

What is your Understanding about Research?

Reasons:

A
B
C
D

Dhamas

The systemic investigation into and study of material and sources in order to establish facts and reach conclusions

the creation of new knowledge or the use of existing knowledge in a new and creative way so as to generate new concepts, methodologies and understandings

Findings:

A
B
C
D
Z

**Sheik Johirul:
Research is something to study and identify the solution of an unsolved issue.**

Haris: discover new knowledge, validate existing information, solved specific problem

Research means to identify any knowledge and finally given specific solution...

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. One can also define research as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific topic. But some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the known to the unknown.

Redman and Mory define research as a “systematized effort to gain new knowledge” (The Romance of Research, 1923, p.10).

Leedy (1989, p.5) defines the term research from the utilitarian point of view: Research is a procedure by which we attempt to find systematically, and with the support of demonstrable fact, the answer to a question or the resolution of a problem.

Kerlinger (1970, p. 8) uses more technical words to define it as: ‘the systematic, controlled, emphatic and critical investigation of hypothetical propositions about presumed nexus among natural phenomena’.

**Qualities of a
Good
Researcher**

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graph TD; A[Qualities of a Good Researcher] --- B[1. Good Mind and Attitudes]; A --- C[2. Creative Imagination]; A --- D[3. Professional Knowledge and Training]; A --- E[4. Patience and perseverance];
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**1. Good
Mind and
Attitudes**

**2. Creative
Imagination**

**3. Professional
Knowledge
and Training**

**4. Patience
and
perseverance**

The attributes of a good researcher

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graph TD; A[The attributes of a good researcher] --- B[1. Knowledge]; A --- C[2. Technical Skill]; A --- D[3. Conceptual Skill]; A --- E[4. Orientation]; A --- F[5. Experiences]; A --- G[6. Behaviour]; A --- H[7. Rational]
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1. Knowledge

2.
Technical
Skill

3. Conceptual
Skill

4. Orientation

5. Experiences

6.
Behaviour

7. Rational

Inductive and Deductive Approach

Inductive approach:
“bottom-up”
method in which
the researcher
starts with specific
observations and
then moves on to
more general
theories or ideas.

Sheik Johirul:
Inductive approach
is generalizing some
specific
observations into a
theory based on
their patterns.

**Deductive
Approach:** A
top-down method in
which the
researcher starts
with a general idea
and then tests it
through specific
observations.

Theory, Hypothesis,
Empirical
Observation,
Validation, and
Confirmation of
Theory

Observation,
Identifying
trend/pattern,
Tentative
Hypothesis, Theory
Building

Sheik Johirul:
Deductive approach
is to reverifying the
observation or
creating patterns of
a specific theory.

**Nor
Shaheb**

**Haris
Shaheb**

**"Rehabilitation work
in Bangladesh " by
Deductive approach
[Quantitative
Analysis] Step
-1.Existing knowledge
2. Formulate
hypothesis 3. Collect
data 4. Analysis data 5**

**Your
Presentation**

Please answer why?

**Johirul: Title:
Customer
satisfaction of a
service. Inductive
approach. Survey,
Interview,
Feedback, service
specifics, diverse
customer.**

Validity and Reliability

**Validity:
Accuracy and
truthfulness**

**Reliability:
Consistency
and
replicability of
the findings**

Variables

General class or category of different objects

Types of Variables

1. Dependable, 2. Independent, 3. Quantitative, 4. Qualitative, 5. Continuous, 6. Discrete

Dependable: The variable that is measured or observed the effect of independent variable. e.g., student grades

Independent Variable: the variable that researcher manipulates or controls in an experiment. e.g, teaching methods

Quantitative: A variables that is measured in numerical terms e.g., height, weight, etc.

Qualitative: A variable which can be used as categorical and cannot be measured in numerical terms e.g., Gender, color, etc.

Continuous: A quantitative variables that can take infinite numbers of values within a given range e.g., age, height, etc.

Discrete: A quantitative variable that can on take specific, distinct values e.g., number of people

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own specific purpose, we may think of research objectives as falling into a number of following broad groupings:

1. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it (studies with this object in view are termed as *exploratory* or *formulative* research studies);
2. To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group (studies with this object in view are known as *descriptive* research studies);
3. To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else (studies with this object in view are known as *diagnostic* research studies);
4. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables (such studies are known as *hypothesis-testing* research studies).

Objective of a research: identifying the fact, solving problems, or reaching in a conclusion after a systematic analysis/processing of data.

1. Identifying the Fact
2. Solving the problem
3. Flexible and simple
4. Craete the Knowledge
5. Development of a theory
6. Accessbility
7. Evaluate/Assess/Implicate to establish a theory
8. Policy Development
9. Make the Sustainable world
10. Eastblish a better society

Choosing your method

Country

Zilla

Upzilla

Union

R/P

M/CA

L/CA

Types of Mixed Mode

1. Explanatory Design
2. Exploratory Design
3. Triangulation Design

