

# **RESEARCH METHODS**

**UDAY CHATTERJEE**

**GEOGRAPHY CBCS HONOURS**

**SEMESTER: IV**

**UNIT-II**

**SEC - 2T**

**POINT : 1.**

➤ **RESERACH** • Re ----- Search

• **Re** means (once more, afresh, anew) **OR** (back; with return to a previous state)

➤ • **Search** means (look thorough or go over thoroughly to look something) **OR** (examine to find anything concealed)



# Research?

Research is an **ORGANIZED** and **SYSTEMATIC** way of **FINDING ANSWERS** to **QUESTIONS**.





## ORGANIZED

in that there is a structure or method in going about doing research. It is a planned procedure, not a spontaneous one. It is focused and limited to a specific scope.



## SYSTEMATIC

because there is a definite set of procedures and steps which you will follow. There are certain things in the research process which are always done in order to get the most accurate results.

## FINDING ANSWERS

is the end of all research. Whether it is the answer to a hypothesis or even a simple question, research is successful when we find answers. Sometimes the answer is no, but it is still an answer.

## QUESTIONS

are central to research. If there is no question, then the answer is of no use. Research is focused on relevant, useful, and important questions. Without a question, research has no focus, drive, or purpose.





## Motivation in Research

- **Desire to get research degree** **Desire to get research degree .**
- **Desire to face challenges in solving the unsolved problems unsolved problems .**
- **Desire to get intellectual joy doing some creative work creative work.**
- **Desire to be of service to the society**
- **Desire to get responsibility .**





## Characteristics of a Good Research,

### 1. Controlled:

The research problem should not be affected or influenced by external factors (i.e. variables other than the participating facts).

### 2. Rigorous:

The procedures followed to find answers to questions should be relevant, appropriate & justified. But the degree of rigiour may vary from one problem to another problem.





### 3. Systematic:

The investigation should follow a certain logical sequence (Not in a haphazard manner)

### 4. Valid & Verifiable:

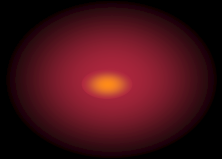
The findings should be valid & can be verified by you or others at any time.

### 5. Empirical:

The conclusions drawn should be based on hard evidence, gathered from real life experiences or observations.

### 6. Critical:

The process of investigation must be foolproof and free from drawbacks. The process adapted and the procedures used must be able to withstand any critical scrutiny.





## Criteria of good research



- ✓ • Purpose should be clearly defined • **Common concepts to be used**
- ✓ • **Explain procedure clearly - for continuity** , **Results should be as objective as possible**
- ✓ • **Report with frankness - Acknowledge, procedural flaws - Limitations of the study**
- ✓ • **Appropriate statistical test of significance** , **Reliable outcome measures**
- ✓ • **Justify conclusions with data** , **Limitation of data** , **Experienced researcher** , **Systematic** , **Logical**

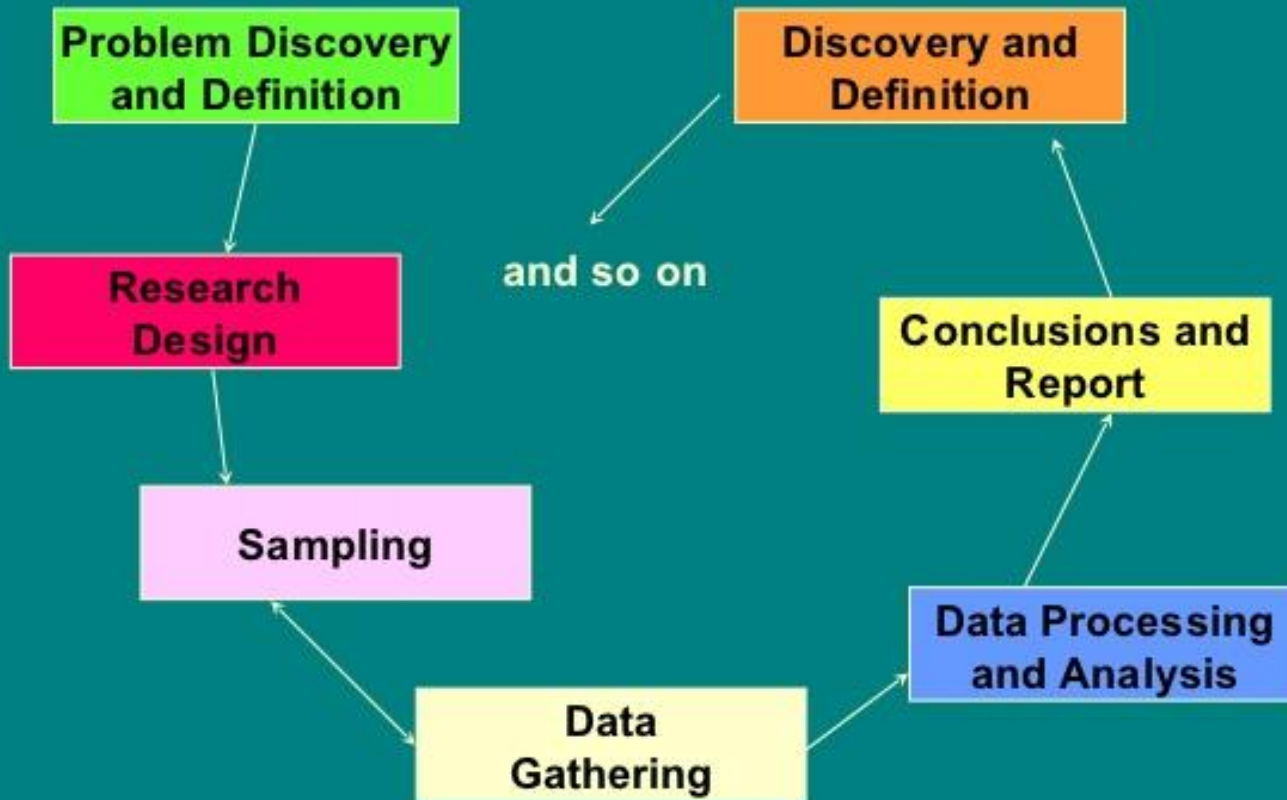




# The Process of Research

- The process is initiated with a question or problem (**step 1**)
- Next, goals and objectives are formulated to deal with the question or problem (**step 2**)
- Then the research design is developed to achieve the objectives (**step 3**)
- Results are generated by conducting the research (**step 4**)
- Interpretation and analysis of results follow (**step 5**)

# Stages of the Research Process





## **INTRODUCTION : REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

- 1. Review of literature is one of the most important steps in the research process. It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon.**
- 2. The main purpose of literature review is to convey to the readers about the work already done & the knowledge & ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research.**
- 3. Literature review is a laborious task, but it is essential if the research process is to be successful.**





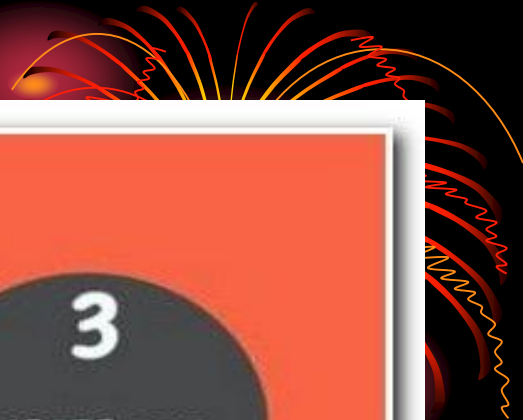
# Literature Survey/Literature Review



- ✓ A brief summary of the problem should be written down, Make extensive literature survey.
- ✓ Sources of survey can be, journals, bio-graphics, Govt. reports, books, conference proceedings etc.
- ✓ Based on the nature of the problem, earlier study if any which is similar to the study in hand should be carefully studied.

A good library will be a great help to the researcher at this stage.







## **IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE REVIEW**



**It also provide the knowledge about the problems faced by the previous researchers' while studying same topic.**

**understanding of subject under review.**

**Describe the relationship of each study to other research studies under consideration.**

**Identify new ways to interpret & shed light on any gaps in previous research. Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies.**

**Point a way forward for further research. See what has & has not been investigated.**





# IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE REVIEW



- ✓ Identification of a research problem & development or refinement of research questions.
- ✓ Generation of useful research questions or projects/activities for the discipline. Orientation to what is known & not known about an area of inquiry to ascertain what research can best contribute to knowledge.
- ✓ Determination of any gaps or inconsistencies in a body of knowledge. Discovery of unanswered questions about subjects, concepts or problems.
- ✓ Determination of a need to replicate a prior study in different study settings or different samples or size or different study populations.





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- ✓ **It is an account of what is already known about a particular phenomenon.**





