

1a

Research is the process to get new knowledge. It is the again search that is already searched to get extra knowledge.

Research is a systemized process to get new knowledge. - Raman and Mori

Research is the re-search from primary and secondary sources to relevant information to get new knowledge. - Hitesh Gupta.

Eg: Evaluation of E-learning platform in education etc.

→ Difference between qualitative and quantitative research:

SN	Aspects	Qualitative research	Quantitative research
1.	focus	It focus on quality of matters.	It focus on numerical data that had collected from survey, interview
2.	statistical	It has not statistical data but describes the reasons.	It has statistical data.

Difference:

1a

S.N 3.	Aspect change	Qualitative Research It describes why the ratio is increase decreases and changes over the location.	Quantitative Research It shows how the ratio of researched data is majorly changes and being different.
4.	Prefers	It is good for non logical solutions, which helps to solve future problem.	It is good for mathematics where there is need of statistical data.
5.	Provides	It provides background behind the problem and suggest for a solution.	It provides exact and accurate data.
example		Analysing why in different district of Koshi province has different no. of mobile users.	Analysing the mobile user data in Koshi Province.

A.I.

Research aims and objectives are slightly different. Aims are long-term outcomes, can be written in a sentence or paragraph while objectives are short-term outcomes and must be written in a list form.

- Aims of Research:
 - It provides solution of problem.
 - Develops new knowledge, hypothesis
 - Create a principles, hypothesis
 - Contributes to society
 - Develops a product
 - Generates a creative work.

- Objectives of research
 - Solve the current problem
 - create a new concept
 - focus on problem solving technique
 - provides sources for further research
 - addres to society
 - search something that is hidden.

Objectives: Research must be SMART.

Systematic: A research must be systematic way. It must follows the step for proceeding.

Measurable: The objectives are measured and when the action is performed.

Achievable: Is there are sufficient resources, human power to achieve goal of research.

Relevant: Is the objective of research is relevant or not to current scenario.

Time bound: The objectives must have limited time and must be achieve within the time.

2a

- Plagiarism is the use of someone else's creative and intellectual work or property without credit them.
- It is the theft of other's intellectual property.
- Plagiarism makes a researcher's name bad.

Types of Plagiarism:

- a) Text-to-text Plagiarism
It is the written of the word same as the way it had written without citing.
- b) Paraphrasing Plagiarism
It is the use of another's quotes ^ without giving credit to original speaker.
- c) Copy and Paste Plagiarism
It is the copy and past the materials from website claiming it's own.

- Types of Plagiarism
- (1) ~~It's~~ Switch the word ~~paraphrase~~ and change
It is the copy of other's work
It is even
 - (2) ~~It's~~ Plagiarism right if it is not
the copy of other's work
Copying directly at the book
 - (3) ~~It's~~ Metheror plagiarism it will be
use of other's research paper etc.
 - (4) Self plagiarism the same work that is
re-writing or doing the same work that is
already from another location.
 - (5) Creative idea plagiarism
Use of another's creative idea by
setting up its own ideas.

Improve memory

Memory - refers to the ability of knowing what has happened in the past and understanding the present in relation to the past. Memory is the ability to store information in the brain and retrieve it later. It is a complex process involving many different parts of the brain.

Sources of memory

The sources of memory are the materials which we experience through the senses.

There are 3 sources of memory:

- (i) Primary source
- (ii) Secondary source
- (iii) Tertiary source

Q3

- a) Primary sources of literature
 - They are original study, articles, newspaper, letters etc.
 - It provides raw materials for research.
 - It may printed form like: letter, articles, autograph, newspaper etc. or electronic form like: video, audio, email, website, interview on television etc.

b) Secondary sources of literature

- They are the implementation that are derived from primary sources.
- It describes that is hidden primary sources.
- Example: literature review, abstract, article review, biography, magazine etc.

c) Tertiary sources of literature

- They are the collections and purification of primary and secondary resources.
- example: textbook, dictionary, cyclopedia, bibliography, reference, socialmedia, URL etc.
- It provides broad knowledge for research.

3a

The types of research are:

- (i) Basic Research
- (ii) Applied Research
- (iii) Descriptive Research
- (iv) Experimental Research
- (v) Empirical Research
- (vi) Conceptual Research
- (vii) Analytical Research

Difference between Applied and basic research:

SN	Aspects	Basic Research	Applied Research
1.	Definition	It is the research that generates knowledge or hypothesis.	It is the research that uses the hypothesis derived from basic research.
2.	Sequence	Basic research come first in every field.	It is done after we get outcomes from basic research.
3.	Focus	It generates information that is hidden from people.	It helps to develop a product like mobile application etc.

Difference

3a

SN	Aspects base	Basic Research	Applied Research
4.		It is theoretical based research.	It is practical based research.
5.	aims	It just provides concept about a related topic.	It uses the concept to generate new technology.
6.	example	It provide information how to make a electric light.	It makes the electric light based on the concept.

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3.b

Features of research :

a) Empirical

Research must be based on scientifically proven data and model. No scientific means no research.

b) Logical

Research must follow logic or principles to get output. Without following the hypothesis the research becomes worthless.

c) Systematic

Research must be done in a systematic way by following all necessary conditions and models.

d) Cyclic

Research must be created from a question and must raise a question at the end.

e) Time bound

Research must be completed within a time.

There is limited time for doing research.

3h.

- f) Controlled
Research must be controlled by researchers
to get required outcomes.
- g) Generalized
A research must have same output no
minds from which location it is done.
- h) Objective
A research must have objective that helps to
provide outcomes.

FB
S

notebook



Aug 19, 1968, 238993-
1000 ft. alt.

before I left, he said "I will speak
to you very soon" and he did so
the next day.

2. Received 24 loans yesterday, so 60+100 =
160 loans to be added to

3. whole 17 miles to the north
of the village of
Mora, at elevation
of 10,000 ft.

to 1900. It is well known to the people of
Montgomery that the Negroes there have
been deprived of their franchises, and that
they have been denied the right to vote.

~~3. Represent the following English names in
Hindi & vice versa. State also the
meaning of the names given below.~~

6 km | It is simple to see
the same conditions

7.J

4a

for example:

- Conceptual research gives us concept about mobile application.
- Empirical research used to scientific process to utilize and get new invention about the mobile application.



iii) Research participants Participants
research has who are doing
are the people there may one or more than
research in a research
one participant

Q) Paradigm must follow a paradigm. It
research research is conducted.
indicates how based on a model of research.
it follows

4) Presentation

After a research is finished it must be
public. A researcher has to present the
outcomes that he/she get from his/her
research. Without present the research
outcomes, the research is meaningless.
nobody knows what is happened.

Objectives of literature review

- a) Provides the information what is already researched.
A literature review provides all the information about the topics which are already researched. What outcomes are found.
- b) The stock of existing research
Literature review provides the information that what are remaining to be research. It provides further way of research.
- c) Saves time and cost
Literature review saves us time and cost by providing the knowledge about how can we conduct research, which model is perfect.
- d) Solve research question
We can get the answer of a question why and how we are doing research by literature review. It provides us a roadmap.

e) 6b Reduce unnecessary repetition of research:

By literature review we can get the all information that is already happened. So it reduce the repetition. Researchers do something new.

f) Protect from plagiarism

As researchers are aware about what is already created then they never repeat that and there is no issue of plagiarism.

g) Moves to progress

Literature review motivates how to do research to get efficient way for finding new things. This move a new researchers towards progress.

1b

Purposes of conducting research:

i) Create new knowledge

Research creates a new knowledge that is not found yet. It proves untruth to truth.

ii) Contribute to society

After researcher has been done, a society gets new knowledge that helps to society to live more smart life.

iii) Use of intellectual work

While doing research there is use of intellectual property that creates creativity.

iv) Provides products

Research gives a product at the end of it. It provides new outcomes.

v) Personal growth

Research increases a personal experience and knowledge level. It helps to personal growth.

vi) Help to 4b
Project

The principles of knowledge that are getting from research helps to conduct a project. It is the base to develop a product.

vii) Invention and Experiment

Research motivates to experiment the principles and generates a invention. That creates a new technology.

(S.S)

5a

Referencing is a type of citation that is used to credit other's work. Referencing is used to credit the people that is referenced in researcher's paper or article etc.

Objectives of referencing:

- a) Referencing is used to credit the original writer or researcher to respect his/her work. A good scientist has many references as possible as.
- b) To protect from plagiarism referencing is used. It avoids us from legal punishment and bad fame.
- c) Referencing is used to public the sources that you have been used in your articles.
- d) Referencing helps reader to get more knowledge about the research. It provides more resources to get extra knowledge.

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- c) Referencing makes a good fame for a writer making sure that the writer is a honest person who gives credit to others.
- d) Referencing motivates us to follow a standard format that helps us to follow certain rules and regulation; that makes us discipline person.
- e) Referencing identifies the original writer and by it we can get broad our research view.

Mathematics

Answers
Additional mathematics
Number of additional
Syllabus of the students
Skills for every
Topic
Students can help
This may include

National Academy of Science and Technology

AFFILIATED TO POKHARA UNIVERSITY

Dhangadhi, Kailali (Nepal)

ACREDITED BY TEACHING LEARNING EVALUATION (TLE), NEPAL (2073)

A20

164

Name of the student	Prakash Chandra Ghimire	Registration Number	164
Roll No. (TLE)	From	Prakash Chandra	Ghimire
Paper	To	Date	10/07/2023

- Students are required to write answer on both sides starting from the first page of the scope.
- The answerbook must be signed properly with the original answer book before delivering to the invigilator.

The Bibliography and reference

Bibliography is the lists of all books or documents that you have used in your research articles that may be directly or indirectly used as the source of knowledge. Bibliography has at the end of the book. It includes all the books that you have directly reference or not.

Reference is the lists of books that you have directly cited on your research articles. It is also at the end of book or article.

Both Bibliography and reference are the techniques to give credit of others work. They help to us protect from plagiarism and establish us as a good writer. Mostly all books contains Bibliography rather than reference.

SD
Research question is a umbrella question for conduct a research.

It provides the answer that is unknown about the research. While conducting a research, research question comes first.

→ characteristic of research question:

a) Reason behind research

A research question asks the reason why research is conducting. How, what, when questions get answer from research question.

b) Analyze research model

Research questions analyze the model that is used to conduct research.

c) Methodology

Research questions provide methodology that are used to collect data for researching.

- 5b
- d) **Important**
Research questions are found during time. Research questions are known as time as research area contact with other.
 - e) **Relevant**
Research question must be relevant to current situation for conducting the research.
 - f) **Abstract**
Research question helps to write abstract. Every research article has included abstract that help to answer the research questions.

Till Concept Sources of reference

Reference is a type of citation.
Reference is a process to give credit
of other's work while copying their
work, quotes etc.

Reference is taken at the end of a
book that includes all the sources or
books that are directly used while
writing a book. A good writer includes
as much as reference he/she has been
used.

Reference is written in two ways:

i) APA (American Psychological Association)

e.g: Pandeya, K. (2010). Applied mathematics
Nima Pustak

ii) MLA (Modern Language Association)

e.g: Lamsal, Naomj. Agni. Sajha Prakashan
(2079)

Reference is used to:

- credit other's work
- avoid from plagiarism
- public resources

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