

8. It help us to meet unexpected

events. Contents of a Research Design

Usually a Research Design consist of the following details

1. What is the study about?
2. Why is the study being made?
3. Where will the study be carried out?
4. What type of data is required?
5. Where can the required data be found?
6. What period of time will the studied include?
7. What will be the sample design?
8. What technique of data collection will be used?
9. How will the data we analyse?
10. In what style the report will be prepared?

By way of conclusion it can be said that research design must contain at least:

- a) Statement of a problem
- b) Procedure and techniques
- c) Sampling frame
- d) Processing and analysis of

data Types of Research Design

1. Exploratory Research Design (Formulative Research)

Exploratory Research studies are also termed as formulative research studies. Exploratory Research is preliminary study of an in familiar problem about which the researcher has little or no knowledge. It is similar to a doctor initial investigation of patient suffering from an in familiar malady for getting some clues for identifying.

2. Descriptive Research Design

Descriptive study is fact finding investigation with adequate interpretation. It is the sample type of research. It is more specific than the exploratory study. As it has focus on particular aspects

or dimensions of the problem studied. It is design to gather descriptive informations and provides information for formulating more sophisticated studies. Data are collected by using of appropriate methods.

### 3. Action Research

Action Research is a type of evaluation study. It is a concurrent evaluation study of an action programme launched for solving a problem. Action research is otherwise called Apply Research.

The following are the different phases in action research.

1. A base line survey of the pre-action situation.
2. A feasibility study of the proposed action programme
3. Planning and launching the programme.
4. Concurrent evaluation of the programme
5. Making modifications and changes in the programme and its methods of implementations in the light of research finding.
6. Final Evaluation

(The Researcher can design his research depends upon the nature of the research being conducted.)