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Nursing Research & Statistics

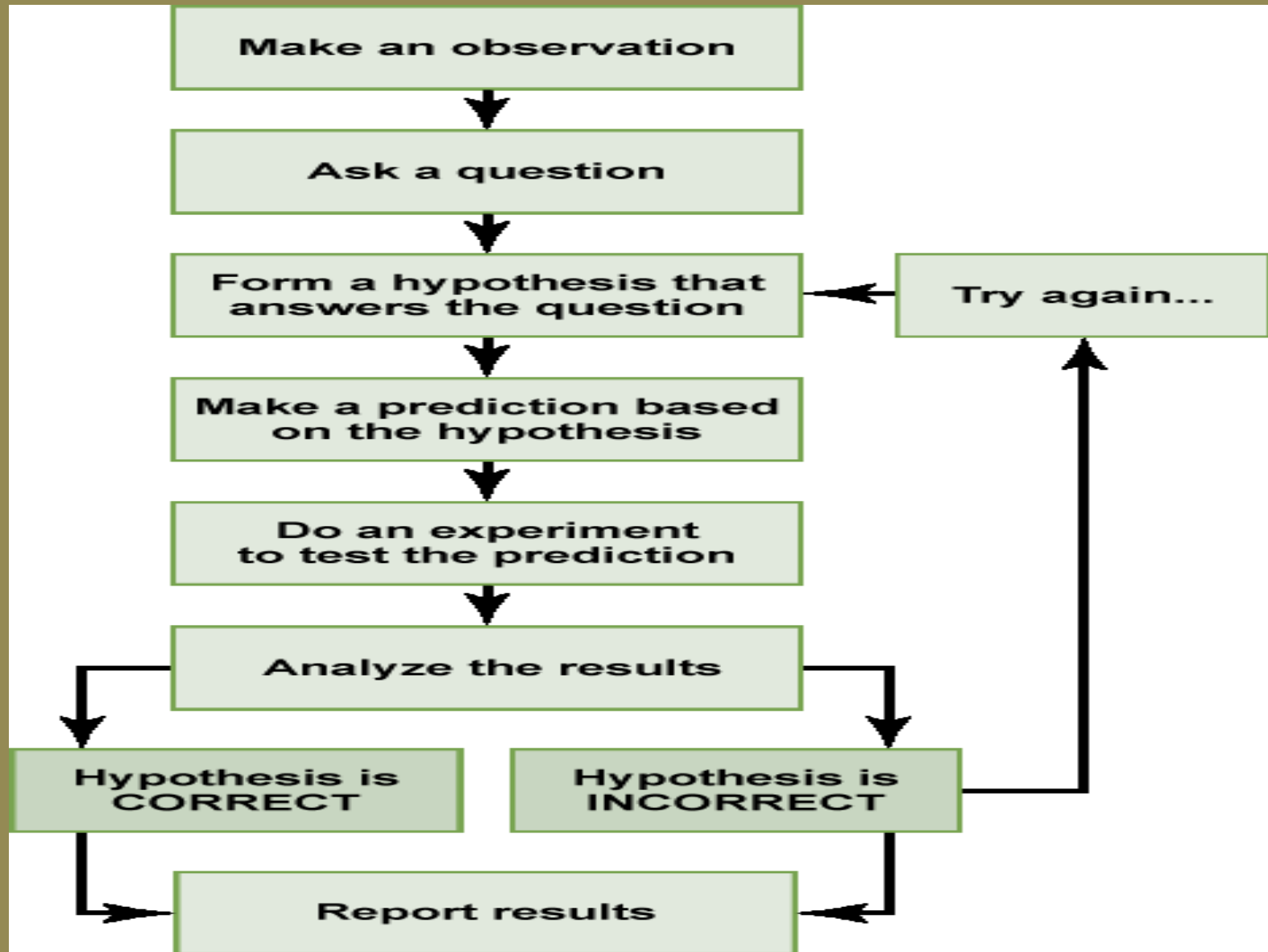
WELCOME

Characteristics of Good Research

1. Research originates with a question or problem.
2. Research require clear articulation of a goal.
3. Follow a specific plan or procedure.
4. Often divides main problem into sub problem.
5. Accept certain critical assumption.
6. Research requires collection and interpretation of data.
7. Research demands accurate observation and description.
8. Research carefully designed.
9. Research requires expertise.
10. Research carefully recorded and reported.

11. Empirical – based on observation and experimentation on theories.
12. Systematic – follows orderly and sequential procedure.
13. Research must be based on current professional issues.
14. Research is started with clearly defined purposes.
15. Strive to collect first-hand information/data:-collection of data directly from subjects by different methods like questioning, interviews or observation.
16. Use of most appropriate and suitable methodology.
17. Use of valid and reliable data collection tools.
18. Research needs lots of time and patience.
19. Adequately communication: - information generated is adequately disseminated to its users.

Scientific Research Method



EXAMPLES

To better understand the process of the scientific method, take a look at the following example:

Observation: My toaster doesn't work.

Question: Is something wrong with my electrical outlet?

Hypothesis: If something is wrong with the outlet, my coffeemaker also won't work when plugged into it.

Experiment: I plug my coffeemaker into the outlet.

Result: My coffeemaker works!

Conclusion: My electrical outlet works, but my toaster still won't toast my bread.... and refine the hypothesis: My toaster is broken. From this point, the process would be repeated with a refined hypothesis

Steps of Research Process

- Step 1. Formulation of Research Problem.
- Step 2. Determining study objective.
- Step 3. Review of literature.
- Step 4. Developing conceptual framework.
- Step 5. Formulating hypothesis/assumption.
- Step 6. Selecting research approach/design.
- Step 7. specifying the population.
- Step 8. Developing tools.
- Step 9. Establishing ethical tools.
- Step 10. Conducting pilot study.
- Step 11. Sample selection.
- Step 12. Data Collection.
- Step 13. Preparing data for analysis.
- Step 14. Analysis and interpretation of data.
- Step 15. Disseminating the research finding.

THANK YOU