

E-Content

Research Methodology

Semester:V

Prepared by:
Dr. Archana Rathore

Session 2020-2021



GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

(Established under Galgotias University Uttar Pradesh Act No. 14 of 2011)

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

Topic- Stages of Research Design



GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

PHASES OF RESEARCH PROCESS

- I. The conceptual phase.
- II. Design & Planning phase.
- III. The empirical phase
- IV. The Analytical phase.
- V. The Dissemination phase

GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

I. THE CONCEPTUAL PHASE.

1. Formulating & delimiting the problem
2. ROL – Review of Literature.
3. Defining theoretical framework.
4. Formulating hypothesis

GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

FORMULATING & DELIMITING THE PROBLEM

1. Develop a good research Question.
2. The RQ should have good clinical significance, practicability, & satisfy the ethical dimensions
3. A good RQ should satisfy the requisites of the methodological dimensions.

ROL - Review of Literature

1. Quantitative R is typically conducted within the context of the previous knowledge.
2. The ROL provides the foundation upon which to base the new Knowledge.
3. ROL sometimes precedes the delineation of the problem.

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

DEFINING THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

When RQ / R is carried out in the context of theoretical framework, it can be used as a basis for generating predictions that can be tested through empirical research.

FORMULATING HYPOTHESIS

1. Hypothesis is a statement of researcher's expectations about relationships between the variables of investigation.
2. Hypothesis predicts the outcomes.

GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

II. THE DESIGN & PLANNING PHASE

In the design phase the researcher makes a number of decisions about the methods to be used to address the RQ.

IDENTIFYING THE POPULATION TO BE STUDIED

1. The term population refers to the aggregate or totality of all the objects, members that conform to a set of specifications.

2. The researcher identifies the population during the planning phase.

3. The researcher must know the characteristics of the study

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

SPECIFYING METHODS TO MEASURE THE RESEARCH VARIABLES

1. The researcher must develop a method to observe & measure research variable as accurately as possible.
2. A variety of quantitative data collection approaches exist, e.g., bio-physiological measurements, self reports, observation.
3. Data collection methods vary depending on the RQ & methodology.
4. The task of measuring research variables & to develop data collection plan is a complex process

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

DESIGNING THE SAMPLING PLAN.

- 1.As entire population cannot be studied researcher uses a small fraction of the population.-sample.
- 2.The researcher employs many methods to obtain the ample.
- 3.In applying the methods the researcher ensures representativeness of the selected sample.
- 4.Methods of sampling include- probability & non-probability sampling

GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

FINALIZING & RE-VIEWING THE RESEARCH PLAN

1. Researchers must finalize the research plan by individuals, groups before the actual implementation.
2. The researcher must have their research plan approved by special committees as to ensure that the plan does not violate ethical principles of research.

GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY

COURSE CONTENT UNIT-I

Reference

Research Methodology by C.R.Kothari

<https://ugcnetpaper1.com/research-methodology>



GALGOTIAS
UNIVERSITY