زانیاری مامۆستا:

نـــــــاوی مامۆستا: سعید قادر فقێ ابراهیم
پسپۆری وردی مامۆستا کۆمەڵناسی سیاسی
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مۆر یان واژووی مامۆستا:

زانیاری بەش و بابەت:

نـــــــاوی بەش: کۆمەڵناسی
ناوی بابەت: Methods of Research in General (Social Research)
قۆناغ: دووەم
ژمارەی یەکە: 6
مۆر و واژووی سەرۆك بەش:

زانیاری بەرپرس و جێگری دڵنیایی جۆری بەش:

نـــــــاوی بەرپرس: سەعدولاڵ شێرزاد جهانگیر	نـــــــاوی جێگر: سعید قادر فقێ ابراهیم
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Weeks		
Week No	**Topic**	**Details (at least one paragraph)**
Week 1	The concept of science and scientific research	1.The concept of science, 2.The concept of scientific research, 3.The development of the scientific research stage, 4.Science and common sense, value of scientific research
Week 2	The characteristics of the scientific method	1. Verifiable evidence, 2.Accuracy, 3, Precision, 4.Systematisation, 5.Objectivity, 6.Recording, 7.Controlling conditions, 8.Training investigators
Week 3	Aims of social Research	1. General goals, 2.Theoratical goals, 3.Pragmatic goals, 4.Political goals, 5.Understanding the function of society, 6.Evaluating social problems, 7.Exploring social reality, 8.Developing theories,
Week 4	Types of scientific research	1.The descriptive research, 2.The correlational research, 3.The Explanatory research, 4.The Exploratory research, 5.The Quantitative research, 6.The qualitative research, 7.The pure research, 8.The Applied research.
Week 5	Formulating a research problem	1.The research problems, 2.The importance of formulating research problem, 3.Source of research problems, 4.Consideration of a research problem, 5.Steps in the formulation of a research problem, 6.The formulation of objectives, 7.Establishing operational definitions.
Week 6	Identifying variables	1.The definition of a variable, 2.The difference between a concept and a variable, 3.Concepts, indicators and variables, 4.Types of variables, 5.Types of measurement scale
Week 7	Constructing hypotheses	1. The definition of a hypothesis, 2.The function of a hypothesis, 3.The characteristics of a hypothesis, 4.Types of hypothesis, 5.Errors in testing a hypothesis.
Week 8	The research design	1.The definition of a research design, 2.The function of a research design
Week 9	Selecting a study design	1.Study designs based on the number of contacts, 2.Study design based on the reference period, 3.Study design based on the nature of the investigation, 4.Other some commonly used study designs such as action research, feminist research, panel studies, case studies
Week 10	Constructing an instrument for data collection	1. Methods of data collection, 2. Primary source and secondary source , 3.Collecting data using primary sources,
Week 11	Observation	1. Types of observation, 2.Problems with using observation as a method of data collection, 3.Situations in which observation can be made, 4.The recording of observation.

Week 12	The interview	1.Unstructured interviews, 2.Structured interview, 3.Advantages of the interview, 4.Disadvantages of the interview
Week 13	The questionnaire	1.Choosing between an interview schedule and a questionnaire, 2.Different ways of administering a questionnaire, 3.The contents of the covering letter, 3.Advantages of a questionnaire, 4.Disadvantages of a questionnaire,
Week 14	Forms of question	1. Advantages and disadvantages of open-ended questions, 2.Advantages and disadvantages of closed-ended questions, 3.Considerations in formulating questions, 4.The construction of a research instrument, 5.Asking personal and sensitive questions, 6.The order of questions, 7.Prerequisites for data collection,
Week 15	Using Secondary sources	1.Collecting data using secondary sources, 2.Problems with using data from secondary sources
Week 16	Collecting data using attitudinal scales	1.Functions of attitudinal scales, 2.Difficulties in developing an attitudinal scale, 3.Types of attitudinal scale such as Likert scale, Thurstone scale and Guttman scale, 4.The relationship between attitudinal and measurement scales.
Week 17	Establishing the validity and reliability of a research instrument	1. The concept of validity, 2.Types of validity such as: face and content validity, concurrent and predictive validity, and constructed validity, 3.The concept of reliability, 4.Factors affecting the reliability of a research instrument, 5.Methods of determining the reliability of an instrument such as: external consistency Procedures and internal consistency procedures.
Week 18	sampling	1. The concept of sampling, 2. The concept of sampling in qualitative research, 3.Sampling terminology, 4. Principles of sampling, 5.Factores affecting the inferences drawn from a sample, 6.Aims in selecting a sample, 7.Types of sampling, 8. The calculation of sample size.
Week 19	Considering ethical issues in data Collecting	1. Ethics, 2.Stakeholders in research, 3.Ethical issues concerning research participants such as: collecting information, seeking consent, providing incentives, seeking sensitive information, the possibility of causing harm to participants, maintaining confidentiality, 4. Ethical issues relating to the researcher such as: avoiding bias, provision or deprivation of a treatment, using inappropriate research methodology, incorrect reporting, inappropriate use of information, 5.Ethical issues regarding the sponsoring organization such as: restrictions imposed by the sponsoring organization and the misuse of information.
Week 20	Displaying data By Tables	1.Structure of tables, 2.types of tables, 3.types of percentages

Week 21	Displaying data By Graphs	1. The histogram, 2.The bar chart, 3.The stacked bar chart, 4.The 100 per cent bar chart,
Week 22	Displaying data By Graphs	5.The frequency polygon, 6.Cumulative frequency polygon, 7.The stem-and-leaf display,
Week 23	Displaying data By Graphs	8. The pie chart, 9.The line diagram or trend curve, 10. The area chart, 11.The scatter gram
Week 24	Writing a research report	1.Research writing in general, 2.Referencing, 3.Writing a bibliography, 4.Developing an outline, writing about a variable
Week 25		
Week 26		
Week 27		
Week 28		
Week 29		
Week 30		
Notes		

تێبینی :

– نموونەی پرسیار و وەڵام بۆ تاقیکردنەوەکانی وەرزی وکۆتای ساڵ دابنرێت .

Q1// what are the methods of data collection? Explain them.

There are two major approaches to gathering information about a situation, person, problem or phenomenon. Sometimes, information required is already available and need only be extracted. However, there are times when the information must be collected. Based upon these broad approaches to information gathering, data are categorized as:

1- Secondary data;

2- Primary data.

Information gathered using the first approach is said to be collected from *secondary sources*, whereas the sources used in the second approach are called *primary sources*. Examples of secondary sources include the use of census data to obtain information on the age-sex structure of a population; the use of hospital records to find out the morbidity and mortality patterns of community; the use of an organization's records to ascertain its activities; and the collection of data from sources such as articles, journals, magazines, books and periodicals to obtain historical and other types of information. On the other hand, finding out first-hand the attitudes of a community, towards health services, ascertaining the health needs of a community, evaluating a social program, determining the job satisfaction of the employees of an organization and ascertaining the quality of services provided by a worker are examples of information collected from primary sources. In summary, primary sources provide first-hand information and secondary sources provide second-hand data.

Q2// Debate types of observation?

There are two types of observation:

1- Participant observation;

2- Non- participant observations.

Participant observation is when you, as a researcher, participate in the activities of the group being observed in the same manner as its member, with or without their knowing that they are being observed. For example you might want to examine the reactions of the general population towards people in wheelchairs. You can study their reactions by sitting in pretend to be a prisoner in order to do this

Non- participant observations, on the other hand, is when you, as a researcher, do not get involved in the activities of the group, but remains a passive observer, watching and listening to its activities and drawing conclusions from this. For example, you might want to study the functions carried out by nurses in hospital. As an observer, you could watch, follow, and record the activities as they are performed. After making a number of observations, conclusions could be drawn about the functions nurses carry out in the hospital. Any occupational group in any setting can be observed in the same manner.

Q3// what are the errors of testing a hypothesis?

A hypothesis is an assumption they may prove to be either correct or incorrect. It is possible to arrive at an incorrect conclusion about a hypothesis for a variety of reasons. Incorrect conclusions about validity of hypothesis may be drawn if:

- The study design selected is faulty;
- The sampling procedure adopted is faulty;
- The method of data collection is inaccurate;
- The analysis is wrong;
- The statistical procedures applied are inappropriate; or
- The conclusions drawn are incorrect.

Any, some or all of these aspects of the research process could be responsible for the inadvertent introduction of error in your study, making conclusions misleading. Hence, in the testing of a hypothesis there is always the possibility of errors attributable to the reasons identified.

- Kumar, R. 1999, *Research methodology: a step-by-step guide for beginners*, Sage.
- Kumar, R. 2005, *Research methodology: a step-by-step guide for beginners*, SAGE, London.
- Flick, U. 2011, *Introducing research methodology: a beginner's guide to doing a research project,* SAGE, Los Angeles, [Calif.].
- Hilary Engward 2012, "Research Methodology: A Step by Step Guide for Beginners", *Nurse Researcher,* vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 45.