

## 6

# Characteristics of Good Researchers :-

Being a good researcher requires a combination of specific skills, qualities, and attributes that contribute to the success and integrity of the research process. Here are the key characteristics of a good researcher:

- Curiosity and Inquisitiveness
- Attention to detail
- Critical Thinking
- Patience and Persistence
- Strong analytical skills
- Objectivity
- Open-mindedness

- Good communication skills
- Organizational skills
- Creativity
- Time management

**Curiosity and Inquisitiveness:-** A good researcher is naturally curious and always eager to learn. They ask critical questions, seek to understand the "why" and "how" of things, and constantly look for gaps in existing knowledge.

**Attention to detail:-** Research involves working with data, observations and complex information, and being detail-oriented helps ensure accuracy in all aspects of the study. A good researcher must carefully record and analyze information.

**Critical Thinking:-** A good researcher needs to be able to evaluate information logically, challenge assumptions and make connections between ideas. Critical thinking allows

them to identify problems, assess evidence, and make reasoned conclusions.

**Patience and Perseverance:**— Research is often a lengthy and complex process. Good researchers are patient and persistent, willing to deal with setbacks and work through challenges until they achieve their desired outcome.

**Strong analytical skills:**— Researchers must be able to analyze large amounts of data, identify patterns and interpret results. This requires a solid understanding of analytical techniques, whether qualitative or quantitative.

**Objectivity:**— A good researcher must remain neutral and impartial. Personal biases or preconceived notions should not influence the results. Objectivity ensures the credibility and validity of the research.

**Open-mindedness:-** While being objective, a good researcher also needs to be open-minded and willing to consider new ideas, perspectives and alternative explanations. They should not be overly rigid in their approach or conclusions.

**Good Communication Skills:-** Effective communication is essential for presenting research findings clearly, whether in writing or through presentations. A researcher must be able to explain complex concepts in an understandable way to a variety of audiences.

**Organizational Skills:-** Research requires managing large amounts of information, resources and time. A good researcher is well-organized, keeping track of their work, meeting deadlines and efficiently managing the research process.

**Creativity:-** While research involves systematic investigation,

creativity is key in developing new methods, finding novel ways to approach problems and thinking outside the box when faced with challenges.



## 7 Questionnaire

A Questionnaire is a research tool consisting of a set of written questions designed to gather information, opinions, attitudes or experiences from respondents. It is a structured method of collecting data, often used in surveys or research studies, where participants provide answers to the questions either in written form, online or through interviews.

### Key Features:-

- i Structured Format
- ii Variety of Question Types
- iii Anonymity
- iv Self-Administered or Interviewer-Administered

**Structured Format:-** A questionnaire typically follows a fixed structure with a list of predefined questions that are asked

in the same order to all respondents, ensuring consistency in the responses.

**Variety of question types:-** Questionnaire includes various types of questions such as:

- Closed-Ended Questions [multiple choice, Yes/No]
- Open-Ended Questions [Describe your experience with]

**Anonymity:-** Respondents usually remain anonymous when answering questionnaires, which can encourage more honest and unbiased responses.

**Self-Administered:-** Questionnaire can be completed by the respondent independently or can be administered by an interviewer who ask the questions.

Uses :-

- Data Collection
- Survey Research

- Feedback Collection

### Advantages :-

- Cost-Effective (Inexpensive)
- Time-Saving
- Standardization
- Anonymity

### Disadvantages :-

- Limited Depth
- Misinterpretation
- Low response rate
- Limited Control

**Conclusion:-** A Questionnaire is an essential tool in both qualitative and quantitative research, offering a systematic way to gather data from a large group of respondents.

# 8

## Behavioral Approach :-

The behavioral approach, particularly in the social sciences and political science, focuses on understanding and analyzing human behavior through empirical, observable data. This approach emphasizes studying individuals and group's actions, interactions and responses in various contexts, typically relying on scientific methods like surveys, experiments and statistical analysis.

## Characteristics :-

- i Empirical Data
- ii Focus on Action and Behavior
- iii Quantitative Methods
- iv Objectivity and scientific Method
- v Predictability

**Empirical data:**— Behavioral research relies on observable and measurable data. Researchers collect data through methods like surveys, experiments and case studies to analyze behavior in real-world situations.

**Focus on Action and Behavior:**— Instead of Abstract ideas or institutions, this approach emphasizes the actual behavior of individuals, groups or organizations.

**Quantitative Methods:**— The behavioral approach often involves the use of quantitative methods, such as statistical analysis to identify trends and make generalizations based on the data. Surveys and polls are common tools for gathering quantitative data.

**Objectivity and Scientific Method:**— Researchers using the behavioral approach strive for objectivity and scientific rigor. The focus is on establishing facts and verifying hypothesis through data collection and analysis, reducing bias.

**Predictability:** By studying patterns of behavior, researchers attempt to predict future actions or trends based on past data. This approach seeks to establish generalizable principles that can apply across different contexts.

## Difference from other Approaches

### Traditional/Normative

The traditional approach focused on normative aspects such as justice, legitimacy and moral obligations.

Traditional approach is often idealistic and theoretical.

### Post-Behavioral

Post-behaviorism emphasizes the

### Behavioral

The behavioral approach focused on describing and analyzing actual behavior based on empirical data.

The behavioral approach is empirical and objective.

integration of values and ethical considerations in research

### Structuralistic

The structuralist approach looks at the larger societal frameworks that shape and constrain those behaviors.

The psychological approach is more internal, focusing on mental states and processes that drive behavior.

prioritizes scientific detachment and empirical methods.

The behavioral approach focuses on the actions and behaviors of individuals or groups. Whereas the

The behavioral approach is more external and observable, focusing on actual behaviors and actions.