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Research methods - RES 431

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Answer to the question no-1

The concept of research: Research is defined as the creation of new knowledge and/or the use of existing knowledge in a new and creative way so as to generate new concepts, methodologies and understandings. This could include synthesis and analysis of previous research to the extent that it leads to new and creative outcomes.

Establish the ultimate objective of research there given below:- Research objectives describe the research project intends to accomplish. They should guide every step of the research process including the collect data, build the argument and develop the conclusions.

Research aims: A research aim typically refers to a broad statement indicating the general purpose of the research project. It should appear at the end of your problem statement before the research objectives.

once we established a research problem we want to address, we need to decide that how will address it. This is the research aim and objectives

Come in.

### Step-1

Decide on a general aim :- Research aim should reflect our research problem and should be relatively broad.

### Step-2

Decide on specific objectives :- Break down the aim into a limited number of the steps that will help to resolve our research problem.

### Step-3

Formulate your aims and objectives :- Once you've established your research aim and objectives, you need to explain them clearly and concisely to the reader. You will lay out your aims and objectives at the end of your problem statement which appears in your introduction. Frame them as clear declarative statements, and use appropriate verbs to accurately characterize the work that you will carry out.

So, this step learn the how to establish the ultimate objective of research.

Answer to the question no - 2

Different types of research conducted in Bangladesh there are given below. Bangladesh is a densely populated country with 160 million of population. There are so many resources that proper utilization can give a great boost up to the economics of this country. There are so many well reputed universities and institutions, majorities are related to science which may be medical or non-medical. Many of these have well-established laboratory facilities. In these laboratories research work can be performed if any laboratory based the research work is needed.

In medical sector, it is very easy to collect the data on which a research work can be done. It has been said that developed countries have less amount of people having lack of data, but they have many scientific articles. To create new knowledge, develop new products and services, or improve the old ones for human benefit requires research. The onus of doing research is not only on the universities.

Some types of research there are given below:-

- (i) Action research :- Action research refers to examining actions, assessing their bringing about the desired outcome and choosing a course of action base.
- (ii) Causal research :- Causal research, also called explanatory research, seeks to determine cause and effect relationship between variables.
- (iii) Comparative research :- Comparative research identifies similarities and differences between two individuals, two subjects or groups.
- (iv) Field research :- Field research occurs wherever the participants or subjects are or on location. This type of research requires on-site observation and the data collection.
- (v) Flexible research :- Flexible research allows procedures to change throughout the course of the experiment.
- (vi) Policy research :- Policy research examines the effects of current to government or social policies.  
So, it is the important for the research conducted in Bangladesh.

Answer to the question no-3

Researchers deal with research problems there are given below:- A researcher deal with a research problem is a specific issue or gap in existing knowledge that they aim to address in research. They choose to look for practical problems aimed at contributing to change, or the theoretical problems aimed at expanding knowledge. Some research will do both of these things, but usually the research problem focuses on one or the other. The type of research problem we choose depends on the broad topic of interest and the type of research we think will fit best. A researcher read about the research topic, look for under-explored aspects or areas of concern, conflict, or controversy. Practically handle the research problems you can identify a problem by reading reports following up on previous research, or talking to people who work in the relevant field or organization.

As a young researcher I would like to know how can identify research problems there given below:-

The actual research begins with the formulation of a research problem. A researcher is a process to research problem take also help and avoid unnecessary steps during the research.

(i) A research problem is the preliminary step in conducting a research study. A research problem helps me understanding the research procedure in a better manner most beginners in research think that a research problem is easy to formulate but in reality it is not so. So a young researcher scientific research problem is one that can be solved using scientific procedures.

(ii) In actual the purpose of the research problem is to determine the objective and intention of the research, in the absence of an aim or objective determine the research. A young researcher can research identify each and every step of the research process.

(iii) The research problem should have to be manageable within our resources, otherwise it will become difficult for our to undertake it. we should know about the time, energy and money that our have in order to design a manageable research.

So, this step following a young researcher they would to identify the research problems.

Answer to the question no-4

The basic processes of a business research and explain these are given below:- The basic research process are:-

- (i) Identifying and Defining Problem/Opportunity
- (ii) Planning the research Design
- (iii) Selecting a research method.
- (iv) Selecting a sampling Procedure.
- (v) Data collection.
- (vi) Evaluating the Data.
- (vii) Preparing and Presenting the Research Report.

(i) Identifying and defining Problem/Opportunity :-

The initial step in the research process is the identification of the problem or opportunity. As a business today operate in a highly volatile environment governed by various macro environmental factors, they need to constantly assess their.

(ii) Planning the research design :- Planning research design is a crucial step in the research design process. A research design is the actual framework of a research that provides specific details regarding the process to be followed in conducting the research.

(iii) Selecting a research method :- After developing an appropriate research plan



it is important for the researcher to select a proper research method. There are four basic methods of conducting a research study, secondary data studies, surveys, experiments and observation.

(iv) Selecting a sampling procedure :- Sampling is generally a part of the research design but is considered separately in the research process. Sampling is a process that uses a small number of items or a small portion of a population to draw conclusions regarding the whole population.

(v) Data collection :- After preparing a suitable sample, the researcher collects the data from the units in this sample. As there are several research techniques, there are a number of data collection methods as well. Data collection is done two stages - pre-testing and the main study.

(vi) Evaluating the data :- once the data have been collected, the next important phase in the research process is evaluating the data. The most important aspect of data evaluation is to convert the data collected into a format which will facilitate the manager in effective decision-making.

(vii) Preparing and presenting the research report :- After the evaluation of the data, the last and the major phase that comes into picture is the preparation of a research report. So, it's a basic process of a business research.

Answer to the question no-5

Different research designs and their implication in the research there are given below :- The success of any researcher project depends to a large extent on the amount of forethought devoted to decision-making before the observer even begins to look at his animals. In any given case there are five basic decisions which the investigator has to make, whether he does so consciously or not, these may be summarised as follows:

- (i) The problem to be investigated has to be defined.
- (ii) The kinds of behavioural Parameters most appropriate to answering that the particular question must be identified.
- (iii) A sampling strategy which will provide an unbiased estimate of these Parameters must be chosen.
- (iv) A method which is both suitable for recording the data and practicable in the field must be selected.
- (v) The most appropriate statistical test for analysing the data in the form obtained must be chosen.

Each of these decisions poses its own

Problems and difficulties. Further more the decision reached at any one of these points places constraints on the options which are open to the investigator at other points. It is well known, for instance that an inappropriate choice test can invalidate the conclusions drawn from a set of data. It goes without saying, therefore, that the data must be recorded in a form which is suitable for decisions are:-

- (i) Origin :- origin is the most fundamental challenge to conventional ideas on design has been the growing advocacy of the systematic methods of problem and the development of design solutions.
- (ii) Exploratory :- It is the primary stage of research and purpose of this research is to achieve new insights into a phenomenon.
- (iii) Descriptive :- it is also known as research that describes phenomena as they exist.
- (iv) Explanatory :- when the purpose of the study is to explore a new universe on that has not been studied earlier, the research design is called explanatory.
- (v) Experimental :- the research design that is used to test a research design of causal relationship under controlled situation is called experimental research.