ASSIGNMENT(TWO) NAME-GARBA BILIKIS

DEPARTMENT-EDUCATIONAL GUIDIANCES AND COUNSELLING

REGISTRATION NUMBER-MSP/2021/2022/0162

(A)CHALLENGES FACING EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN NIGERIA

**1. Lack of Proper Research Ethics**

In academia, research is placed on the highest pedestal. Owing to this value placed on research, specific ethical guidelines must be observed with good sense when carrying out research of any kind.

When we talk about ethics in research, we mean the usage of basic ethical guidelines to a wide range of issues involving research such as scientific research. Many researchers in Nigeria ignore the appropriate ethical applications, methods and usage when carrying out their study to guarantee credibility.

**2. Ineffective Research Methodology**

A lot of academics in Nigeria consider research methodology to be the just a systematic technique of carrying out a study; however, the truth is that methodology encompasses all the guidelines, strategies and principles a researcher should follow when carrying out his research.

**3. Ineffective Library System**

Following the broken educational system, it is only normal to expect a library system that is not functioning well. Most of the libraries in universities in Nigeria provide minimal research materials (books, journals, newspapers etc.) Most of the libraries well equipped in Nigeria are private-owned libraries.

**4. Poor Infrastructural Management**

The poor state of infrastructure in Nigeria is a substantial contributing factor to the underdevelopment of research. In many schools in the country, laboratories are under-equipped, mismanaged and not maintained properly. This leads to heaping more load on the already heavy load of researchers in Nigeria. Take, for instance, a microbiology laboratory lacking a refrigerator, microscopes and test tubes; this will push the researcher to go outside his/her institution to look for a laboratory that has all the needed equipment which will likely happen at a massive cost to the researcher’s finance.

**5. Low Accessibility of Data and Information**

Although there is numerous information on the internet, getting valid information is not cheap in Nigeria, which is aided by the ineffective educational and library systems. Hence, the difficulty in accessing information poses a serious challenge for researchers when carrying out a study.

Refrences

-By Chrisantus Oden

(b)DISTINGUISH WITH RELEVANT EXAMPLES THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF RESEARCH

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

**(1) Historical research**or historiography**,**"attempts to systematically recapture the complex nuances, the people,meanings,events,and even ideas of the past that have influenced and shaped the present". (Berg & Lure, 2012, p. 305 ) and the common example are Palaeography (study of historical handwriting), diplomatics, the study of documents, records and archives, chronology (establishing the dates of past events), the study of publications, epigraphy (study of ancient inscriptions).

(2) Descriptive research is a type of research that describes a population, situation, or phenomenon that is being studied. It focuses on answering the *how, what, when, and where* questions If a research problem, rather than the *why.Examples are(descriptive survey,descriptive status,descriptive anslysis).*

*(3)* *Experimental research is a scientific approach to research, where one or more independent variables are manipulated and applied to one or more dependent variables to measure their effect on the latter. The effect of the independent variables on the dependent variables is usually observed and recorded over some time, to aid researchers in drawing a reasonable conclusion regarding the relationship between these 2 variable types.Examples are(****Pre-experimental Research Design,* *Quasi-experimental Research Design).***

***(C)EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING TERMS***

***QUALITATIVE RESEARCH***

***QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH***

***(1)Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.***

***Denzin and Lincoln (1994, p. 2).Also Qualitative research is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting non-numerical data, such as language. Qualitative research can be used to understand how an individual subjectively perceives and gives meaning to their social reality.***

***(2)Quantitative research involves the process of objectively collecting and analyzing numerical data to describe, predict, or control variables of interest.Also Quantitative researchers aim to establish general laws of behavior and phenonomon across different settings/contexts. Research is used to test a theory and ultimately support or reject it.***