CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

Sifat-sifat penelitian

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

- It gathers new knowledge or data from primary or first-hand sources.
- It places emphasis upon the discovery of general principles.
- It is an exact systematic and accurate investigation.
- It uses certain valid data gathering devices.
- It is logical and objective.
- The researcher resists the temptation to seek only the data that support his hypotheses.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RESEARCH

- The researcher eliminates personal feelings and preferences.
- It endeavours to organise data in quantitative terms.
- Research is patient and unhurried activity.
- The researcher is willing to follow his procedures to the conclusions that may be unpopular and bring social disapproval.
- Research is carefully recorded and reported.
- Conclusions and generalisations are arrived at carefully and cautiously.

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

- The research has the following three objectives:
- 1. Theoretical objective
- 2. Factual objective and
- 3. Application objective.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SCIENTIFIC THINKING

- Scientific thinking is based upon cause-effect relationship and evidences.
- It involves certain principles and certain assumptions.
- Every scientific thinking employs hypotheses to verify the concepts.
- It is free from emotional bias, personal prejudices and it is highly objective.
- It utilizes accurate measurement and observation to contribute in situation.
- Scientific thinking employs quantitative analysis in the treatment of data for drawing conclusions.

STEPS IN THE PROCESS OF SCIENTIFIC THINKING

1. The location and definition of a problem.
2. The survey of past experiences with problem of previous investigations that are already available.
3. The formulation of hypotheses representing a tentative solution of the problem. All the activities are organized for the verification of the hypotheses (collection of data statistical techniques etc.).
4. The collection of new data or evidences.
5. The analysis of the data classification and summarization by quantitative treatment.
6. The formulation of generalizations.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD RESEARCHER

- He should be sensitive in his nature.
- He should be problem-minded.
- He should have mastery on the area and should have specialization in the field studied.
- He should have a scientific outlook about the area.
- He should have deep insight into the educational process.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD RESEARCHER

- He should be able to think reflectively on the field studied.
- He should have tolerance and patience.
- He should be interested in the field studied.
- He should be honest and devotee to his work.
- He should have the curiosity to find out something new or to answer some questions which are still to be answered.