

# RESEARCH

## The Concept of geographic research.

Research Is the scientific investigation which involves the collection, analysis and interpretation of data to generate knowledge on the geographical phenomena.

Research Is the scientific investigation which is conducted toward the new fact.

- Examples of geographical phenomena are:

- i. Environmental pollution

- ii. Diseases

- iii. Earthquakes and

- iv. Occurrence of global warming

① **Field** Is the area where by scientific work of research is conducted.

② **Researcher** Is a person who conducts a research.

## IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH IN DAILY LIFE

These are :-

1. It is used for planning the use of land.

- Examples for planning hydroelectric power plant and for waste management.

2. It is used for understanding the principles and law of nature in the universe.

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# DISADVANTAGE OF RESEARCH

3. It is used for searching new knowledge.
4. It is used for solving problems in the society.
5. It is used for testing validity of theories.
6. It is used for developing various programmes and policies.
7. It promotes employment opportunities.
8. It clarifies confusion.
9. It is used to inform citizens about the socio-economic activities.

## TYPES OF RESEARCH

There are two types of research namely,

1. Basic Research
2. Applied Research.

### 1. BASIC RESEARCH

Is the type of research which is conducted so as to gain a better understanding of a subject and basic law of nature.

- It is focused on improvement of knowledge
- It is also known as Pure/Academic research.

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## 2. APPLIED RESEARCH

Is the kind of research which is conducted for the main purpose of solving the problems.

- It aims to identify solutions to specific problems or find answers to particular questions.

### RESEARCH APPROACHES

Research Approach Is a procedure selected by the researcher to collect, analyze and interpret data.

- There are two main research approaches namely :-

i. Quantitative research approach

ii. Qualitative research approach

#### I. Quantitative research approach

Is the one based on the measurement of quantity

- It is used in the phenomena that can be expressed in numerical form.

- Population data

- Distance

- Amount of crops

#### II. Qualitative research approach

Is the one based on gathering non-numerical data such as people's opinions and views.

- It seeks to understand a phenomena within a real world through the use of

- Interviews

- Focus group discussion

- Oral stories

- Document review

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## RESEARCH DATA

Data refers to the information collected from the field.

### ⇒ Types of Data in research.

There are two types of data in research namely

i. Primary data

ii. Secondary data

#### I. Primary Data

Are data collected directly from the field.

- They are obtained through interviews, focus group discussion, observation and questionnaires.

#### ⇒ Advantages of Primary Data

1. First hand information are easily to be obtained

2. It is more accurate

3. It shows the emotions of the respondents

4. More control over data

#### ⇒ Disadvantages of Primary data

1. It is costful

2. Language barrier

3. It requires a lot of time

#### II. Secondary Data

Are data obtained from literature reviews.

OR

Are data collected indirectly from the field.

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- They are obtained from published documents such as papers, magazines, journals and books.

### → Advantages of Secondary Data

There are:

- i. It improves knowledge of the researcher
- ii. It can be used to develop various theories
- iii. It may involves the whole problem of the society
- iv. It enables a researcher to be aware about the gathered information

### → Disadvantages of Secondary Data.

- i. There is no additional questions
- ii. There is no physical contact between researcher and respondents
- iii. It requires a lot of time for gathering the information
- iv. Language barrier
- v. It requires high skills in gathering information

### → Reasons of conducting secondary data.

- i. It is conducted in order to have permanent memories
- ii. It is conducted in order to change behaviour of respondents
- iii. To ensure original data

### → Steps of conducting secondary data.

#### 1. Problem identification

The problem should be identified in a scientific work so as to enable a researcher to analyse (5)

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well gathered information.

## ii. Do evaluation

The documentary source should be evaluated so that the researcher can obtain and collect the required data.

## iii. Drafting the work

It involves creating of your work so as to ensure proper arrangement of the gathered information.

## iv. Do a pre-test

It helps to ensure whether the gathered information agreed or not.

## v. Data collection

It involves collection of those information written into the other documentary source in order to have a permanent memory.

## vi. Report representation

The information which were written should be represented to the main participants/respondents.

## • FIELD RESEARCH

Is the task of collecting data physically from the field.

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## → Advantages of Field research

1. First hand information are easily to be obtained
2. It improves practical knowledge.
3. It describes how human beings interact with the environment.
4. It enables researchers to observe relationship between various events.

## Challenges/Disadvantages of Field research

1. They are expensive and time consuming.
2. Documentation of observation is usually difficult.
3. Failure to access data due to lack of trust from respondents.
4. Sensitivity of the topic researched may affect adequate access to data or respondents.

## STAGES OF CONDUCTING RESEARCH

The following are stages of conducting research. These are :-

1. Identification and formulation of research problem
2. Literature review.
3. Research objectives
4. Formulation of hypothesis and research questions
5. Pre-survey/Reconnaissance.
6. Research design.
7. Selecting a target population and sample
8. Data processing and analysis.
9. Data presentation and interpretation
10. Report writing

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION AND FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM.

Research problem is a question or problem that a researcher wants to solve.

- Examples of research problems are child labour, and climatic change.

### Qualities/Characteristics of Research Problem:

Those are.

- i. It should be clear
- ii. It should be time limited.
- iii. It should be researchable.
- iv. It should aim in generating new knowledge and not repetitive.
- v. It must relate to the subject of interest.
- vi. It should be clearly stated

### → Sources of Research Problem.

Research problem comes from different sources such as

- i. Practical experiments
- ii. Personal experience
- iii. Literature reviews
- iv. Mass media
- v. Societal issues
- vi. Consultations with experts
- vii. Monitoring and evaluation activities.
- viii. Areas for further studies identified by other researchers.

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→ Steps in developing research problem -

1. Identify issues that needs attention.
2. State what would be favourable situation if that issue is resolved.
3. State the current situation that exists to the favourable situation.
4. Review the documents available so as to obtain more knowledge.
5. Show the importance of your research so as to fill the knowledge gap.

## Q. LITERATURE REVIEW :

Is a description, summary and critical evaluation of scholarly works on a certain topic.

- In this stage a research reviews various publications such as books, magazines and reports so as to gain more knowledge.

→ Importances of literature reviews .

- i. It increases much understanding of the topic .
- ii. It helps to identify weakness, strength and success of other researchers .
- iii. It enables the researcher to know relevance of different theories .
- iv. It explains the relationship between previous studies and the current study .

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### 3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

It describes what your research is trying to achieve and explain why you are pursuing it.

- Key characteristics of research objectives are:- abbreviated as **SMART**, which means

① **SPECIFIC** :- Objectives should be specific and focused on the research topic that is investigated.

② **MEASURABLE** :- Objectives should be formulated in a way that can allow measurement and evaluation so as to know if they can be achieved or not.

③ **ATTAINABLE** :- The objectives must ensure that they are achievable.

④ **REALISTIC** :- The specific objectives should be relevant to what a researcher want to achieve so as to have a successful research.

⑤ **TIME-BOUND** :- Every objectives must have time bound that they have a start and finish date. If the goals are not time constrained there will be less motivation to achieve the goal.

### 4. FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESIS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

Hypothesis Is the tentative prediction of outcome that shows relationship between variables.

- Hypothesis can be either true or false.

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## Types of Hypothesis

There are two types of hypothesis namely.

- (a) The alternative hypothesis
- (b) The null hypothesis

### (a) The alternative hypothesis

Is the kind of hypothesis that implies that there is relationship between variables and gathered information.

### (b) The null hypothesis

Is the kind of hypothesis that implies that there is no relationship between variable and gathered information.

Example :- Poor students classrooms attendance is not the cause of the poor academic performance.

## ③ VARIABLE

Is any measurable characteristic in a research.

### ⇒ Types of Variables.

There are two types of variables. These are

- (a) Dependent variables :- are variables that are changed due to the influence of other variable.  
- Example the Temperature change due to the influence of altitude.

- (b) Independent variables :- are variables that influencing the changes of other variable.

- They are also known as Predictor variable 11

## 5. PRE-SURVEY OR RECONNAISSANCE .

In this stage a researcher should make a survey to a place where the research is going to be conducted so as to be familiar with that area .

- It enables a researcher to observe features , opportunities and problems not mention in literature review

⇒ Importance of Pre-survey or Reconnaissance .

- i. It enables a researcher to be familiar with the area where a research is conducted .
- ii. It enables a researcher to prepare a work plan
- iii. It helps a research to select suitable methods for data collection .
- iv. It collect preliminary information about population-

## 6. RESEARCH DESIGN .

Is a plan on how data can be collected and analysed in a good manner .

**OR** Is a framework on how data can be collected and processed .

- In this stage a researcher specifies what approach he/she can use for gathering and analysing data .

## 7. SELECTING A TARGET POPULATION AND SAMPLE .

### ① Population :

Is a group of people , objects or plants with common characteristics that are of interest of researcher .

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### ① A sample

Is a subset of the target population which is chosen systematically.

**OR** Is any individual or object selected for gathering information in a targeted population.

### ② Sampling

Is the process of selecting sample from the targeted population.

### ③ Sampling technique

Is a procedure adopted by researcher so as to select a sample from a target population

**OR** Is the technique of choosing sample from a target population so as to obtain information.

⇒ Types of Sampling techniques.

There are two main types sampling techniques namely

i. Probability sampling

ii. Non-probability sampling

#### I. PROBABILITY SAMPLING -

Is the kind of sampling in which every member of the population has a chance of being selected

- It is mainly used in Quantitative research.

⇒ Types/Methods of conducting probability sampling.

There are four types/methods namely

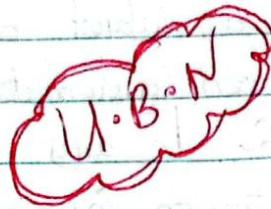
a. Random sampling

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- b. Systematic sampling.
- c. Stratified sampling
- d. Multi-stage sampling



#### A. Random Sampling.

Is the technique in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

- In this technique information collected vigorously

#### B. Systematic Sampling.

Is the technique in which sample is chosen systematically in a targeted population.

- In this every member is listed with a number and then selected at a regular intervals so as to avoid bias.

#### c. Stratified Sampling

Is the technique of choosing a sample from a target population in which the information gathering from different parts of field area.

#### D. Multi-stage Sampling.

Is the technique of choosing a sample from a target population in which the information are gathered by repeating

### II. NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

Is the technique in which a researcher gathering information without giving chance to the respondents

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## → Types/Methods of Conducting Non-Probability Sampling.

- a. Accidental sampling
- b. Purposing sampling
- c. Snow bell.

### A. Accidental Sampling.

Is the form of probability sampling that involves taking sample from the population that is close at hand.

- It is also known as Convenience sampling.

### B. Purposing sampling.

Is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his or her own judgment when choosing members of population to participate in the study.

- It is also known as Selective/Subjective sampling

### C. Snow bell.

Is the technique in which researcher study together with the respondents for gathering information

- Participants are asked to assist researchers in identifying other potential subjects.

## Ch. CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD SAMPLE.

The following are characteristics of a good sample.  
These are :-

i. Representativeness

ii. Accuracy

iii. Adequacy in size

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## I. REPRESENTATIVENESS .

It involves subset of a population used to reflect the characteristics of a larger group

For example a classroom of 30 students with 15 males and 15 females could generate a representative sample that might include six students; three males and three females .

## II. ACCURACY .

Is the degree from which error is absent from a sample .

## III. ADEQUACY IN SIZE .

Is the suitable size in a population for a particular purpose .

### ① SAMPLING DESIGN .

Is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population

**OR** Is the technique/procedure adopted by a researcher for selecting sample .

### ② DATA COLLECTION .

Is a systematic process of gathering and measuring information in a research .

→ Data collection methods and tools

These are 1. Questionnaire

II. Observation

III. Interview

IV. Focus Group Discussion .

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## I. OBSERVATION

Is the systematic way of collecting data in which a researcher uses his/her sense organs to obtain information.

→ Types of Observation.

There are two types namely

A. Participatory/Direct observation.

B. Non-participatory/Indirect observation.

A. Participatory/Direct Observation.

Is the method in which a researcher becomes a part or member of the group under observation.

- A researcher observes all actions done by the members of the population without being realised by them.

B. Non-participatory/Indirect Observation.

Is the method in which a researcher observes people without interacting with them.

→ Advantages of Observation.

- I. First hand information are easily to be obtained
- II. It avoids language barrier
- III. It develops skills like observation
- IV. Data recorded as they observed
- V. It is a quick method of data collection.
- VI. It is flexible to use wherever and whenever needed.

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⇒ Disadvantages of Observation .

- i. Misinterpretation of data may occur
- ii. It is risky to the researcher's life .
- iii. It is inappropriate for a large population .
- iv. It is subjective because data is based on personal observation .
- v. It is a time consuming method .
- vi. Some geographical phenomena may not be easily obtained .
- vii. It can give wrong information especially when the respondent discovers that they are researched .

## II . INTERVIEW .

Is a verbal interaction between an interviewee and an interviewee .

OR Is the face to face technique between a researcher and respondent .

- It can be conducted through telephone , zoom and skype meetings .

⇒ Types of Interviews .

These are :-

### i. Structured Interview

Is the interview in which the same questions are asked to all respondents

\*Advantages of structured interview

- It is not time consuming
- A researcher can compare answer from different respondents to see their validity .

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- Disadvantages of Structured Interview.
- Some hidden information can not be obtained easily.
- It is inflexible; because a researcher can not ask more apart from those prepared before.

## ii. Unstructured Interview.

Is the interview in which each respondent asked different questions.

- Advantages of Unstructured Interview.
- More information can be easily obtained.
- Respondents are given chance to say more.

## \* Disadvantages of Unstructured Interview.

- Time-consuming.
- It is not easy to compare answers; because different questions are asked to different respondents.
- Irrelevant information may be collected.

## PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCTING INTERVIEW.

There are :-

- i. Questions should be direct and clear.
- ii. Explain briefly the purpose of the interview to the respondents.
- iii. Use simple language so as to be easily understood.
- iv. Be neutral in tone and do not suggest the answer.

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- v. Do not record the responses.
- vi. Create a friendly atmosphere for respondents to talk comfortable.
- vii. Instil confidence and trust to the respondent

#### ADVANTAGES OF INTERVIEW METHOD.

- i. First hand information can be easily obtained.
- ii. It involves both literate and illiterate respondents.
- iii. It ensures that respondents understand questions properly.
- iv. It can clarify and elaborate the purpose of the research.
- v. More information are easily to be obtained.

#### CHALLENGES/DISADVANTAGES OF INTERVIEW.

- i. It is not appropriate for large number of respondents.
- ii. Some respondents may provide irrelevant or wrong information.
- iii. It faces language barrier.
- iv. It requires high skills to get proper information.
- v. It is time consuming.
- vi. It can not provide reliable information on issues which happened a long time ago.

#### III. QUESTIONNAIRE

Is the ready written questions which are given to the respondents to be answered.

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## ⇒ Types of Questionnaires

There are two types namely

- ① Structured/Closed-ended questionnaire
- ② Unstructured/Open-ended questionnaire

### ① Structured/Closed-ended questionnaires

Are questions which are accompanied by a list of all possible alternatives from which respondents select the answer that is the best.

- Respondents are limited on answering the questions
- It involves the use of Yes or No, True or False or multiple choice questions -

### ⇒ Advantages of Structured questionnaire

- i. They are easier to analyse
- ii. They are easier to administer because each item is followed by an alternative answer .

### ⇒ Disadvantages of Structured questionnaire

- i. They are more difficult to construct because categories must be well thought out .
- ii. Responses are limited .

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## EXAMPLE OF STRUCTURED/CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE

### Background information

1. Gender	Male	Female	
2. Education	Primary	Secondary	None
3. Age	0 - 18	18 - 35	36 - 45
4. Location/Division	Ilaia	Tomeke	Rinondoni
5. Occupation	Employed	Unemployed	Other

### Project information

6. Was there a development project in your community recently  
YES  NO

6.1 If YES please kindly mention the project(s)

6.2 Also was the public consulted or involved in the environmental impact assessment  
YES  NO

If YES, please kindly explain.

7. What are the issues, problems and challenges faced as a result of new project in your society  
Air pollution Water pollution Land pollution Other

### ① Unstructured/Open-ended questionnaires:

Are questions where by the respondents are free to explain the answers.

- They permit respondent to respond in his/her 22

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words of whether a brief or long answers required.

- It leave a space at the end for a respondent to mention the answer, list items or explain.

→ Advantages of Unstructured questionnaires.

- i. Allow a greater chance of responses.
- ii. Simple to formulate
- iii. Can stimulate a person to think about his or her feelings

→ Disadvantages of Unstructured questionnaire.

- i. It is time consuming

#### PROCEDURES CONSIDERED IN PREPARING QUESTIONNAIRES.

These are :-

- i. Questions should be short and straight forward.
- ii. Questions should be asked and should follow the order.
- iii. Questions should be polite.
- iv. Questions should be free from bias.

#### N. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD).

Is a method of data collection which involves an intensive discussion on a particular issue.

- It involves group of 5 to 8 people
- The use of small number of people provide an opportunity to every member to participate in the discussion.

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→ Advantages of Focus Group Discussion.

- i. Low cost
- ii. It allows critical thinking
- iii. It enables respondents to understand the topic
- iv. It improves the skills of writing, speaking and coordinating

→ Disadvantages of Focus Group Discussion

- i. More reliable information are easily to be obtained
- ii. Time consuming
- iii. Very sample is used
- iv. Selection of sample may be affected by biasness

## 8. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS.

⇒ Data Processing

Is the process of collecting research data and transforming it into readable/usable way.

- It involves validation, sorting, classification and organization of data
- It is important because it provides accurate data

⇒ Data analysis

Is the systematic process which involves inspecting, rearranging, modifying and transforming data so as to obtain useful information.

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## 9. DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

### ⇒ Data Presentation

It involves presenting the data in a clear way to communicate the research findings

- Common techniques used to present data are tables, graphs and diagrams.

### ⇒ Data interpretation

It involves drawing conclusions based on the facts collected after an analytical and experimental study.

## 10. REPORT WRITING

Is the last stage in a research process.

- It is important because it explains what has been done.

### ⇒ Importance of Research Report

i. It exposes the problems and their solutions

ii. It presents the outcome of research data

iii. It interprets data

### ⇒ Report Format.

There are three main parts of research report namely

a. Preliminary pages

b. Main body

c. Supplementary pages / End matters.

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## A. PRELIMINARY PAGES

It is used to guides the reader

Page 1 : Title of the research

Page 2 : Declaration and copyright

- It provides information about the owner  
of the research

Page 3 : Certification

Page 4 : Abstract

- It summarizes the whole research work

Page 5 : Dedication

Page 6 : List of abbreviations

Page 7 : Verification and oath of the researcher

Page 8 : Acknowledgement

- In this page the researcher express gratitude  
to all those who were involved in the study.

Page 9 : Table of contents

⇒ Note

Preliminary pages of the report are written in  
roman numbers.

## B. MAIN BODY

It consists of a complete report with all details

- In this chapter all pages are written in arabic  
numerals.

- It consists of five chapters namely

i. Introduction

ii. Literature review

iii. Methodology

iv. Research findings and discussion

v. Summary conclusion and recommendation 26

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## chapter 1 : Introduction .

-This chapter contains the following parts

- Background of the study
- Statement of the problem
- Objective of the study
- Purpose of the study
- The scope of the study
- Significance of the study

## chapter 2 : Literature review

It covers the literature review of other researchers who did a similar research in the past .

## chapter 3 : Methodology

It explain how research was carried out as well as research tools or methods used to collect, process and analyse data .

## chapter 4 : Research findings and discussion

A research which uses a qualitative approach presents data in form of quotation which involves classification of data into relevant themes .

- A research which uses a quantitative approach presents data by using tables , charts and figures

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## chapter 5 : Summary, conclusion and recommendation

-It provides summary of whole study and presents researcher's recommendation for improving the situation and for further studies.

## C. SUPPLEMENTARY PAGES (END MATTERS)

It involves bibliography and appendices.

⇒ References :- are list of all reading materials cited in the report.

⇒ Appendices :- are list of attachment for referring when reading the report

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Are set of principles that guides researchers on how to conduct their work.

- These are

- i. The researcher must ensure confidentiality of respondents.
- ii. The researcher should protect the respondents physically and psychologically.
- iii. The information collected should not be used for the purpose other than the intended one.
- iv. The researcher should be honest and respectful to the respondents.

## USES OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

1. It helps to improve the knowledge of the people.

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2. It enables the researcher to identify the needs of the society.
3. It helps to formulate new-government policies, laws and principles.
4. It improves the economic and social activities
5. It enables us to protect and conserve our environment.
6. It helps us to find solutions to problems facing society.

#### PROBLEMS / CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN A RESEARCH

These are,

1. It is expensive / costful.
2. Absence of skilled personnel
3. Language barrier
4. Poor framing questions
5. Misreporting of some respondents.
6. Ignorance

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# CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS

ACADEMY

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## Problem 01

Asiatu decided to carry out a research on factors influencing injuries during sports in her school. She decided to read various documents based on injuries during sports activities.

- Identify the stage of research that Asiatu is dealing with her research.
- Briefly explain five (5) advantages of the research stage concentrated by Asiatu

## ANSWER

- Literature review
- Advantages of Literature review.
  - It helps to gain experiences from other scholars who worked on related areas of study.
  - It saves time by preventing unexpected difficulties in the current study.
  - It provides theoretical framework for the study.
  - It raises awareness of the researcher.
  - It acts as a bases for perfect hypothesis.

## Problem 02

Form four students from U.B.N Open School conducted a field study of soil within local environment of their school finally they submitted the report to the Head Master.

- Define Research report.
- Give three reasons why reconnaissance was necessary for their field study.
- Write down three objectives of this research which students were likely to have information.
- Observation is one of the method of collecting data.

State atleast four advantages of it.

### ANSWER

a) Research report is the official document written by a researcher after conducting a research.

b) Importance of Reconnaissance.

- It prepares a work plan for conducting a research.
- It helps a researcher to be familiar to the area.
- It identifies logical requirements based on local condition.
- It collects preliminary information on the number and location of the study location.
- It finalizes the selection of study sites for data collection.

c) => Objectives

- To know type of the soil found within their local environment.
- To know ways of protecting the soil.
- To know the effects of improper waste management within their local environment.
- To know factors influencing destruction of the soil in their local environment.

d) => Advantages of Observation method.

- Data are recorded as they observed.
- It develops skills for observation, recording and interpreting geographical phenomena.
- It is cheap and quick method.
- First hand information are easily to be collected.

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### Problem 03

Mr. Msaki decided to conduct a research on loss of biodiversity in Mikumi reserved area. He decided to use interview method in collecting data. Discuss six principles that he considered when conducting this method.

### ANSWER

**Introduction:** Briefly explain the concept of Interview

**Main body:** Procedures for conducting interview

- Questions should be direct and clear
- Be neutral in tones and do not suggest the answer
- Do not record the respondents
- Use simple language so as to be easily understood.
- Explain briefly the purpose of the interview
- Create friendly atmosphere for respondents to talk comfortable.
- Instill confidence and trust to the respondents.

**Conclusion:** Any relevant conclusion.

### Problem 04

Makubi with his friend spend much of their time drinking at bars; one weekend they drank till the midnight and slept at bar. During early in the morning when they prepared to wake up, the bar owner observed that there was a theft occurred at that night. The bar owner suspected Makubi and his friend and they were sent to village chairman.

- a) Suggest the type of the research,
- b) What is the source of research problem,
- c) Mention three possible data collection tools in

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research

a) Explain briefly three (3) criteria of a good research.

ANSWER -

- a) Applied Research .
- b) Observation method .
- c) Interview .
- Questionnaires .
- Focus Group Discussion .
- Observation .

d) Criteria of a good research .

- It must be researchable
- It must be feasible
- It must be relevant

### Problem 05

Asajile is the form four student from Morogoro city, during the holiday she went to visit his uncle in Dar-es-salaam, when she was there she saw a lot of children with no parents and place to live, some were sleeping in bus stand others in the market .

a) Suggest the proper research problem for this research .

b) Identify any source of the research problem .

c) Suggest three possible research tools she would use to conduct the research .

d) Choose one research tool from above, show two advantages and disadvantages .

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**ANSWER**

- a) street children
- b) Observation
- c). Interview
  - Observation
  - Questionnaire
  - Focus Group discussion .

**Problem 06 .**

Currently the Urban West region in Zanzibar is reported to have high prevalence of drug abuse among youth . The problem is growing seriously inspite of harsh government actions to intervene the problem as it has been affecting youth to persistence physical, mental, emotional, social and academic state . You have been invited as an expert of this research ; assign the following questions related to the problem given .

- a) Propose an appropriate type of research to be used .
- b) Formulate a good research problem (5 points)
- c) Elaborate three merits of incorporating literature review in your study .
- d) What are the three possible tools which may be encountered during the field in data collection ?

**ANSWER**

- a) Applied Research .
- b) DRUG ABUSE .

c)  $\Rightarrow$  Merits of Literature review -

- i. It helps to gain experiences from other scholars.
- ii. It saves time by preventing unexpected difficulties.
- iii. It acts as bases for perfect hypothesis.
- iv. It raises awareness of the researcher.

d) Observation,

- \* Interview
- \* Questionnaire
- \* Focus Group Discussion,

### Problem 07

The U.B.N Secondary school located at gimboto-Dar-es-salaam prepared the questions in advance in which the same questions were asked to all students who attended the school with a need of securing a chance in the academic year 2024 for form one class .

- a) Identify the type of interview used by U.B.N Secondary school.
- b) Give out four procedures of conducting interview
- c) Outline two (2) merits and two (2) demerits of the interview method.

### ANSWER -

- a) Structured interview -

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b)  $\Rightarrow$  Procedures for conducting interview.

- Be neutral in tones and do not suggest the answer.
- Create friendly atmosphere for respondents to talk comfortable.
- Use simple language so as to be easily understood.
- Instill confidence and trust to the respondents.
- Briefly explain the purpose of your research to the respondents.

c)  $\Rightarrow$  Merits of Interview method.

- i. It is flexible
- ii. It enables a researcher to obtain information quickly
- iii. It employ observation method.

$\Rightarrow$  Demerits of Interview method

- i. Irrelevant information are easily to be collected.
- ii. The respondents tend to be subjective.
- iii. Time consuming

### Problem 08

(b) Nyamogi from Songesha secondary school was asked by his teacher to conduct a research on the reasons for poverty in Kitwale village in Dodoma region where majority villagers did not know how to read and write.

- i. Suggest any four research tools used by Nyamogi

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- ii. Suggest the best title for his research  
iii. What are the five (5) difficulties Nyamogi might have faced in the research process?

### ANSWER

#### i. Research Tools

- Observation
- Interview
- Questionnaires
- Focus Group Discussion

#### ii. FACTORS INFLUENCING POVERTY

#### iii. Difficulties during Research process

- Language barrier
- Misreporting of some respondents
- It is expensive
- Ignorance
- Poor framing question
- Some areas are remoteness

### Problem 09.

Mr. Kipara decided to conduct his research at homestead where he prepared questions to the respondents and, given them in a piece of paper so as to be answered by them. He succeeded to finalize his work. As a research expert explain how the method used can be both reliable and unreliable to the researcher?

Six points.

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**ANSWER**

→ Advantages of Questionnaires .

- i. It is easier to administer
- ii. It can stimulate a person to think
- iii. It is a quick method,

→ Disadvantages

- i. It is costful
- ii. They are more difficult to construct .
- iii. Sometimes respondents are limited .

**Problem 10.**

In one village near Kiembeni village a small town of coastal region . The researchers were killed by villagers as they entered the village and start conducting soil investigation without alerting the villagers . their purpose for such investigation .

- a) Name the skipped important step by the researcher .
- b) Write down four (4) importance of the skipped step .
- c) Apart from being killed what other three (3) negative consequences could have happened

**ANSWER**

- a) Pre-survey reconnaissance .
- b) It enables a researcher to be familiar to the area
  - It collects preliminary information about population
  - It helps a researcher to select suitable methods for data collection .
  - It enables a researcher to prepare a work plan .