

The background of the slide features a close-up, slightly blurred image of a graph. A red pencil is positioned diagonally across the lower-left portion of the frame, pointing towards the upper-right. The graph itself has a grid of lines and some faint, illegible text or numbers, suggesting a technical or scientific context. The overall color palette is warm, with a mix of browns, yellows, and oranges.

RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT



Research

- search for knowledge**
- systematized effort to gain new knowledge**
- movement from the known to unknown**
- original contribution to the stock of existing knowledge**

Objectives

- To Explore new ideas
- To describe individual or a situation or a group
- To diagnose the occurrences
- To test the hypotheses

Approaches

Quantitative

- ❖ Inferential Approach
- ❖ Experimental
- ❖ Simulation

Qualitative

Quantitative approach

- ▣ **Inferential Approach** Survey research where a population is studied
- ▣ **Experimental Approach** – much control over the research environment.
- ▣ **Simulation Approach** – construction of an artificial environment within which relevant information and data can be generated.

Types of Research

- ❖ Basic or Pure Research
- ❖ Applied or action Research
- ❖ Descriptive
- ❖ Analytical or Empirical Research
- ❖ Quantitative research
- ❖ Qualitative Research
- ❖ Longitudinal research
- ❖ One time research

Research Process/ Steps

Defining Problem



Review of related studies



Formulate Hypothesis



Sample Designing



Data Collection



Statistical Analysis



Interpret and Report

Problem

- The difficulty which the researcher experience in the Practical situation and wants to obtain a solution for the same.

Points to be remembered

- ❑ Avoid controversial subject
- ❑ Avoid vague problems
- ❑ Selected topic should be familiar and feasible
- ❑ Cost effectiveness

Steps involved in defining a problem

- ❑ Statement of the problem
- ❑ Understanding the nature of the problem
- ❑ Surveying Literatures
- ❑ Discussions
- ❑ Rephrasing the research problem

Review of related studies

- ❑ Academic Journals
- ❑ Conference proceedings
- ❑ Government reports
- ❑ Books
- ❑ Thesis / Dissertation / Projects
- ❑ Published Records

Who is a Good Friend of a Researcher



Hypothesis

- **Tentative assumptions**
- **To provide focal point to the research**
- **To guide the researcher**
- **To keep him in the right track**
- **To focus attention on important problems**
- **To indicate the type of collected and the methods of analysis**

Determination of sampling

Population – All the items under consideration in any field of inquiry constitutes a universe or population.

Census – A complete enumeration of complete population is known as census.

Sample - Selected respondents is known as sample

Sampling Designs



Probability Sampling

- **Also known as Random Sampling**
- **Every item in the population will have the chance of inclusion in the sample**

Types of Probability Sampling

- Simple Random Sampling
- Systematic sampling
- Stratified Random sampling
- Cluster sampling
- Multi Stage sampling

Types of Non Probability Sampling

- Convenience Sampling
- Judgment Sampling

Collection of Data

Primary Data – collected afresh and for the first time original in character.

Secondary Data - already been collected by someone else.

Collection of Primary Data

- ❖ Observation Method
- ❖ Interview Method
 - Personal Interview
 - Telephone Interview
- ❖ Questionnaire
- ❖ Schedules

Essentials of a questionnaire

1. General Form

- Concrete and predetermined questions
- Same order to all respondents
- either closed ended or open ended
- Alternative questions

2. Question Sequence

- Questions must be clear
- smooth moving
- Opening questions should be attractive

Essentials of a questionnaire

To be avoided

- Strain on memory
- Personal Character
- Personal wealth

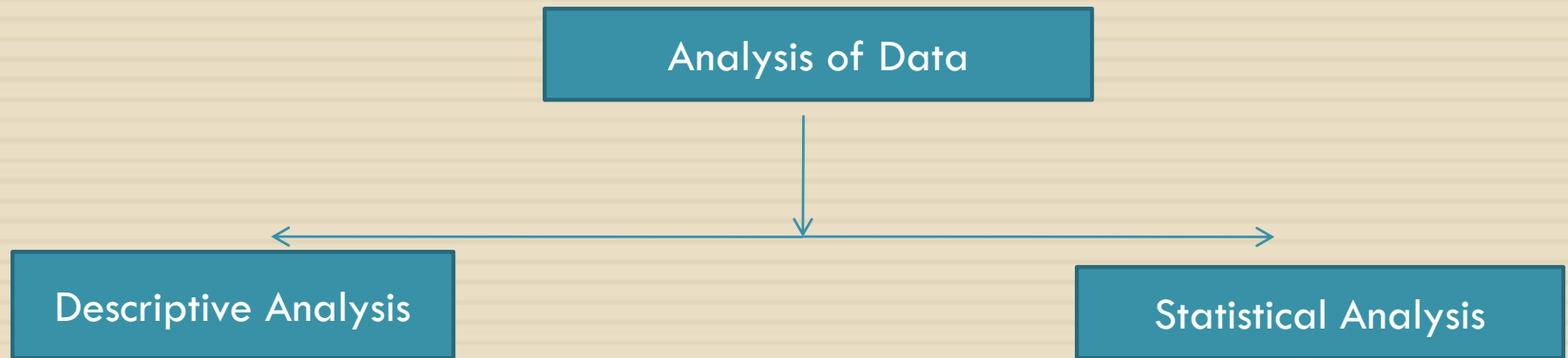
3. Question Formulation and wording

- Simple
- Easily understood
- Match the respondents style

Processing of Data

- Editing
- Classification and Frequency Distribution
- Tabulation

Analysis of Data



Interpretation

- refers to the task of drawing inferences from the collected facts after analysis.

Essentials of Interpretation

- Must give a reasonable explanation
- Extraneous information must be considered
- Discussion and consultation with others
- Must consider all factors affecting the problem
- Cautious about errors

Lay out of the Research Report

I. Preliminary Pages

1. Title Page
2. Certificate
3. Declaration
4. Acknowledgement
5. Table of Content
6. List of Tables
7. List of Figures
8. Acronyms and Initials

Lay out of the Research Report

II. Main Text

- Chapter I - Introduction and Design of the Study**
- Chapter II - Review of Related Literatures**
- Chapter III - Theoretical Perspectives**
- Chapter IV - Analysis and Interpretation**
- Chapter V - Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion**

Main Text of the Research Report

Chapter I - Introduction and Design of the Study

- ▣ Introduction
- ▣ Need of the study
- ▣ Scope of the study
- ▣ Statement of the Problem
- ▣ Objectives of the Study
- ▣ Hypothesis of the study
- ▣ Methodology
- ▣ Frame work of analysis
- ▣ Operational Definitions
- ▣ Concepts
- ▣ Limitations of the Study
- ▣ Plan of the study
- ▣ Summary

Main Text of the Research Report

Chapter II - Review of Related Literatures

- Introduction
- Global Reviews
- National Reviews
- Research Gap

Main Text of the Research Report

Chapter III - Theoretical Perspectives and Profile of the study Area

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Theoretical Perspectives**
- 3. Profile of the study area**

Main Text of the Research Report

Chapter IV - Analysis and Interpretation

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Analysis and Interpretation**
- 3. Summary**

Main Text of the Research Report

Chapter V - Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

1. Introduction

2. Findings

3. Suggestions

4. Conclusion

5. Future Agenda

Lay out of the Research Report

III. Appendices

1. Annexure 1 - Questionnaire/ Schedule
2. Annexure 2 – Tables and Figures Used
3. Annexure 3 - Bibliography

Writing Bibliography

For Books

1. Name of the author, Last name first
2. Title of the book
3. Place, publisher and Date
4. Vol. No.

Ex: Dennis R. Appleyard International Economics
McGraw-Hill/Irwin; 5 edition (January 19,
2005)

Writing Bibliography

For Journals, Magazines and News papers

1. Name of the author, Last name first
2. Title of the article
3. Name of the Periodical
4. Vol. No
5. Date of the issue
6. Page No.

Questions/Discussions



THANK YOU

