Research objectives

Research objectives describe concisely what the **research** is trying to achieve. They summarize the accomplishments a researcher wishes to achieve through the project and provides direction to the **study**.

Research problem

A **research problem** is a statement about an area of concern, a condition to be improved, a difficulty to be eliminated, or a troubling question that exists in scholarly literature, in theory, or in practice that points to the need for meaningful understanding and deliberate investigation.

Research hypothesis

A **research hypothesis** is a specific, clear, and testable proposition or predictive statement about the possible outcome of a scientific **research** study based on a particular property of a population, such as presumed differences between groups on a particular variable or relationships between variables.

What are research methods

Research methods are the strategies, processes or techniques utilized in the collection of data or evidence for analysis in order to uncover new information or create better understanding of a topic.

There are different types of research methods which use different tools for data collection.

Types of research

- Qualitative Research
- Quantitative Research

Qualitative Research gathers data about lived experiences, emotions or behaviours, and the meanings individuals attach to them. It assists in enabling researchers to gain a better understanding of complex concepts, social interactions or cultural phenomena. This type of research is useful in the exploration of how or why things have occurred, interpreting events and describing actions.

Data collection tools

Techniques or tools used for gathering research data include:

Qualitative Techniques or Tools	Quantitative Techniques or Tools
Interviews: these can be structured, semi-structured or unstructured in-depth sessions with the researcher and a participant.	**Surveys or questionnaires**: which ask the same questions to large numbers of participants or
Focus groups: with several participants discussing a particular topic or a set of questions. Researchers can be facilitators or observers.	**Observation**: which can either involve counting the number of times a specific phenomenon occurs, or the coding of observational data in order to translate it into numbers.
Observations: On-site, in-context or role-play options.	**Document screening**: sourcing numerical data from financial reports or counting word occurrences.
Document analysis: Interrogation of correspondence (letters, diaries, emails etc) or reports.	**Experiments**: testing hypotheses in laboratories, testing cause and effect relationships, through field experiments, or via quasi- or natural experiments.

Historical method

Historical method is the collection of techniques and guidelines that historians use to **research** and write histories of the past. ... In the philosophy of **history**, the question of the nature, and the possibility, of a sound **historical method** is raised within the sub-field of epistemology.

What are the characteristics of historical research?

Historical research involves the careful study and analysis of data about past events. It is a critical investigation of events, their **development**, experiences of past. The **purpose** is to gain a clearer understanding of the impact of past on present and future events related to life process.

What are the types of historical research?

Learning Historical Research.

- Empirical **Research**.
- Theoretical **Research**.
- Qualitative **Research**.

- Quantitative **Research**.
- Multi-method **Research**.
- Longitudinal **Research**.
- Cross-sectional **Study**.
- Case **Study**.

Case study

A **case study** is a **research methodology** that has commonly used in social sciences. A **case study** is a **research** strategy and an empirical inquiry that investigates a phenomenon within its real-life context. ... A **case study** is a descriptive and exploratory analysis of a person, group or event.

Content analysis

Content analysis is a research tool used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts within some given qualitative data (i.e. text). Using **content analysis**, researchers can quantify and **analyze** the presence, meanings and relationships of such certain words, themes, or concepts.