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➤ CLASS ID : 14077

➤ SUBJECT : Research Methodology

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**Q NO 1 : According to you which the following methods of data collection is better ? Direction observation, experiment and survey .**

**ANS :**

Primary observation is data analysis using the Remarks. You can log the behaviour, the actions, by observing And the physical aspects of a situation without relying On the willingness or ability of the people to respond precisely to. Questions-Questions. Observation helps when:

- (1)** You try to understand a phase that is going on, or Behaviour, or an incident or circumstance happening.
- (2)** Physical evidence is available, or products or results You can see that.
- (3)** Written or other forms of collecting data tend to be Incorrect.

Observation can take place

in public circumstances such as

As evaluating the involvement of the people in the preparation or Documenting how people use a garden for group use.

## Q NO : 2

### ANS :

**1)** When the topic being studied is a significant one, a higher response is predicted, but if it is an ordinary one, and has no social significance to the life of the respondent, the answer is likely to be small.

When the issue under investigation explicitly focuses on the question of the respondent, a researcher may predict higher reaction.

**2)** Very comprehensive data bodies are often not safe by using the questionnaire.

**3)** Point 3 #Securing support from individuals who have expertise in the area .

4) He should thoroughly explore his own hypothesis, experiences, available literature on the topic concerned and other related fields to frame his own questionnaire.

It will help him investigate in depth the crucial questions of his research problem .

5) Point 5 #Strong definition of research objective:

**6)** The questionnaire should be properly examined for technical defects, aside from biases and blind spots that arise from personal values .

7) Point 7# Numerous Revisions or Pre-Testing:

Constructing a questionnaire calls for numerous revisions, in which variations of the same question should be given for an experimental trial. The same question posed in different ways very frequently may bring out different responses. This trial can be done through a pre-testing or a pilot study. A pre-testing is necessary to find out how the questionnaire works and whether changes are necessary before applying the actual questionnaire.

8) The questionnaire is effective only when the respondent is able or willing to express his reactions clearly. The respondents must be chosen carefully. The questionnaire should be sent only to those who possess the desired information and those who are likely to be sufficiently interested to respond

9) The questionnaire should be as short as possible. It should be only long enough to get the essential data. If the questionnaire is too lengthy the response is likely to be poor

**10 )** Point# For the success of the questionnaire the prestige of the research organisation matters a lot. Usually if the research organisation conducting the study is well reputed, responsible and one scientific group, the response is likely to be high.

**11)** point# People generally do not show their interest for giving response if the institution sanctioning the study is not known, reputed or of a doubtful integrity and in this case response is likely to be low In the cover letter of the questionnaire it is important to clarify why the respondents need some type of information from the research organisation.

**12)** Point # Appearance or a General Layout of the Questionnaire:

While preparing a questionnaire a significant attention is required regarding the general layout or appearance of the questionnaire. Here unlike schedule the field worker is not present personally in

the field to clear the doubts of the respondent. So this task has to be performed by the perfect appearance of the questionnaire itself.

**13 ) point #**The paper used for printing of the questionnaire should be of high quality.

14b) Spacing:

Between the questions, other titles and sub titles there must be proper space, so that the respondent can clearly and freely write his responses and it will be properly visible to the researcher also .

**15 ) point #** A good margin gives the questionnaire type a batter look .

**Q NO 3 :**

**Ans :**

To put reference using end notes Open your Word document. Click into the text where you would like to place the citation/reference From the EndNote tab click Go to End Note. Highlight the reference(s) that you wish to place in the document. Click on the Insert Citation toolbar button (keyboard shortcut : Alt-2 ).

**Q NO 4 :**

**ANS :**

**Results section::**

It is just a presentation of the data. There should not be any discussion in the results section (that goes in the discussion section). The results need to be presented in enough detail for someone not familiar with the scientific paper to understand them.

**Discussion portion::**

unrolls the main results, explain their meanings. Put there the new questions and perspectives, describe the most interesting points for the entire field. Define the possible answers, write down why and how and what for, your suggestions.

**THE END**