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## Psychology

The independent variable identified for the study include the individuals who score high on MMPI and the dependant variable identified for the study is the reporting of instances of social injustices. The first hypothesis will be tested out using regression analysis. The independent t-test will measure the difference between MMPI scores of both groups and also determine the difference in the number of social injustice cases. The scale of measurement used is nominal because the data is easily differentiated. Nominal measurement is done through a YES/ NO and a likert scale. Numbers are assigned to the nominal items to gather the data and the items have something in common.   
H0: Individuals who score high on the MMPI will report more instances of social injustices than those who score low on the MMPI.   
H1: Individuals who score high on the MMPI who are visiting a psychiatrist will report more instances of social injustices than those who score high on the MMPI in a regularphysician’s office.

## Study Design

The experimental design is often stated as rigorous and best of all the designs but it is not being used for this study because it is difficult to implement it. Quasi experimental design is not fit for this research because it lacks random assignment, the design is not very appropriate for randomized experiments. The reason of not selecting pre-experimental test for this study is its validity. The design is subject to several threats and is very difficult to assess .

## Research Instruments/ Procedures

The research instrument used by the user for this study will be a questionnaire. The instrument will consist of a series of questions to gather information from the respondents. The reason of using questionnaire is that it is easy, economical and reaches out to a large number of people. With the help of questionnaire quantifiable results will be attained. The research is quantitative in nature and the researcher will apply statistical tools to analyze the data which will also account for the reliability of the results of the questionnaire .

## Validity of the Study

In quantitative research, the researcher will use external validity so that the conclusion of the result can be generalized. While conducting qualitative research, the information from the data is gathered by applying several statistical tools which assures the validity of the information. The instruments used to develop the findings of the data are valid and are widely used in research work to analyze the data. The tools used to extract the result will lead us to the purpose of the project and will develop greater understandings for many.

## Reliability of the Study

The extent of stable and consistent results assessed through the tools is referred to Reliability. For reliability, the quantitative researcher examines the consistency of the group of measurement. The instruments used in the study are also measures to test the reliability of the study. Test- retest reliability is a type of reliability in which a similar test is conducted over a period of time. Test- retest reliability will be used to determine the reliability of the study.

## Data Analysis

The researcher will use both the Primary and Secondary sources of data. Primary information will be collected by two questionnaires. The researcher will use two questionnaires to separately analyze two hypothesis of the research. The first questionnaires will be filled by 50 people those who have scored high on MMPI test and those who have scored low on MMPI test. The second questionnaire will be for those who score high on MMPI and visit psychiatrist or physician, the researcher will use an Independent t- test to analyze the data. The independent t- test will help the researcher to identify the difference on reporting instances of social injustices by individuals scoring high on MMPI test and visiting psychiatrist or physician.

## Regression Equation

Reporting instances of social injustice = b0 + b1 \* high score on MMPI

## Ethical Considerations

The researcher will concentrate on the ethical considerations and will not disclose the identity of the participants and the name of the institutions. The responses will be kept confidential and the researcher will not give the responses to anyone. The participants will be told about the reason of the questionnaire and the evaluation. The responses would be gathered after the consent of the respondents and no coercion would be applied on the teachers. The respondents would be safe from physical and psychological harm. The questionnaires will be precise and specific to the topic so that the teachers and parents can find it easy to answer.

## Underlying Philosophical Assumptions

The researcher would use the " Positivism" research philosophy, the philosophy supports the quantitative research and claims that all authentic knowledge is scientific and verifiable . In positivism, information is extracted through mathematical and statistical tools and authoritative knowledge is derived from reports of sensory experience. With the help of the senses verified data is extracted which is called the empirical evidence. The main theme of positivist approach is that knowledge is based on human experience which is also called the empiricist view. In this approach, the research findings are observable and quantifiable. Data collection and interpretation is done through objective approach and it is the only role of researcher in this philosophy.

## List of References

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