

Designing of Research Method in Library Science

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Introduction

The work research is derived from the Middle French “recherche”, which means “to go about seeking”, the term itself being derived from the Old French term “recherchier” a compound word from “re-” + “cerchier”, or “sercher”, meaning ‘search’. The earliest recorded use of the term was in 1577.

Research is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems support theorems, or develop new theories. A research project may also be an expansion on past work in the field. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research (as opposed to applied research) are documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge.

Conducting Research

The major steps in conducting research are:

- Identification of research problem
- Literature review
- Specifying the purpose of research
- Determine specific research questions or hypotheses
- Data collection
- Analyzing and interpreting the data
- Reporting and evaluating research.

Research Methods

The goal of the research process is to produce new knowledge or deepen understanding of a topic or issue. This process takes three main forms:

- **Exploratory research**, which helps to identify and define a problem or question.

- **Constructive research**, which tests theories and proposes solutions to a problem or question.
- **Empirical research**, which tests the feasibility of solution using empirical evidence.
- There are two ways to conduct research:
- **Primary research:** Using primary sources, i.e., original documents and data.
- **Secondary research:** Using secondary sources, i.e., a synthesis of, interpretation of, or discussions about primary sources.

Historical Method

The historical method comprises the techniques and guidelines by which historians use historical sources and other evidence to research and then to write history. There are various history guidelines commonly used by historians in their work, under the headings of external criticism, internal criticism, and synthesis.

- Identification of origin date
- Evidence of localization
- Recognition of authorship
- Analysis of data
- Identification of integrity
- Attribution of credibility

Survey Methods

The survey is a non-experimental, descriptive research method. Surveys can be useful when a researcher wants to collect data on phenomena that cannot be directly observed (such as opinions on library services). Surveys are used extensively in library and information science to assess attitudes and characteristics of a wide range of subjects, from the quality of user-system interfaces to library user reading habits.

Case Study Methods

Case study research excels at bringing us to an understanding of a complex issue object and can emphasize detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events conditions and their relationships. Researchers have used to case study research method for many years across a variety of disciplines.

Research Designs

There are two major research designs: qualitative research and quantitative research. Researcher a choose one of these two tracks according to the nature of the research problem they want to observe and the research questions they aim to answer.

Qualitative Research

Understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. Asking a broad question and collecting word-type data that is analyzed searching for themes. This type of research looks to describe a population without attempting to quantifiably measure variables or look to potential relationships between variables.

Qualitative Research Design

Qualitative research design is a research method used extensively by scientists and researchers studying human behavior and habits.

extend experience or add strength to what is already known through previous research. Case studies

Conclusion

Whatever is the research method and the research methodology (design) a research is following, it should improve the value and quality of research. The most important thing one has to bear in mind is the ethical issues in conducting the research.

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