I M.Sc. Sports Psychology

Paper III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit : I – Significance of Research,

Research Ethics

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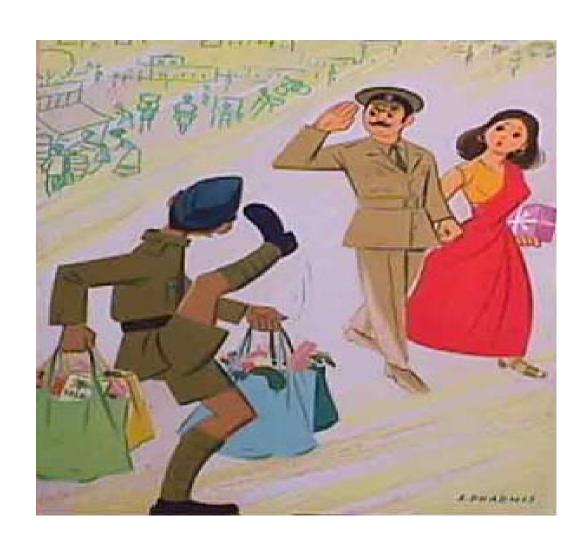
RESEARCH

Defined as an organized, systematic, data based, critical, scientific inquiry or investigation in to a specific problem, undertaken with the objective of finding answer to

RESEARCH

R	Rational ways of thinking
E	Expert and exhaustive treatment
S	Search for solution
E	Exactness
A	Analytical Analysis of Adequate data
R	Relationship between facts & theories
C	Constructive attitude
	Critical Observation
	Condensed (strong) and compactly stated
	Cautious & careful recording
Н	Honesty & Hard work

Honesty / Hard work?



Significance of research

- 1) To Gather Necessary Information
- 2) To Make Changes
- 3) Improving Standard Of Living
- 4) For A Safer Life
- 5) To Know The Truth
- 6) Explore Our History
- 7) Understanding Arts

Significance of Research

- Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization.
- Research provides the basis for nearly all government policies in our economic system.
- Research has its special significance in solving various operational and planning problems of business and industry.
- Research is equally important for social scientists in studying social relationships and in seeking answers to various social problems.

Research Ethics

- All researchers, even students, have a responsibility to conduct ethical research
- Participants in research studies should know and understand their rights and responsibilities
- Ethical considerations are part of the design of the research project

WHAT ETHICS IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT

WHAT ETHICS IS

 About commitment to positive values

- A communal activity, applying rational principles and universal standards to social life
- About real power relations and responsible power sharing

WHAT ETHICS IS NOT

- About negative code of conduct, moral prohibitions, disciplinary rules
- A private matter, nor about subjective feelings, personal attitudes and choices
- Introspective self
 examination, or judging one's
 or other's moral state

Common Challenges Faced by Candidates

- Choosing the right topic.
- Identifying and determining research problem.
- Knowing what is the background study.
- Finding the gaps in literature.
- Knowing how to tackle "so what?", "what is so great about it?".
- Knowing how to prepare a proposal and the flow.
- Knowing why and what theory(ies).

Current Trends in Research

- 1. Take advantage of industry research and trends reports.
- 2. Regularly follow publications and influencers in your industry.
- 3. Use different tools and analytics systems to identify the direction trends are heading.
- Make it a point to surround yourself with smart/expert people.
- 5. Build and maintain a close group of advisers.
- 6. Ask the right questions, and listen to your clients.
- 7. Learn to accept--and even embrace--change.

Types of Research

- Fundamental Research
- Applied Research
- Action Research
- Formulative Research- Adding new Knowledge
- Descriptive Research Survey and Fact Finding
- Exploratory Research Qualitative research Feel/ Motive of people
- Empirical Research Experimental- observation
- Applied Research Solve Specific problem- rate of absenteeism
- Analytical Research Contrast to Descriptive researchcritical evaluation of already available information

THANK YOU