - (iv) Textbooks.
- (k) The process of converting raw data into meaningful information is called
- (i) Sampling
 - (ii) Data analysis
 - (iii) Hypothesis testing
 - (iv) Literature review.
- (l) The reliability of a research instrument refers to
- (i) Its ability to measure what it is supposed to measure
 - (ii) Its consistency in producing the same results
 - (iii) Its ability to collect large amounts of data
 - (iv) Its cost-effectiveness.
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