



RESEARCH PROCESS:

RESEARCH PROCESS:

- (1)formulating the research problem;
- (2) extensive literature survey;
- (3) developing the hypothesis;
- (4) preparing the research design;
- (5) determining sample design;
- (6) collecting the data;
- (7) execution of the project;
- (8) analysis of data;
- (9) hypothesis testing;
- (10) generalizations and interpretation, and
- (11) preparation of the report or presentation of the results i.e., formal write-up of conclusions reached.



- (a) Discussions with colleagues and experts about the problem, its origin and the objectives in seeking a solution;
- (b) Examination of data and records, if available, concerning the problem for possible trends, peculiarities and other clues;
- (c) Review of similar studies in the area or of the studies on similar problems; and
- (d) Exploratory personal investigation which involves original field interviews on a limited scale with interested parties and individuals with a view to secure greater insight into the practical aspects of the problem.



The preparation of the research design, appropriate for a particular research problem, involves usually the consideration of the following:

- (i) the means of obtaining the information;
 - (ii) the availability and skills of the researcher and his staff (if any);
 - (iii) explanation of the way in which selected means of obtaining information will be organized
- and the reasoning leading to the selection;
- (iv) the time available for research; and
 - (v) the cost factor relating to research, i.e., the finance available for the purpose.



Preparation of the report or the thesis:

1. The layout of the report should be as follows: (i) *the preliminary pages*; (ii) *the main text*, and (iii) *the end matter*.

In its preliminary pages the report should carry title and date followed by acknowledgements and foreword. Then there should be a table of contents followed by a list of tables and list of graphs and charts, if any, given in the report.

The main text of the report should have the following parts:

(a) *Introduction: It should contain a clear statement of the objective of the research and an explanation of the methodology adopted in accomplishing the research. The scope of the study along with various limitations should as well be stated in this part.*

(b) *Summary of findings: After introduction there would appear a statement of findings and recommendations in non-technical language. If the findings are extensive, they should be summarised.*

(c) *Main report: The main body of the report should be presented in logical sequence and broken-down into readily identifiable sections.*

(d) *Conclusion: Towards the end of the main text, researcher should again put down the results of his research clearly and precisely. In fact, it is the final summing up.*



Criteria of Good Research

Whatever may be the types of research works and studies, one thing that is important is that they all meet on the common ground of scientific method employed by them. One expects scientific research to satisfy the following criteria

1. The purpose of the research should be clearly defined and common concepts be used.
2. The research procedure used should be described in sufficient detail to permit another researcher to repeat the research for further advancement, keeping the continuity of what has already been attained.
3. The procedural design of the research should be carefully planned to yield results that are as objective as possible.
4. The researcher should report with complete frankness, flaws in procedural design and estimate their effects upon the findings.
5. The analysis of data should be sufficiently adequate to reveal its significance and the methods of analysis used should be appropriate. The validity and reliability of the data should be checked carefully.
6. Conclusions should be confined to those justified by the data of the research and limited to those for which the data provide an adequate basis.
7. Greater confidence in research is warranted if the researcher is experienced, has a good reputation in research and is a person of integrity.

