

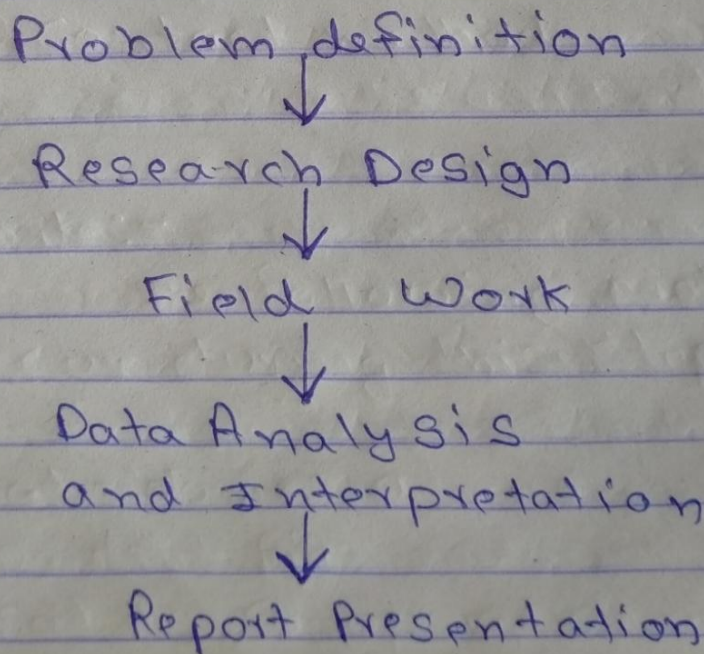
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## Research Process

Research process consists of series of actions or steps necessary to effectively carry out research and the desired sequencing of these steps.

The research process involves a number of inter-related activities which overlap and do not rigidly follow a particular sequence.

Following are the steps in research process:



### (i) Problem Definition:-

The first step in a research process is to define the problem chosen for investigation. A problem well defined is half solved. In order to define a problem properly, we should determine the nature of research. After understanding nature of problem a preliminary analysis may be carried out applying the following techniques

(i) Situation Analysis

(ii) Informal Investigation

### (ii) Research Design:-

Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain variance to research question and to control variance.

The researchers has to answer the question:-

- a. How would data be collected
- b. Which instruments for data collection would be used?
- c. What sampling plan would be used?

The following methods are considered for research design:

a. Data collection method

- (i) Observation
- (ii) Experimentation
- (iii) Surveys

b. Research Instruments

- (i) Questionnaire
- (ii) Psychological Tools
- (iii) Mechanical device

c. Sampling Plan

- (i) Sampling Unit
- (ii) Sampling Size
- (iii) Sample Procedure
- (iv) Contact method

(iii) Field work :-

The following problems may occur during this step :-

a. Non-at-homes

b. Respondent Bias

c. Refusal to Co-operate

d. Interviewer Bias

### (iv) Data Analysis :-

In order to extract meaningful information from the data collected, data analysis and interpretation is carried out. The data are first edited, coded and tabulated for the purpose of analysing them.

### (v) Report Preparation :-

Report format includes following sequence:

- a. Title page
- b. Table of contents
- c. Preface
- d. Fore word
- e. Statement of objectives and hypotheses
- f. Research methodology.
- g. Actual analysis and interpretation of data
- h. Findings
- (i) Conclusions and recommendations.
- (j) Appendices including.
- (k) Bibliography.