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| **S/N** | **FEATURES** | **RESEARCH METHOD** | **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** |
| **1.** | **Definition** | Specific techniques or tools used to collect and analyze data. | The systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. |
| **2.** | **Scope** | Narrow and focused on the practical application of techniques. | Broad and encompasses the overall approach, including the rationale and philosophy behind the research. |
| **3.** | **Focus** | How data is collected and analyzed. | Why and what data is collected and analyzed. |
| **4.** | **Nature** | Practical and procedural | Theoretical and strategic. |
| **5.** | **Examples** | Surveys, interviews, experiments, case studies, statistical analysis, content analysis. | Research design, sampling techniques, data collection instruments, validity and reliability assessment, ethical considerations. |
| **6.** | **Purpose** | To obtain answers to specific research questions. | To justify and explain the choice of methods and ensure the rigor and validity of the research. |
| **7.** | **Level of abstraction** | Concrete and operational. | Abstract and philosophical. |
| **8.** | **Relationship** | A component of research methodology. | Provides the framework and rationale for selecting and applying research methods. |
| **9.** | **Questions addressed** | How will the research be conducted? | Why will the research be conducted in this way? |