

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

44



**UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN
DIRECTORATE OF AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS
BIGARD MEMORIAL SEMINARY, ENUGU**

08 FEB 2024

BM3LIB13005

Candidate's Number (write very clearly)

B.Sc

Level of Study

Arts

Faculty/College

Philosophy

Department/Course

Pti 310: Methodology of Research..... Title of Paper
8th February, 2024...... Date

*Examination (insert official title)
of the Examination for which you
have entered, as it appears at
the head of the question paper*

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write on both sides of the pages (except in Mathematics)
2. Begin each answer on a fresh page
3. Write the number of each question at the top of each page
4. All rough work must be crossed through, and enclosed within this cover
5. If supplementary books are used, they must be fastened & together at the end of this book and inside the cover. Answers must not be written on the supplementary books unless all the leaves in this book have already been used.
6. In your own interest you should enter in the space provided below, the numbers of the questions which you have attempted (with sub-sections where necessary).
7. In no circumstances must answer books used or unused, be removed from the Examination Room by a Candidate.
8. Candidates are warned that importance is attached by the examination to accuracy and clearness of expression.
9. Please note that there is severe penalty for cheating at any examination.

NUMBERS OF THE ANSWERS

in the order in which they have been written.

*All students of the University of Ibadan are expected to show academic integrity at all times.
Understanding this, I solemnly declare that I shall not be involved in any malpractice including
soliciting, giving, receiving or using unauthorised aid in this examination.*

Offish

Signature of student

For Examiner's Use Only	
Question No.	Mark
3	15
2	16
5	17
	48
CA	26
Total...	74

Features of Research as a Rational Enquiry

a) Focus:

Every research work must have a focus which can be seen through its topic. This is what the researcher sets out to do and the researcher should be careful not to deviate from the topic focus.

For instance, in the research topic: "The Problem of Time in Heidegger: An Appraisal", the research should focus on appraising time in Heidegger and not on any other philosopher.

A philosophic research should have an end in view, a *tantum ad quem*.

b) Accuracy

Sources of research, both primary, secondary and even tertiary sources should be verified for accuracy of information to be passed on through the research work.

Quotations should not be distorted as quoted for by the authors in order to deceive the readers and wrong interpretation should not be given to quotations in order to give an impression other than what the author intends. Researchers should avoid these errors at all costs, deliberately or not.

c) Coherence:

There should be logical sequence in the entire research work.

Ideas should run through in a particular chapter and linked properly through the paragraphs. Statements made in the research work should not contradict each other.

d) Clarity:

The grammatical expressions must be clear and distinct so that they can be easily comprehensible to the reader. The researcher should avoid confusing terminologies. The ideas should be presented in a clear and distinct form.

e) Conciseness:

Brevity is a show of mastery. Ideas that can be passed on using simple expressions should not be complicated in complex sentences.

The researcher should aim at hitting the point in concise and precise and ^{defined} grammatical expressions.

Relationship Between Research and Philosophy

0.1 What is Research?

Research is the systematic enquiry in order to arrive at a dependable solution to address an existing problem or a felt need.

It is a search for a dependable solution through systematic data gathering, analysis and interpretation in order to address a problem.

0.2 What is Philosophy

Philosophy simply means the love of wisdom. But this love is not a passive love. It is rather an active love that seeks the object of love. It tends towards the beloved which is wisdom or knowledge.

0.3 Relationship Between Research and philosophy

Both research and philosophy are involved in a search for knowledge. But both differ in their emphasis. While research is concerned with method, philosophy is concerned with knowledge or truth. Therefore, research is a tool of philosophic enquiry. It facilitates the process of acquiring knowledge in philosophy.

This search for knowledge is a rational process. Not based on faith, emotion or traditional

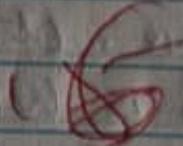
Question:

Ques.

To this effect, the World Book Encyclopedia defines philosophy as "a study that seeks to understand the mysteries of existence and reality. It seeks to explain the nature of truth or knowledge..."

In all, both philosopher and researcher are involved in searching for true knowledge; but while philosophy focus on the knowledge, research focus on the method.

So, philosophy and research are related in the sense that research is a tool for philosophic enquiry.



Documentation

a) i. Footnote:

Richard Rohr and Joseph Martos, Why be Catholic? (Ohio: St. Paul's, 2015), 27.

ii. Bibliography:

Rohr, Richard and Joseph Martos. Why be Catholic? (Ohio: St. Paul's, 2015).

c) i. Footnote:

Joseph Ezechie, "Holy Joseph: A Man of Faith and a Silent Preacher", Catholic Priesthood: A call to serve God and humanity, eds., Kingsley Anagbu, Kevin Udenwagen and Francis Agu (Enugu: Jackson Press, 2021), 17.

ii. Bibliography:

Ezechie, Joseph. "Holy Joseph: A Man of Faith and a Silent Preacher". Catholic Priesthood: A call to serve God and humanity. Edited by Kingsley Anagbu, Kevin Udenwagen and Francis Agu. Enugu: Jackson Press, 2021.

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the page number



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BMS/IB/3029..... Candidate's Number (write very clearly)

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY..... Title of Paper

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NO 3, NO 4, NO 6

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[Signature]

Signature of student

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Use Only

Question No.	Mark
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3 15

4 16

6 14

45

(A) 29

Total... 74

(a) Language \Rightarrow Here a good control of language in which the research is to be conducted is required. For example, each researcher should be conversant with the language of the sources in which his data are to be gathered as well as the language in which the research report is to be presented. More importantly, perhaps, he should be abreast with the concepts and technicalities of a field in which the research is carried out. E.g. the student of philosophy should already understand the language of philosophy in order to effectively produce a philosophical essay.

(b) Logic \Rightarrow The researcher's ability for consistency of argument, critical and coherent thinking, is an advantage in research reporting. Logic also ensures clear thinking and sets the paper in a flowing and unambiguous language.

(c) Criticism \Rightarrow Here, this refers to the researcher's ability to cross-examine or make critical assessment of any data, taking note of pros and cons. Criticism implies constructive criticism or reasonable appraisal of any data.

(d) Analysis \Rightarrow This is the reasoned process of establishing the validity of any claim or

Question

NO. 3

Write on both sides of the paper

or muddled up but definite and clear enough for the reader to decipher with ease.

② Concision :- Here, Brevity is a sign of maturity and mastering in writing. To show the mastering of the subject matter and art of writing, the researcher uses brief, comprehensive, simple and straight forward expression. There is no need of writing voluminous essay and convoluted expression for something that can be said pure and direct statements.

a) Focus → Here, every research topic has inherent focus. The researcher should be able to understand the focus of the topic and keep to the point. ~~in~~ in the course of reporting. Emphasis must be made on more relevant or imperative data. To play down on very serious and relevant data may mitigate the outcome of research.

b) Accuracy → Here, a good research aims to report data correctly as they appear in the source cited. falsification or mutilation of data out of carelessness or for the purpose of misleading the audience with unreliable outcomes must be avoided.

c) Coherence → Here, there should be consistency between chapters and their paragraphs, each paragraph leading to another and connected with it, to drive home the point of the chapter. The entire chapters must ~~be~~ be seen to be ~~to~~ pointing to the same argument of the thesis of the long essay or the memoir. Coherence is about the consistency and logicality of one's arguments, the fact that all the chapters of the work form a unified whole.

d) Clarity → Here, the grammar and the arguments of the ~~as~~ essay must be understandable and intelligent. Its points should not be ambiguous.

John Philip and Agnes Thoson, photography and Religion

Searching is the process or the exercise of gathering information or data for a research work. Searching involves looking for materials or data (singular; datum) for a literature work.

The research will be fruitful and rich when there is enough materials or data for your work. Searching requires looking for a materials or something that you need in accordance with the subject matter.

Searching can be defined as the exercise of gathering information or data that is related to your topic or subject matter. It is not all materials or data gotten that is valid.

There are some chaff and Turner in materials and during reporting, you separated the chaff from the reliable ones.

Reporting :- This is the second part of scientific work in research. It involve writing down the materials you find during presentation in the form of long essay, essay journals and document. Reporting is the process of writing down the results of your research for presentation. This method is very important because, it require critical analysis of your research.

Referencing :- This is the process of acknowledging all the sources of your research. To avoid plagiarism, it is important that, you acknowledge the effort of the first or the second place where you get your information from.

Referencing can be in the form of footnoting and bibliography.

(a) Background of the study:- Background of the study talks about, what experience or sorry situation that warranted you or attracted you to write on this theme of your topic. In background of the study, the research gives brief introduction to the problem of the work. Background of the study gives us to the writing and motivation of our topic.

While

Statement of the problem:- The statement of the problem summarise the problem that seek solution in your topic. it talks about the problem in your topic that need to be resolve in your work. Statement of problem addresses the issues in your topic that require solution.

(b) Historical Review of Literature:- This is the ability of the research to review the problem situation in a historical epoch. this aspect of literature review can be broken down into epoch. the research can concentrate on any of the epoch for his review literature work.

The historical epoch in the literature review include Ancient epoch, Patristic epoch, Medieval epoch and Modern epoch. He can based his research literature review on any of the epoch. It also deals with revealing and reviewing of historical document.

While

Thematic Review of literature:- This aspects deals with the themes and ideas in research work. here the research broke down the topic into sub-theme for easy and deep study - it is the second part of literature review that analyzed themes and go deep in finding-

These following tools help to manifest the philosophical nature of a research work.

i) Language

ii) Logic

iii) Criticism

iv) Analysis

i) Language :- Language is very important in a philosophical research work. It involves the language use in gathering and reporting information, data or material during research.

A philosophic student should be conversant with philosophical language and term to ease documentation and presentation.

Language help in transmitting and conveying of philosophical research work.

ii) Logic :- This is the ability of the researcher to be consistent in argument, and coherent thinking. It test the ability of the use of language and how it flows in your research.

iii) Criticism :- This is the process of using a constructive analysis to criticize the work of another author. It is through Criticism that we can learn and develop a critical attitude of a research work. It demands critical and constructive reading.

iv) Analysis :- This is another systematic method of analyzing research work by carefully refining the chaff from the reliable ones. Here, the research work is carefully observed, analyzed and the unreliable chaff is removed from the good.

(7)

(6) The distinction between the following

A) Background of the study and Statement of the problem :

Background of the study is the experience or sorry situation that warranted the researcher to write on the topic. It is the a kind of introduction to the problem of research poses by the topic to the research work to solve. While Statement of the problem tells us about the problem the researcher wants or intend to solve, a problem he thinks that require a solution or problem explanation. The statement of the problem must describe the topic under one's study, taking note of important themes in it, as well as the problem involved in it, a problem in his opinion demands solution or explanation.

B) Historical and Thematic review of literature

Historical In historical review, the reviewer aim at the historical study of the problem or subject matter. This implies that it is divided according to epochs and the researcher studies books pertaining to each epoch. This is good because it helps in the historical development of the topic under study.

In Thematic review on the other hand, the researcher is concern with the theme and ideas. In this review the topic is break down into sub themes which offers great help in the study and help the research to do justice to the main theme. Thus for the topic "Problem of civil" the following sub themes may be applied to

metaphysical services; Nature of evil, evil and freedom, evil and sinning