

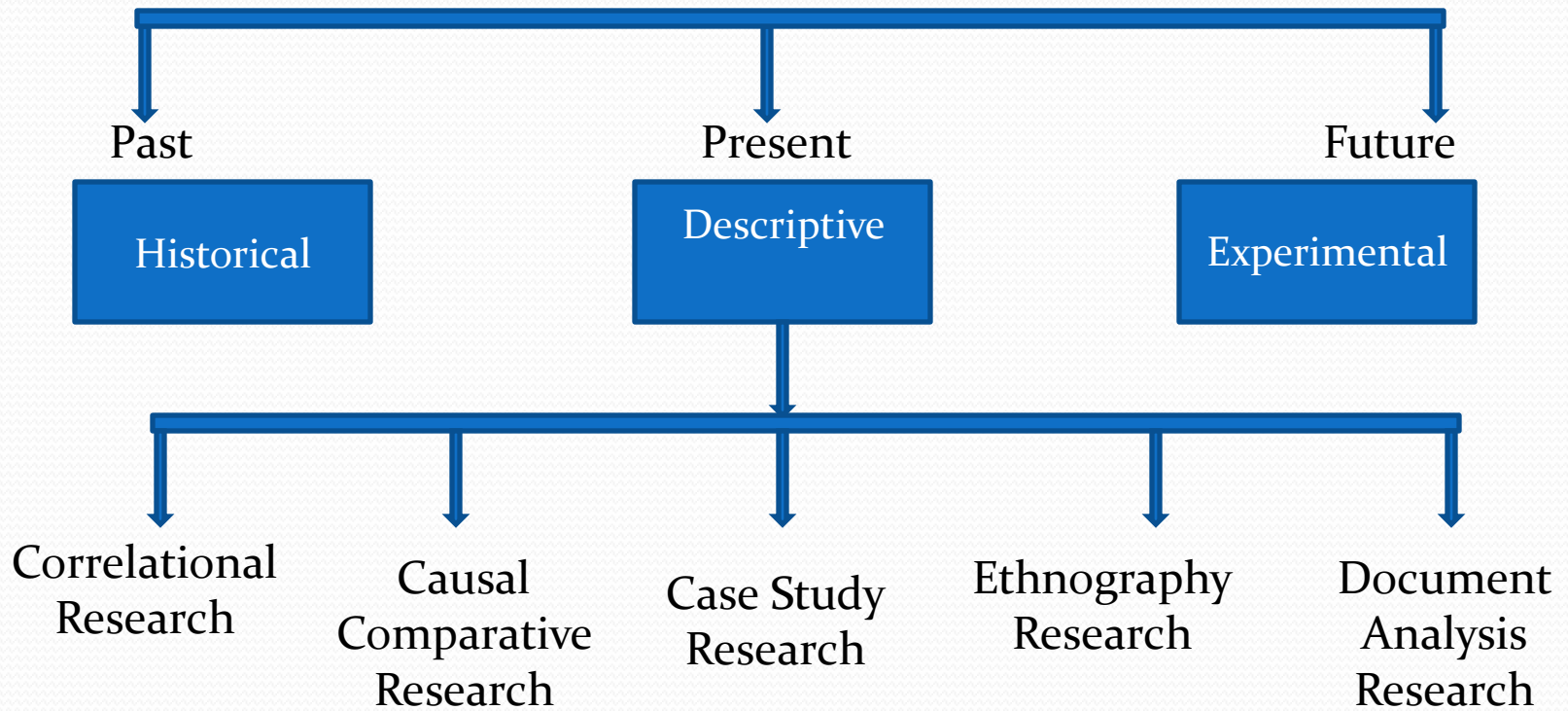


# Descriptive Research

# What is Descriptive Research Method?

- A descriptive study is one in which information is collected without changing the environment ( i.e. nothing is manipulated).
- It is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe “what exists” with respect to variable or education in a situation.
- Present trends, beliefs, public mind, their viewpoint and attitudes, their effects or development of new trends are described.

# Research Methods



# What is Correlational Research?

- Correlational research involves collecting data to determine whether and to what degree, a relationship exists between two or more quantifiable variables.

# Characteristics of Correlational Research

- Sample size at least thirty participant.
- Outcomes of the study allows the researcher to describe whether and to what degree two or more variables are related.
- Variables can not be manipulated.
- It can not be used to determine causality.

# Steps Of Correlational Research

- Selecting a problem.
- Choosing the sample.
- Selecting or developing instruments(test, questionnaires, observation).
- Collecting and analyzing data.
- Interpreting results.

# Examples of Correlational Research

- The relationship between unemployment and increasing rate of suicide.
- The relationship between low economical condition of family and achievement of children.

# What is Causal Comparative Research?

- It is also known as “ex-post facto” research.
- In this type of research investigators attempt to determine the cause or consequences of differences that already exist between or among groups of individuals.



# Characteristics of Causal Comparative Research

- Attempt to identify cause and effect relationships.
- Individuals are not randomly selected.
- Cannot manipulate the independent variables.
- Involve making comparison less costly and time consuming.

# Steps of Causal Comparative Research

- Selection of a topic.
- Review of literature.
- Develop a research hypotheses.
- Select participants.
- Select instruments to measure variables and collecting data.
- Analyze and interpret results.

# Examples of Causal Comparative Research

- How does pre-school attendance affect social maturity.
- How does having a working mother affect a child's school absenteeism?

# What is Case Study?

- “A case study is an empirical study that investigates a contemporary phenomenon in depth and with its real life context”. (Yin, 2009)
- It investigates-:
- Small group behavior.
- Managerial cycle.
- Neighborhood change.
- School performance.

# Characteristics of Case Study

- A case study is particular instance of a phenomenon. such as educational program, curriculum, process etc.
- It emphasizes the study of interrelationship between different attributes.
- Acc. To Cooley, case study deepens our perception and given us a clear insight into life.
- It focuses on the natural history of the unit.

# Steps of Case Study Research

- Identifying a problem.
- Identifying research questions or developing hypotheses (if any).
- Determining the unit of sampling.
- Collecting of data.
- Evaluating and analyzing data.
- Report writing.

# Examples of Case Study

- Single organization-school : what is happening with a particular strategy.
- An event- An Election Campaign.

# What is Ethnographic Research?

- Ethnography came from the Greek word i.e. ethnos= folk/people and graphein= writing. It is identified that its roots in sociology and anthropology.
- Ethnography is a branch of human enquiry.
- It is associated with the field of anthropology.



# Characteristics of Ethnographic Research?

- Ethnographers study about cultural groups of interest through an extensive field work.
- It is labor intensive and time consuming task.
- It requires a certain level of intimacy with the cultural groups.
- Researchers use themselves as a instrument in this study.

# Steps of Ethnographic Research?

- Selecting an ethnographic problem.
- Asking question and collecting data.
- Making a ethnographic record.
- Analysis of data.
- Writing report.

# Example of Ethnographic Report?

- A study focusing on blood donation beliefs of women living in rural area of Meerut.

# What is Document Analysis?

- The method of documentary analysis enables the researcher to include large amount of textual information and systematically identify its properties.
- It is a type of qualitative research in which documents are reviewed by the analyst to assess an appraisal theme.

# Characteristics of Document Analysis

- It emphasizes an integrated view of speech/texts and their specific contexts.
- It is the systematic exploration of written documents or other artifacts such as films, videos and photographs.

# Steps of Document Analysis

- Define the environment.
- A. Your requirements
- B. External requirements
- C. The document universe
- D. The set of document type
- Define the textual features.
- Identify the relationship among the features.
- Enrich the collection of text features.

# Example of Document Analysis

- Analysis of documents related to the educational system of India.
- Analysis of documents related to the national policy of education of India.



Thanks for listening...