

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ASSIGNMENT**

BY:

**Qazi Danish Ayub**

Msds20075

SUBMITTED TO:

**Dr Saeed ul Hassan**

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, LAHORE

# Question 1

## Introduction

Research is imaginative and precise work attempted to expand the load of information. It includes the assortment, association, and investigation of data to build comprehension of a subject or issue. Research is of two types

Research by nature where knowledge is used to sake knowledge. No worry about any pragmatic or social use. It fascinates the scientist interest and Scientific inquiry Example How did the universe start?

Research by purpose where a specific practical problem is studied and purposed a possible solution involve some scientific methods and technical workout. Example research for the improvement of the yield of crops. It is sub-categorize as

1. Exploratory Research
2. Explanatory Research
3. Experimental Research
4. Evaluation Research
5. Descriptive Research
6. Relational Research
7. Policy Research

Exploratory Research is coordinated for an issue that has not been doubtlessly described. It Develop a general arrangement and normal shared characteristic. It structures notable considerations and to achieve new information. It brings about the detailing of extra investigation hypothesis. besides, it inspects the entire development of the issue. It supplies the necessary data and experience. Example, A person suicide. Analysis, if some killed himself/herself then it said to be suicide. This person use sleeping pills to killed herself/himself therefore it's a suicide.

Explanatory Research used to find out why things are as they are. It takes a deeper look at the current relationship of the factors. It is also called causal Research. Example, quiet fulfillment.

Experimental research is a goal, precise, controlled examination to foresee and controlling wonders and inspecting likelihood and causality among chose factors. It is needed to test a hypothesis or to record the normal aftereffects of presentation of a particular intervention.

Relational research looks at the relationships between two or more variables. Example: Election procedure between Male and Female.

Evaluation Research is intended to assess undertakings, program or activity bundle. It's Objectified to survey the outcomes of exercises attempted to propel some esteemed

objectives. It results are not implied only to add information or create hypothesis. It decides the creation of undesired impacts in aftereffect of a research the majority of time it a business application. It is regularly looked up by associations, organizations. It is utilized as a logical feedback system.

Descriptive/Statistical research alludes to research that gives an exact depiction of qualities of an individual, circumstance, situation, or group. It is intended to portray what is happening or what exists. It completed to depict precisely the attributes of gatherings, people, or circumstances, etc. It provides essential foundation for the detailing of more exact issues. It Provide definite and exceptionally enriched picture and find new information. It Categories and explains group of steps for a particular outcome.

Policy Research Directed at policy creators with the alternatives and information trends. It's a cycle of leading research on and examination of principal social issues. This kind of research is special in cantering activity situated suggestions to major issues which is performed by the policy organizers, political researchers, and policy investigators.

	Exploratory Research	Descriptive Research	Explanatory Research
Degree of Problem Definition	Key variables not define	Key variables not define	Key variables not define
<b>Researchable issue example</b>	"The quality of service is declining and we don't know why."	"What have been the trends in organizational downsizing over the past ten years?"	"Which of two training programs is more effective for reducing labour turnover?"
<b>Researchable issue example</b>	"Would people be interested in our new product idea?"	"Did last year's product recall have an impact on our company's share price?"	"Can I predict the value of energy stocks if I know the current dividends and growth rates of dividends?"
<b>Researchable issue example</b>	"How important is business process reengineering as a strategy?"	"Has the average merger rate for financial institutions increased in the past decade?"	"Do buyers prefer our product in a new package?"

*Exploratory Vs Descriptive Vs Explanatory Research*

## Question 2

### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative research depends on information acquired by the researcher from direct perception, interviews, polls, centre gatherings, member perception, accounts made in normal settings, reports, and relics. The information is for the most part non-numerical. For instance, research on Human conduct. Qualitative strategies incorporate ethnography, grounded hypothesis, talk examination, and interpretative phenomenological investigation. Qualitative research techniques have been utilized in humanism, human studies, political theory, brain science, social work, and instructive research. Qualitative researchers study people's comprehension of their social reality.

Quantitative research is a research technique that revolve around measuring the assortment and investigation of information. It is framed from a deductive methodology where accentuation is put on the testing of hypothesis, formed by empiricist and positivist ways of philosophy which is related to the normal, applied, formal, and sociologies this research procedure advances the target observational examination of noticeable wonders to test and get connections. This is done through a scope of evaluating strategies and methods, pondering its wide usage as a research system across varying scholastic disciplines. The objective of quantitative research is to create and utilize numerical models, speculations, and theories relating to marvels. The interaction of estimation is key to quantitative research since it gives the crucial association between experimental perception and numerical articulation of quantitative connections.

Quantitative information is any information that is in mathematical structure, for example, insights, rates, and so forth the researcher examinations the information with the assistance of measurements and expectations the numbers will yield a fair outcome that can be summed up to some bigger populace. Qualitative research, then again, asks profoundly into explicit encounters, with the goal of depicting and investigating importance through content, account, or visual-based information, by creating topics restrictive to that set of participants.

Quantitative research is generally utilized in brainstorm research, financial matters, demography, social science, promoting, local area wellbeing, wellbeing and human turn of events, sex contemplates, and political theory; and less as often as possible in humanities and history. Research in numerical sciences, for example, physical science, is likewise quantitative by definition, however this utilization of the term varies in setting. In the sociologies, the term identifies with observational strategies beginning in bot philosophical positivism and the historical backdrop of insights, interestingly with qualitative research techniques.

Qualitative research produces data just on the specific cases considered, and any broader- ends are just theories. Quantitative strategies can be utilized to check which of such theories are valid. An extensive investigation of 1274 articles distributed in the main two American social science diaries somewhere in the range of 1935 and 2005 found that about 66% of these articles utilized quantitative strategy.

## Goals of research

There is a lot to consider and numerous choices to be made as you characterize your exploration question and your examination project. Something different you should consider in the beginning phases is whether your examination will be exploratory, descriptive, or explanatory. Every one of these kinds of exploration has an alternate point or reason, subsequently, how you plan your examination undertaking will be resolved to a limited extent by this choice. In the accompanying passages we will take a gander at these three sorts of research.

Researchers leading exploratory research are normally at the beginning phases of looking at their subjects. Such activities are normally directed when a researcher needs to test the practicality of leading a broader investigation; the person needs to sort out the lay of the land concerning the specific subject. Maybe almost no earlier research has been led regarding this matter. If so, a researcher may wish to accomplish some exploratory work to realize what strategy to use in gathering information, how best to move toward research members, or even what kinds of inquiries are sensible to pose. A researcher needing to just fulfill their own interest in a subject could likewise direct exploratory research. Directing exploratory research on a theme is frequently an essential initial step, both to fulfill researcher interest in the subject and to all the more likely comprehend the wonder and the research members to plan a bigger, resulting study.

Now and then the objective of research is to depict or characterize a specific marvel. For this situation, descriptive research would be a suitable technique. A descriptive may, for instance, plan to depict an example. For instance, researchers regularly gather data to portray something to assist the overall population. Economic researchers depend on descriptive research to mention to them consumers' opinion about their items. Indeed, descriptive research has numerous helpful applications, and you most likely depend on discoveries from descriptive research without staying alert that that is the thing that you are doing.

Explanatory research looks to answer "why" questions. For this situation, the researcher is attempting to distinguish the circumstances and end results of whatever marvel is being considered. An explanatory investigation of understudies' addictions to their electronic devices, for instance, may mean to comprehend why understudies become dependent. Does it have anything to do with their family backgrounds? Does it have anything to do with their other extracurricular interests and exercises? Does it have anything to do with individuals with whom they invest their energy? An explanatory examination could address these sorts of inquiries.

## Oral histories

From the outset, an oral history may seem like a meeting. Both information assortment techniques include posing inquiries. In any case, an oral history is all the more correctly characterized as the chronicle, safeguarding, and translation of authentic data dependent on the feelings and individual encounters of individuals who were engaged with the occasions.

In contrast to meetings and reviews, oral histories are connected to a solitary marvel. For instance, an analyst might be keen on considering the impact of a flood on a local area. An oral history can reveal insight into precisely what happened. It's an all-encompassing way to deal with assessment that utilizes an assortment of strategies.

As in talking, the specialist can turn into a bewildering variable. A frustrating variable is an extra, unintended variable that can slant your outcomes by presenting predisposition and proposing a connection where there isn't one.

The exemplary model is the relationship between homicide rates and frozen yogurt deals. The two figures have, at some time, risen together. An informal end might be that the more individuals purchase frozen yogurt, the higher the event of homicide.

In any case, there is a third chance that an extra factor influences both of these events. On account of frozen yogurt and murder, the other variable is the climate. Hotter climate is a puzzling variable to both homicide rates and frozen yogurt deals.

Susan and Sarah are restricting guidance in an activity for defame. While at a gathering, the respondent disclosed to her companion that the offended party illegally smokes Maryjane. The respondent, addressed by Susan, has attested the protection that on the grounds that the litigant didn't offer the expression to more than one individual, he can't be responsible. The offended party, addressed by Sarah, contends that the respondent simply expected to offer the expression to one individual to be responsible. Both Susan and Sarah perceive that there is a part of assessment in the locale, state, and all through the country. The appointed authority, noticing the split, requests that Susan clarify how the two most normal legal reference books portray the distinction of assessment all through the country.

## Type of legal research

Various cases should be drawn nearer contrastingly, and this is the reason it is imperative to realize which kind of legal research system is appropriate for case. There are eight types of legal researches:

1. Descriptive Legal Research
2. Quantitative research
3. Qualitative Legal Research
4. Analytical Legal Research
5. Applied Legal Research
6. Pure Legal Research
7. Conceptual Legal Research
8. Empirical Legal Researchh

## Steps for legal research

The way toward applying the law to current realities of your case and contending for a particular result requires seriously preparing.

Step 1: Gather and Understand the Facts of Your Case

Step 2: Determine Your Legal Problem and Your Desired Outcome

Step 3: Finding Legal Information and Reading About the Law.

Step 4: Legal Analysis/Legal Writing and past.

Step 5: Conclusion

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