

Directional Hypothesis

- The relationship between variable A and variable B (positive correlation).

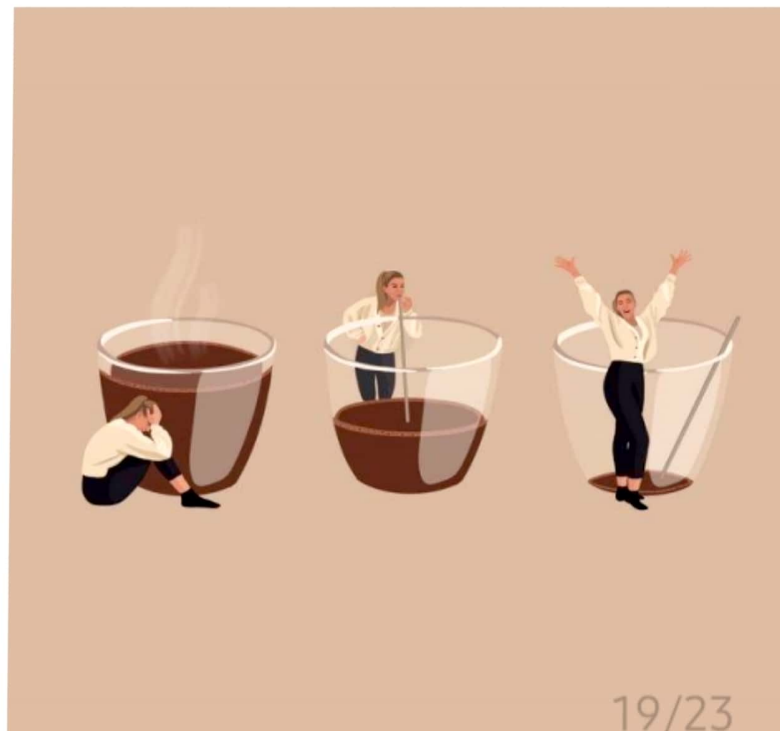
The word hypothesis is a Greek word means to guess

- ***Examples :**

- **-Study time and grades:** increasing the amount of time is expected to improve test scores among students .
- **-Sunlight and plant growth:**
- Exposing plants to more sunlight promoting their growth and development.
- **-Caffeine** is linked to increase in activity .

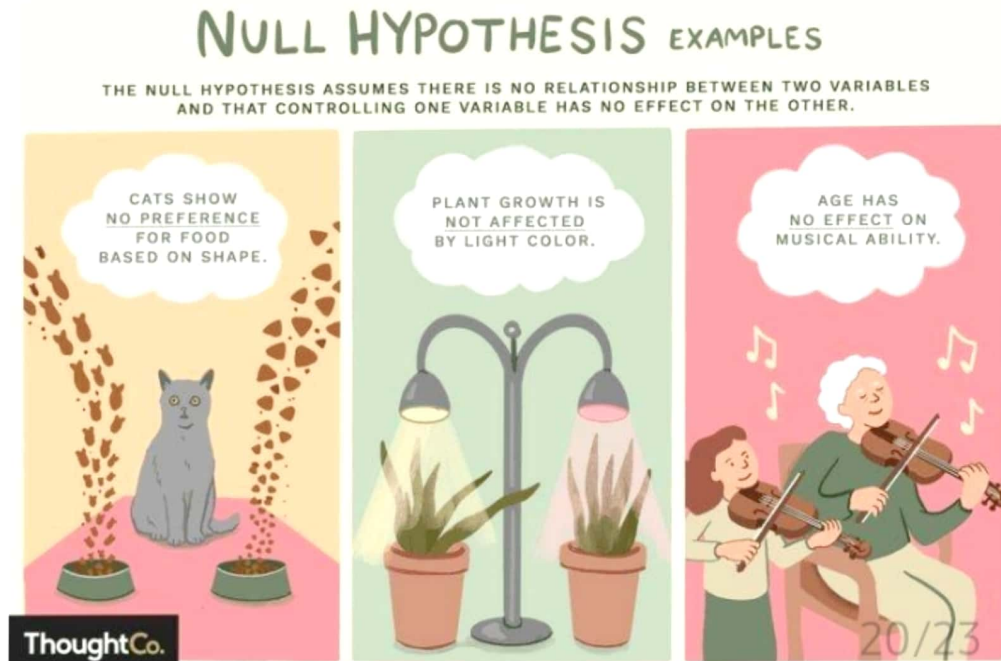
Directional Hypothesis

- **-Advantages:**
- direction is specified
- One tailed hypothesis
- Specifies existence also relationships
- **-Disadvantages:** there is no power to detect an effect in the opposite direction .



Null Directional Hypothesis

- **No relationship between variable A and variable B (negative correlation).**
- **The word hypothesis is a Greek word means to guess**



Null Directional Hypothesis

- **Advantages:**
- **Most valuable hypothesis for the scientific method because it is the easiest to test using statistical analysis.**
- **Disadvantages : always false , direction is not specified positive or negative , only predicts the existence, two tailed hypothesis and Commonly misunderstood .**

Descriptive Research

Definition

To describe the facts, situations, events & the given phenomena in order to explain relationships & expect what others do in the same situations & benefit from their experiences

The researcher does not attempt to change the sample anyway

Steps

1_ define the objectives

2_ design the approach

3_ collect the data

4_ report the results

Examples

Case Studies

Surveys

Observations

Interviews

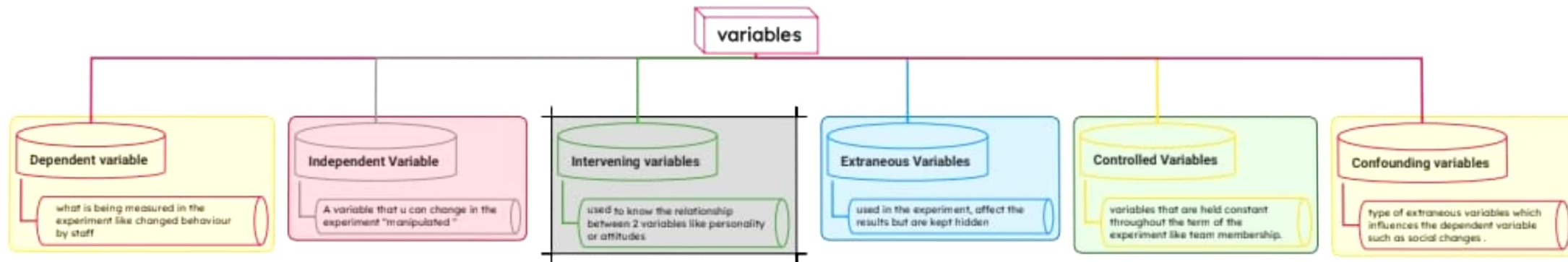
Purpose

To collect information about existing phenomena

To identify problems

To make comparisons & evaluations

To know what others do in the same situations & benefit from their experiences



DESIGN OF DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

1. TYPES OF DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

- 1.1 **Interview Schedule** – a tool used by the interviewer to ask questions and record responses during the conduct of personal interviews.
- 1.2 **Questionnaire** – a data collection tool which is *self-administered* or completed without the assistance of an interviewer.
- 1.3 **Form** – a concise data collection tool. It contains only labels or names of variables (ex., age) instead of the items being phrased in question form (How old are you?)
- 1.4 **Guide questions** – a listing of questions which serve as discussion or observation guides to be used for *qualitative* modes of data collection like focus group discussions, nominal group techniques, participant observation, etc.)