



RESEARCH PROCESS

- >Thinking & observation
- >Identifying Evaluating And Formulating The Research Problem
- **Extensive Literature Survey**
- >Writing a Primary Synopsis
- >Identifying and Labeling Variables
- >Setting up of Hypothesis
- > Preparing the Research Design
- > Determining the Sample Design
- >Collection of Data
- >Execution of the Project
- ➤ Processing Analysis & Interpretation of data by Statistical Methods
- >Testing of Hypothesis
- >Preparation of the Report or Thesis



THINKING & OBSERVATION







IDENTIFYING EVALUATING AND FORMULATING THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

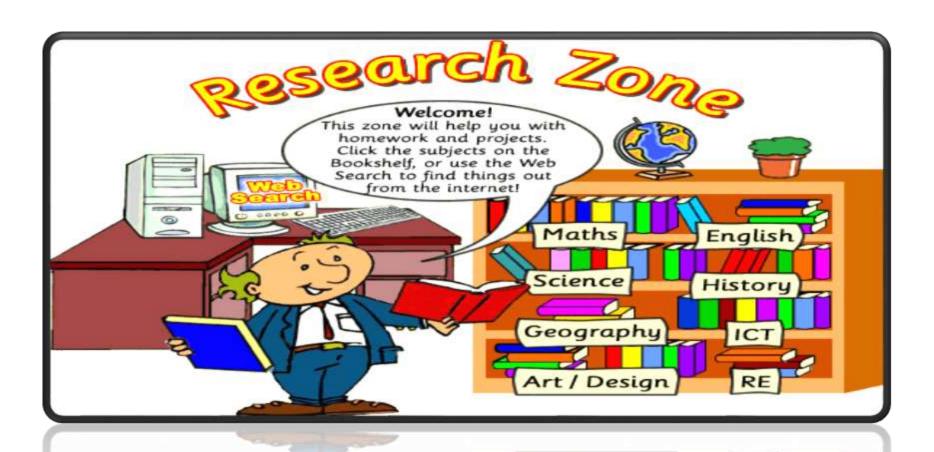
- 1. Choose a correct problem
- (a) Researcher's Familiarity
- (b) guidance
- (c) personal Interest
- (d) Availability of data
- 2.Formulate the problem
- 3. Understanding and evaluating
- 4.Rephrase into meaningful terms
 BY

Discussing the problem with colleagues & Persons with experience



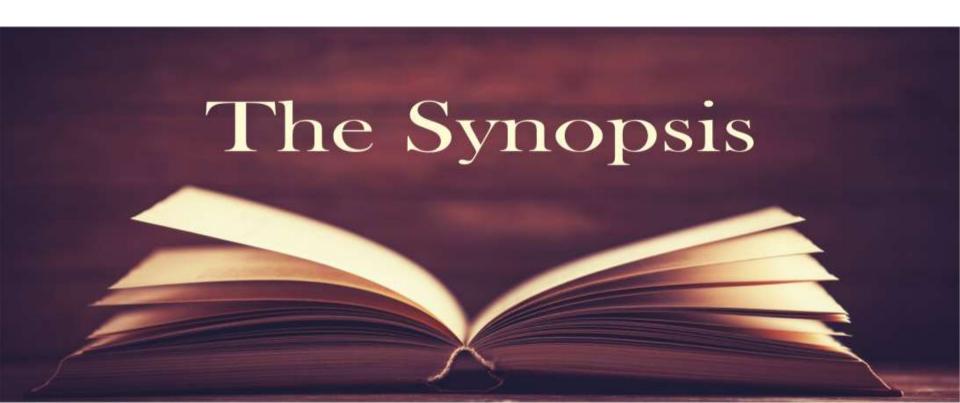
EXTENSIVE LITERATURE SURVEY

- **❖**All available literature
- 1. Conceptual Literature: Concepts & theories
- 2. Empirical Literature: Earlier Studies (Facts & Figures)



Writing a Primary Synopsis

- 1. Summary of what is going to be done under research
- 2. Academic Journals, Conferences, Proceedings, Government Reports Books etc
- 3. Earlier Researches
- 4. Personal documents, Public documents, Copy drafts

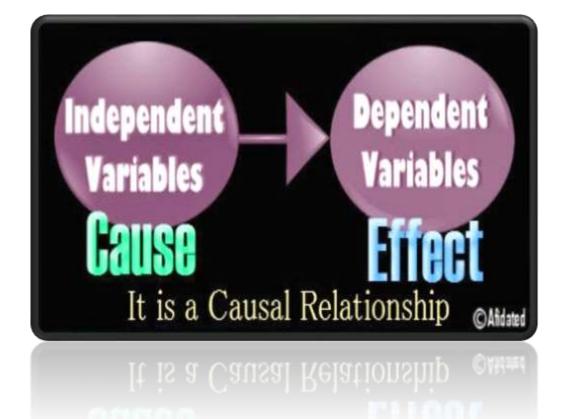


IDENTIFYING AND LABELING VARIABLES

Cause & effect relationship between variables

❖Independent variable : Whose change has effected the other

❖Dependent variable : Variable which has the effect



Setting up of



- Tentative conclusion logically drawn
- **Specific and Limited to the scope of research**





PREPARING THE RESEARCH DESIGN

- ➤ Is a plan that specifies the sources and types of information
- The approach gathered for the problem
- Time & cost budget
- ➤ What to do, when to do,
- ➤ Minimum expense & minimum time

Contains

- > Clear statement of research problem
- ➤ Procedure and techniques to be used for gathering information
- population to be studied
- Methods to be used in processing and analyzing the data



DETERMINING THE SAMPLE DESIGN

- ✓It is a definite plan determined before any data are actually collected for
- ✓ obtaining a sample from a given universe

Methods

- ✓ Simple random sampling
- **✓** Stratified sampling
- **✓** Systematic sampling



COLLECTION OF DATA

Observation method
Direct personal interview method
Telephone interview method
questionnaire method
Schedule method

Choice depends on

- >Nature of investigation
- > financial resources
- **≻Time**
- >Accuracy



>EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

- >Executed in a systematic manner
- **➤ If questionnaire ,interview**
- >Statistical control techniques



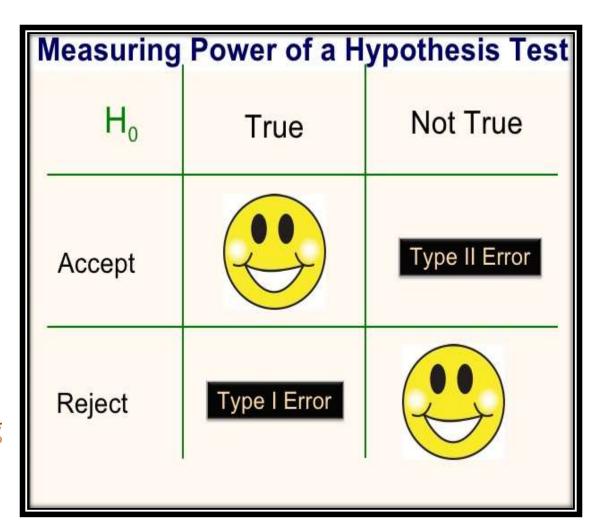
PROCESSING ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA BY STATISTICAL METHODS

- ❖Classification ,tabulation & coding
- ❖Condensed into few manageable and purposeful groups and tables
- ❖Coding converts data into symbols and small figures
- **❖**Editing improves quality
- ❖Irrelevant dropped
- ❖Observation ,analysis, conclusion, induction & deduction.
- ❖ Averages co-effcient of correlation
- ❖ Analysis of variance test of significant difference



TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

- \Box T-test, f-test, x2 tset etc.
- □Accepting or rejecting hypothesis
- **□**Proving validity
- □ formulating a truthful hypothesis
- □Contribution to existing theory or generation of new theory



PREPARATION OF THE REPORT OR THESIS

A detailed description of what has been done, how it has been done.

contents

- Preliminary section: titles, date, acknowledgement, foreword table of contents
- Main body: introduction, methodology, statement of findings, conclusions & recommendations
- **End** matter: appendix, literature selected, bibliography



