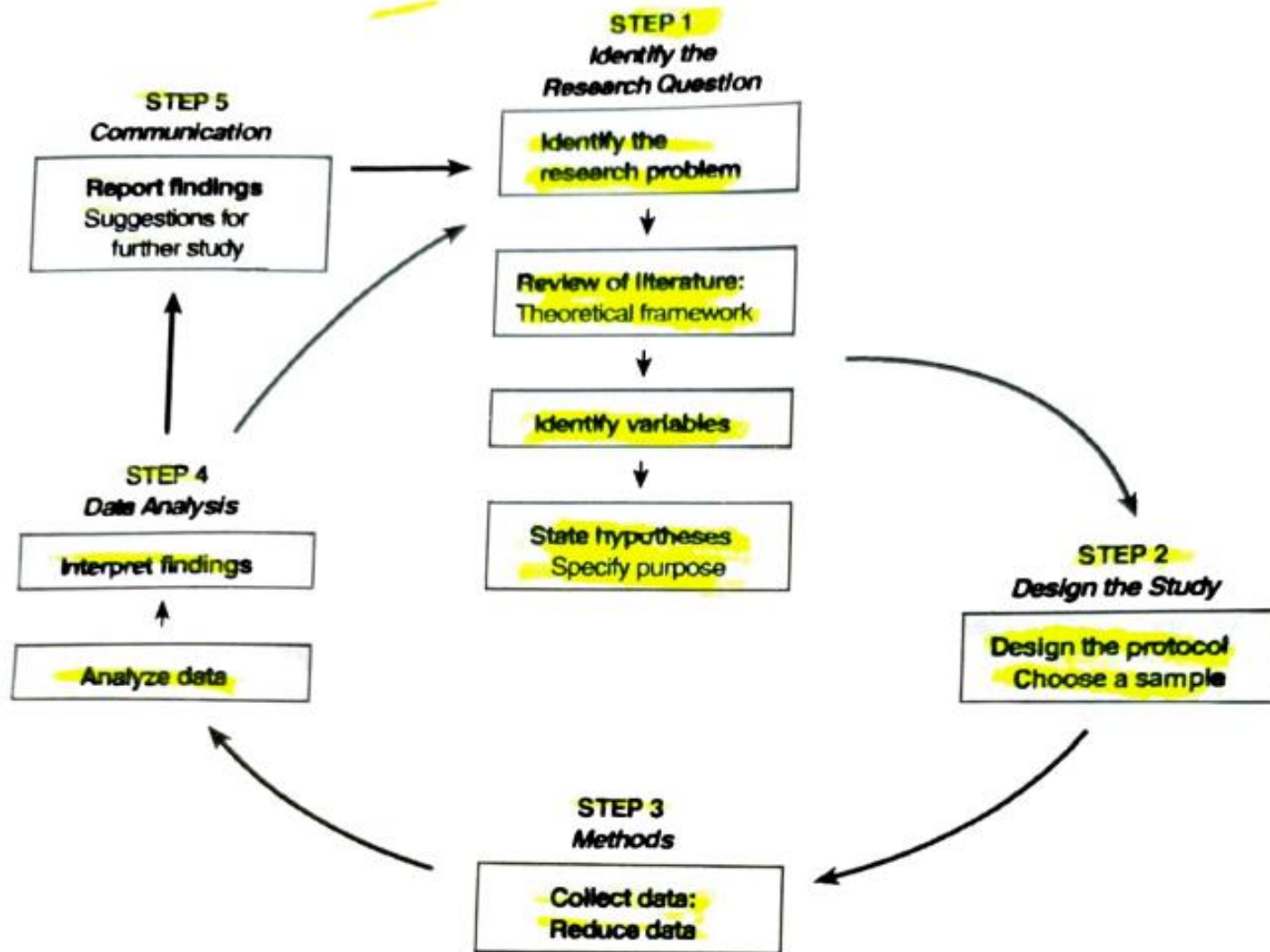


RESEARCH PROCESS

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Model of Research Process



Step 1: Identify the Research Question

- The first step of the research process involves delimiting the area of research and formulating a specific research question that provides an opportunity for scientific testing
- During this stage, the researcher must define the type of individual to whom the results will be generalized.
- Through a review of scientific literature, the researcher should be able to provide a rationale for the study, a justification of the need to investigate the problem, and a theoretical framework for interpreting results.

- Research hypotheses are proposed to predict how response variables and treatment variables will be related and to predict clinically relevant outcomes.
- In descriptive or qualitative studies, guiding questions may be proposed that form the framework for the study.

Step 2: Design the Study

- In step 2, the researcher designs the study and plans methods of subject selection, testing, and measurement so that all procedures are clearly mapped out
- The choice of research method reflects how the researcher conceptualizes the research question
- Many alternative approaches are available, depending on the nature of the data and the type of subjects
- The researcher must carefully define all measurements and interventions so that the methods for data analysis are clear

Step 3. Methods

- During the third step of the research process, the researcher implements the plans designed in steps 1 and 2
- Data collection is typically the most time consuming part of the research process
- After data are collected and recorded, the researcher must reduce and collate the information into a useful form for analysis
- Forms or tables are created for compiling the "raw data."

Step 4: Data Analysis

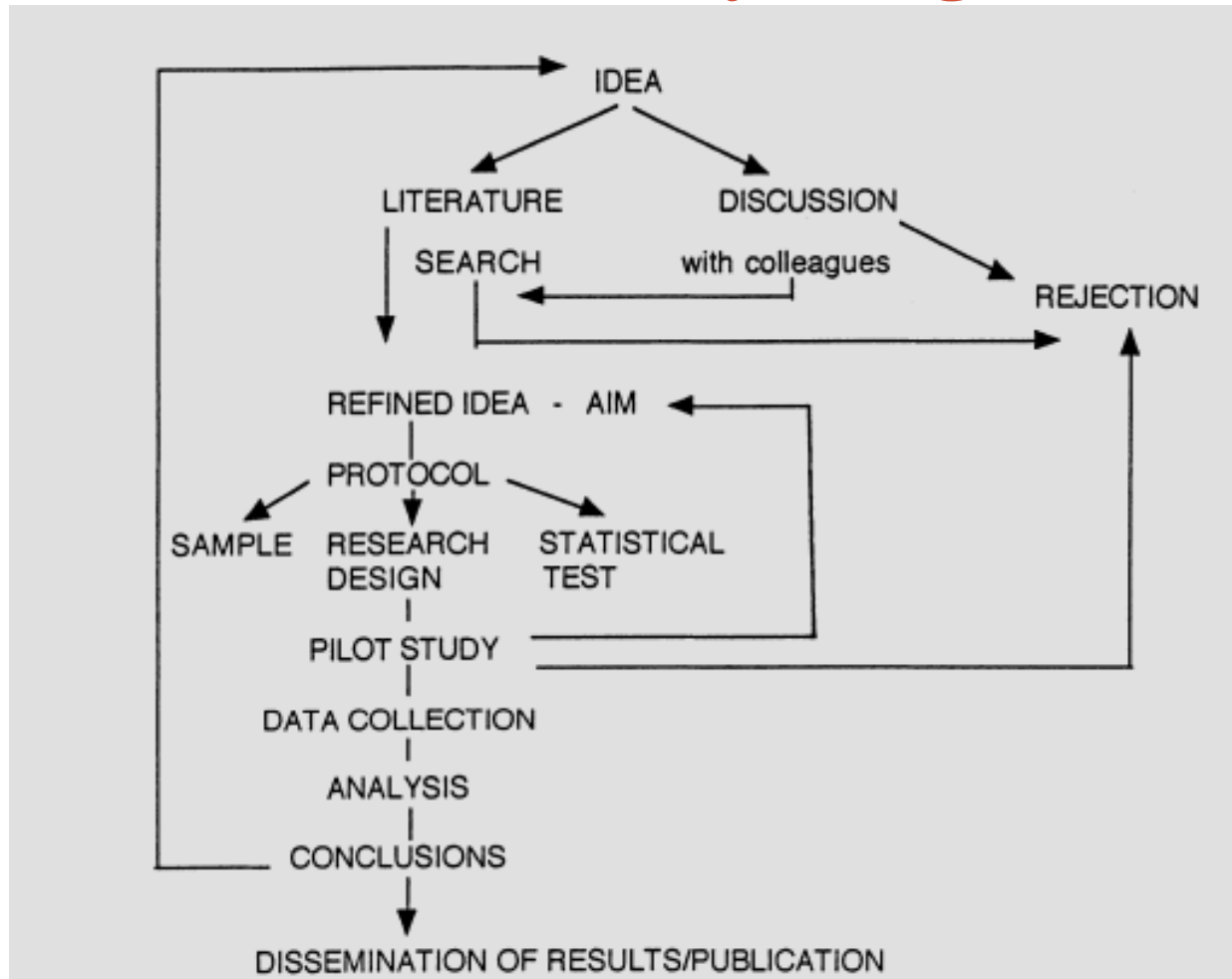
- The fourth step of the research process involves analyzing, interpreting, and drawing valid conclusions about the obtained data
- It is the pulling together of all the materials relevant to the study, to apply them to a generalized or theoretical framework.
- Statistical procedures are applied to summarize quantitative information in a meaningful way, usually with the assistance of a computer
- At this stage that the research hypothesis will be either supported or rejected.

Step 5: Communication

- Research done in a vacuum is of little use to anyone.
- Researchers have a responsibility to share their findings with the appropriate audience so that others can apply the information either to clinical practice or to further research.
- Research reports can take many forms including journal articles, abstracts, oral presentations, and poster presentations.
- Students may be required to report their work in the lengthier form of a thesis or dissertation

- Finally, no research project is a dead end.
- Results of one study always lead to new questions
- Researchers contribute to the advancement of their own work by offering suggestions for further study and recommending what kinds of additional studies would be useful for contributing to the theoretical foundations addressed in the current study.

“The only way to learn to write is by writing , and the only way to learn research is by doing it one self”



THANK YOU