

# Assignment **Container**

**RESEARCH METHODS**

**MPC-005**



Assignment Container

**Research Methods in**

**Psychology**

**(MPC005)**



SPRING SEASON PUBLICATIONS

Navi Mumbai, INDIA

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### **Assignment Container: Research Methods in Psychology (MPC005)**

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# Content

<b>1</b>	Good Research	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Case Study	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	Discourse Analysis	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	Research Process	<b>11</b>
<b>5</b>	Estimating Reliability	<b>12</b>
<b>6</b>	Ex-Post Facto Research	<b>14</b>
<b>7</b>	Field Experiment	<b>15</b>
<b>8</b>	Factorial Research Design	<b>17</b>
<b>9</b>	Context of Justification	<b>20</b>
<b>10</b>	Independent and Dependent Variable	<b>20</b>
<b>11</b>	Types of Hypothesis	<b>20</b>
<b>12</b>	Purpose of Sampling	<b>20</b>
<b>13</b>	Issues of Survey Research	<b>21</b>
<b>14</b>	Functions of Research Design	<b>21</b>
<b>15</b>	Quasi experimental design vs True experimental design	<b>21</b>
<b>16</b>	Advantages of correlational research design	<b>22</b>
<b>17</b>	Function of Grounded Theory	<b>22</b>
<b>18</b>	Tacit knowledge	<b>23</b>

## Guidelines/Tips to Write MAPC Assignments

### Using this Document

- Please note that the main aim of this document is to provide the guideline to write the assignment
- It is advisable not copy answers as it is from this document
- Write the answers in your own words
- Numbers of illustrations are also given in this document

### Paper

- You need to use A4 ruled paper (with lines). You can also use the A4 note book and cover it with plain and nice cover and put the desired information on it
- Also it is advisable to check with your resource/study center for any guidelines on the same and follow if it is there
- However, contain of the assignment is important as compare to the paper used to write it (As per our understanding)

### Writing your Answers

- Assignment should be Hand written and you can use both the side of the page to write your answer
- Write the Section/Question number with each answer and please write all the questions
- Make sure that the answer is within the stipulated word limit
- You can use Blue/Black ink to write your assignment (Don't use pencil in your assignment)
- Don't use RED Pen in your assignment as normally it is used to check the assignment
- If you wish you can use light color pens for illustrations/brain maps for your assignment
- Number of pages required to write the answer depends on your handwriting. Below is the approximately guideline for your reference

<b>Word Limit</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>50</b>
Number of Lines in one paper	20	20	20
Words per line (Big Hand Writing)	7	7	7
<b>Total Pages required (Front and Back)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Words per line (Small Hand Writing)	10	10	10
<b>Total Pages required (Front and Back)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.2</b>



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## IGNOU MAPC

### RESEARCH METHODS IN PSYCHOLOGY (MPC-005)

Course Code: MPC-005

Assignment Code: MPC-005/ASST/TMA/2019-20

Marks: 100

**Last Date of Submission: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020 and 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 2020**

#### **SECTION-A**

Answer the following question in about **1000 words** (wherever applicable) each.

**15 x 3 = 45 Marks**

**Q. No. 1 Discuss the meaning, objectives, criteria and qualities of a good research.**

**Answer:**

#### **Meaning of Research**

Research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge.

The word research is presented as *re+search* where *re* means ‘once again’, ‘new’, ‘fresh’ and *search* means ‘to find out’, ‘to look for something or examine closely and carefully’, ‘to look for information’, ‘to test and try’, ‘to prove’. Thus, research means close and careful examination of facts and their relationship to discover new knowledge.

The word research came from the French word *recherche* which means to search closely. Thus, research means to investigate thoroughly.

Thus, research is one of the unique sources to acquire knowledge and to find out the truth. It is a systematic process which initiates from truth and leads nearer to truth. It indicates scientific attitudes and is a combination of experience and logic. It is repetition of any investigation to find something new or to verify the previous results. After understanding the meaning of research, let us define research. Research can be defined in many ways because different experts have different thinking.

The Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English lays down the meaning of research as “a careful investigation or inquiry specially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.”

Redman and Mory define research as a “systematized effort to gain new knowledge.”

Some people consider research as a movement, a movement from the unknown to the known. It is actually a voyage of discovery.

**SECTION-B**

Answer the following question in about *400 words* each.

**5 x 5 = 25 Marks**

**Q. No. 4 Discuss the steps involved in research process**

**Answer:**



**Step 1 – Identify the Problem**

Before a researcher can begin, researcher must choose a topic/problem to study.

**Step 2 – Review the Literature**

A literature review might involve looking at a considerable amount of written material from both books and academic journals dating back decades. This background material will also help the researcher with the first major step in conducting a psychology study — formulating a hypothesis.

**Step 3 – Formulate the Hypotheses**

While a hypothesis is often described as a hunch or a guess, it is actually much more specific. A hypothesis can be defined as an educated guess about the relationship between two or more variables.

**Step 4 – Formulate the Research Design**

The researcher must also define exactly what each variable is using what are known as operational definitions. These definitions explain how the variable will be manipulated and measured in the



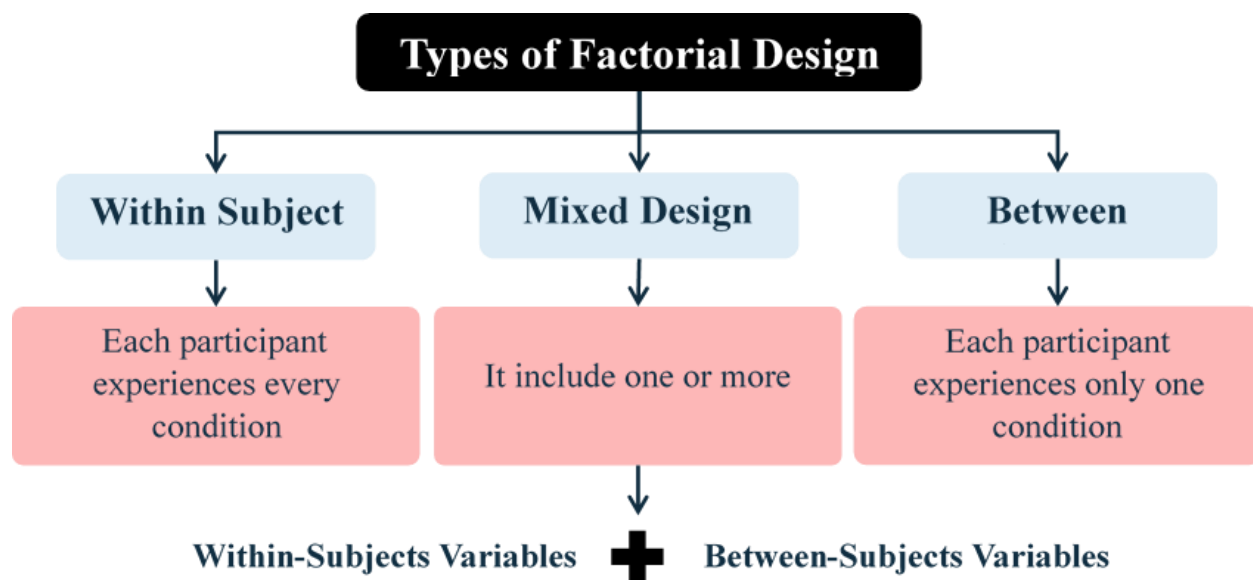
- Extraneous variables could confound results due to the reduced control experimenters have over them in non-artificial environments, which makes it difficult to find truly causal effects between independent and dependent variables
- Precise replication of the natural environment of field experiments is understandably difficult, so they have poor reliability, unlike laboratory experiments where the exact conditions can be recreated
- Field experiments are more susceptible to sample bias, as participants are often not randomly allocated to experimental conditions (i.e. participants' groups are already pre-set rather than randomly assigned)

(451 words)

### Q. No. 8 Discuss the types, advantages and limitations of factorial research design

Answer:

Factorial experiments may be conducted either within subject or between subject. A mixed factorial design is also used in psychology. A mixed factorial design is one that has at least one within subject variable and at least one between subject variable.



- **Within Subject Factorial Design**

A within-subjects design refers to a study design where two or more measures are obtained from the same sample, i.e. each subject participates in more than one condition of the experiment. This type of design is also referred to as a repeated measures design. This design is used to make comparisons of the behavior of the same subjects under different conditions. It is also more likely to find if independent variable has an effect using within-subjects design.

- **Between Subject Factorial Design**

A research design in which all independent variables are between subject and each participant is

- to generate and illustrate the concepts which explain people's actions regardless of time and place

Grounded theory does not aim for 'truth' but to conceptualize what is going on by using empirical data. Hence, the results of grounded theories are a set of probability statements about the relationship between concepts, or an integrated set of conceptual hypotheses developed from empirical data. **(87 Words)**

### Q. No. 18 Tacit knowledge

**Answer:** Tacit knowledge is deeply-embedded cultural beliefs which are assumed in a culture's way of perceiving the world, so much so that such knowledge is rarely or never discussed explicitly by members of the culture, but rather must be inferred by the ethnographer.

Tacit knowledge (as opposed to formal, codified or explicit knowledge) is the kind of knowledge that is difficult to transfer to another person by means of writing it down or verbalizing it.

**(74 Words)**

For **STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS**  
of your MAPC IGNOU Research project work

send your...

**SPSS Analysis**

- Synopsis
- Questionnaire
- Data file (Excel)

to

**mapchelp@gmail.com**

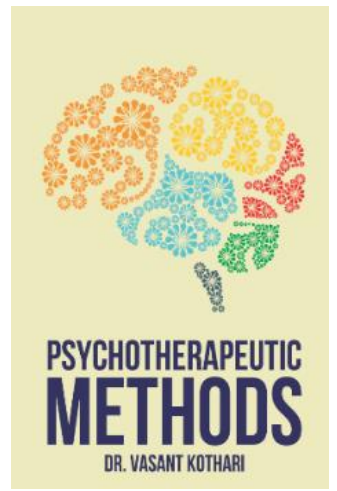
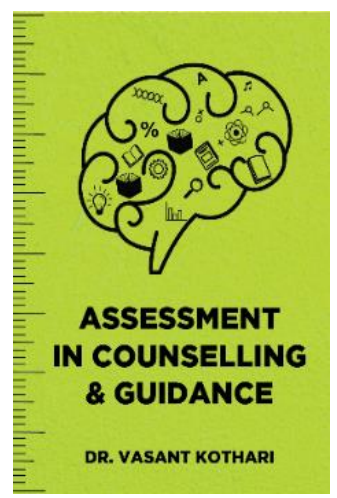
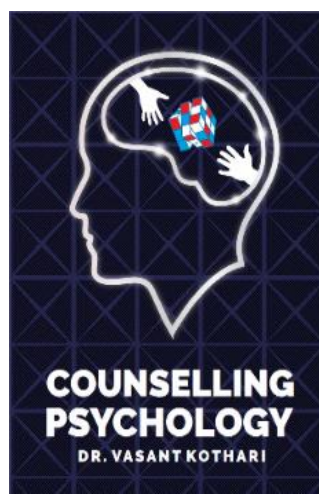
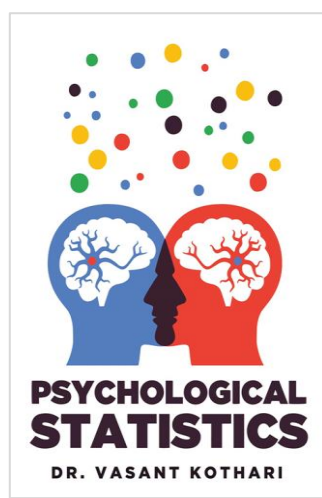
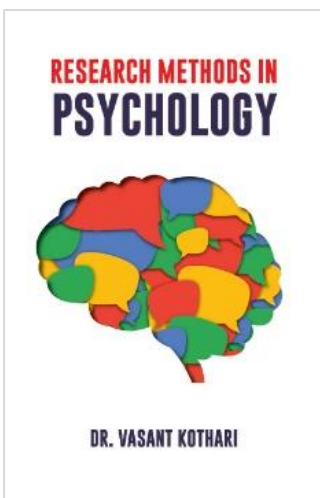
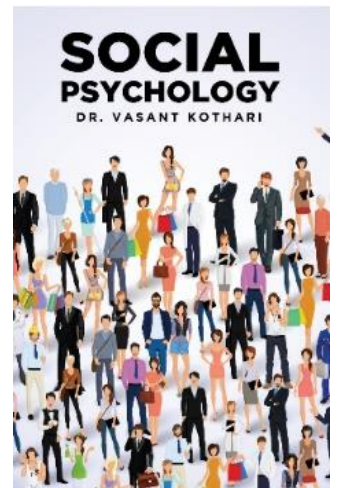
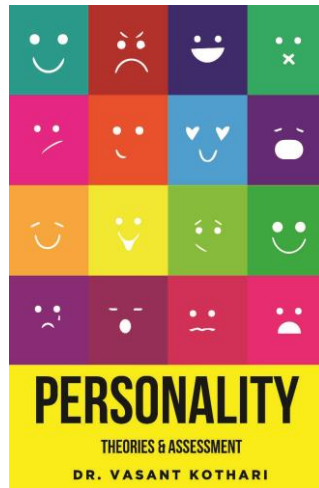
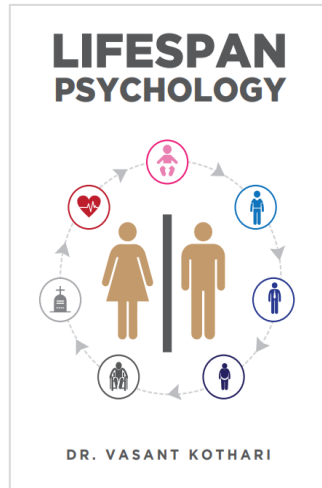
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- Interpretation of analysis
- Standard format for writing analysis
- Explanation of analysis for viva

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All communication will be only through mobile & email*

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