

-: Methods of study & Research :-

Topic:- Research

=> Introduction:-

Research is a systematic investigation into a subject or problem to discover or revise facts, theories, and applications. It involves collecting and analyzing data, identifying patterns and relationships, and drawing conclusions. Research is a critical tool for expanding knowledge, solving problems and informing decision-making across various fields including science, social sciences,

humanities, and applied disciplines.

Definition:-

The word research composed of two syllables; *re* and *search*. The dictionary defines the former as a prefix meaning again, anew or over again and latter as a verb meanings to examine closely or carefully, to test and try, or to probe. It is a systematic, patient study and investigation in some field of knowledge, undertaken to establish facts or principle.

⇒ According to John W. Creswell:-

"Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of topic or issue"

⇒ According to David E. Evers:-

"Research is a systematic inquiry into a subject to discover or revise facts or theories and applications."

⇒ According to Robert Yin:-

"Research is a logical and systematic search for new and useful information on a particular topic."

⇒ According to American Sociologist Earl Robert Babbie:-

"Research is systematic inquiry to describe, explain, predict, and control the observed phenomenon."

Characteristics of Research:-

Let us,

examine these characteristics of research:-

i- **Controlled:-** The concept of control implies that, in exploring causality in relation of two variables, you set up your study in such a way that it either minimises or quantifies (as it is impossible to eliminate) the effects of factors, other than the cause variable, affecting the relationship.

ii - **Rigorous:-**

You must be scrupulous in ensuring that the procedures followed to find answers to questions are relevant, appropriate and justified.

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3- Systematic :-

Research follows a structured and organized approach, involving defined steps and methodologies to ensure consistency and reliability.

4- Empirical :-

It relies on observation and measurable evidence. Research is based on data collected through experiments, surveys, or observations rather than solely on theory or opinion.

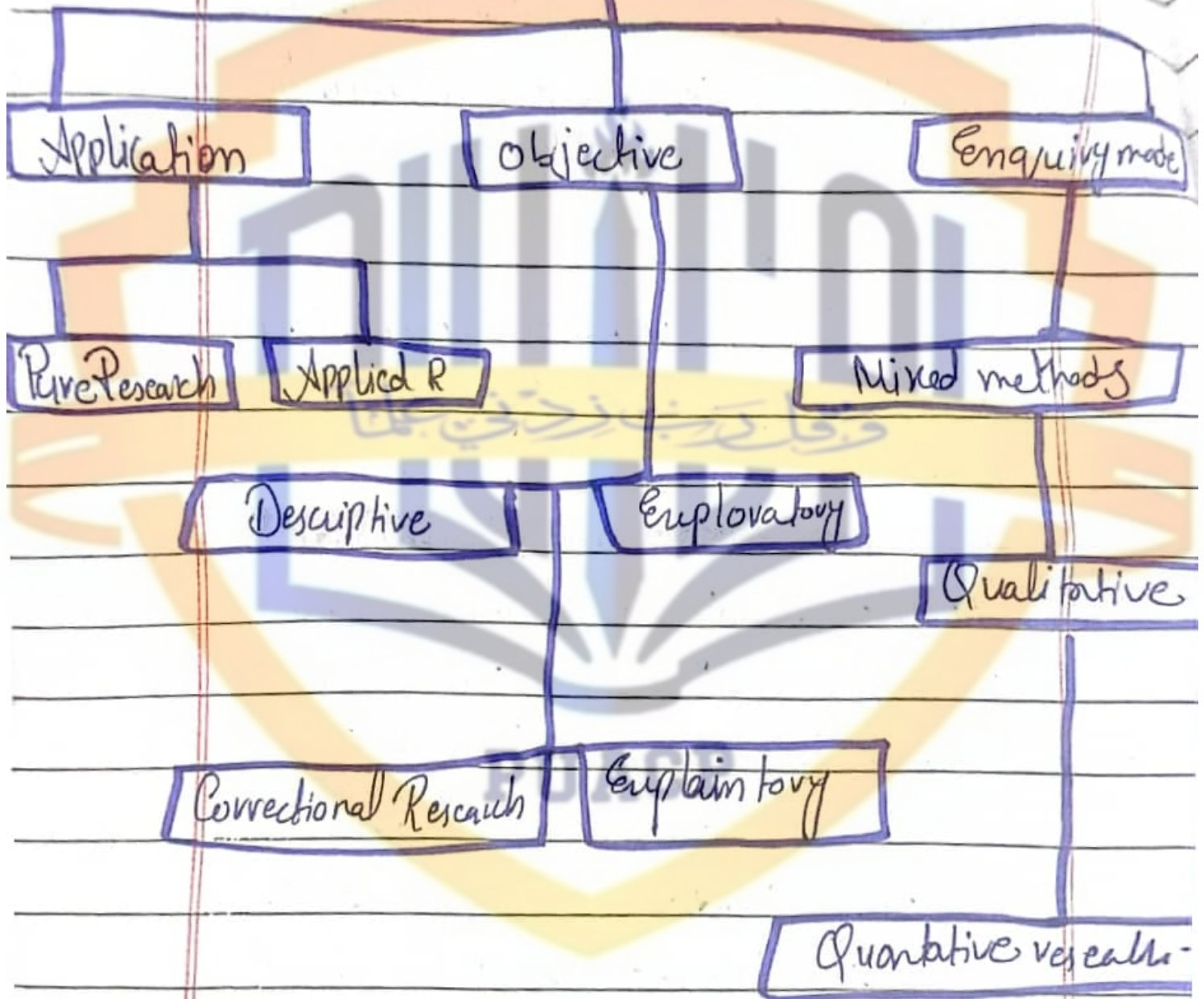
5- Ethical :-

Research must adhere to ethical standards, ensuring the rights and welfare of participants are protected, and that the research is conducted responsibly.

6- Critical :-

Research involves questioning and critically evaluating existing knowledge, theories, and practices to advance understanding.

∴ Types of Research :-



1- Application Perspective:-

If you examine a research endeavour from the perspective of its application there are 2 broad categories:-

- Pure Research.
- Applied Research.

Pure Research:-

Pure research is also concerned with the development, examination, verification and refinements of research methods, procedures, techniques and tools from the body of research methodology.

Applied Research:-

Most of the research in the social science is applied. In other word, research techniques, procedures, that form the body of research methodology are applied to the collective of information about various

2- Objective Perspective:-

If we examine a research study from the objective, broadly a research endeavour can be classified into 4 categories:-

i- Descriptive Research:-

A research study classified as a descriptive study attempts to describe systematically situation, problem, phenomenon, service or programme, about say, the living conditions of a community to describes attitudes towards an issue.

ii Correlational Research:-

The main emphasis is correlational study to discover or established the existence of a relationship, association or interdependence between two or more aspects of a situation or phenomenon.

iv- Explanatory Research:-

It is
clarify why and how there is a
relationship between two aspects of
a situation or phenomenon.

iv- Exploratory Research:-

The 4 types

3- Mode of enquiry

Broadly of two
psychic of enquiry are suggested

- i- The quantitative or structured approach
- ii- The qualitative or unstructured approach
- iii- The mixed method approach

Quantitative :-

This approach is rooted in the philosophy of rationalism, follows a rigid structure and set of procedure to explore, its aims to quantify extent of variation of phenomenon.

ii- Qualitative :-

The qualitative approach, is embedded in the philosophy of empiricism, follows an open, flexible and instructed approach to enquiry, it aims to explore diversity rather than to quantify.

iii- Mixed Method :-

The mixed approach uses the strengths of both quantitative or qualitative research. Its aims to select the best methods regardless of the qualitative-quantitative, to find answers to the research questions.

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These methods could be either
a mix research methodology.

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