Three Parts of Research Report

PART I:
- Title Page
- Certificate
- Acknowledgement
- Content
- List of Tables
- List of Graphs

PART II:
- Introduction
- Review of literature
- Research Methodology
- Analysis & interpretation of data
- Major findings & conclusions

PART III:
- Bibliography/Weblography
- Appendix
Writing of a Synopsis

Synopsis is a blue print of research where research methodology is described.

A synopsis should contain all the key elements involved in the research process and include sufficient information for the readers to evaluate the proposed study.
1. Title of the study

Should be clear, precise and unambiguous

E.g.: 1. ‘A study of Socio-economic situation of Katkari women in Junnar taluka, Dist-Pune’.


3. A study of economic problems of labours in unorganized Sector.
2. Statement of the Problem

State clearly & concisely

Mention general issue

Purpose and Focus of the study

E.g. : Background –: Historical background and information of Katkari women in junnar taluka.

Purpose (WHY)– Current Statistical data related to Katkari Community . Present Situation of Katkari women..
3. Scope of the Study

Geographical area of study

Focused aspects of the study

E.g. : Janata Vasahat, Pune City, Family background of Katakari Women, Livelihood Sources, Education of Katakari Women ,Nature of Social Participation etc.
4. Significance of the study

Whom and How the study will helpful in the contemporary situation.

Use of study irrespective of earlier findings or studies

E.g. : for respondents, research students, concern NGOs for planning and implementing programmes, policy makers to review the policy etc.
5. Review of Literature

Examine all available published and unpublished literature acquainted with the selected problem.

Review of conceptual literature concerning the concepts & theories.

Sources of selecting review:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Journals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earlier Research Reports</td>
<td>Articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Websites</td>
<td>Newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazette</td>
<td>magazines</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
6. Research Question

What is to be determined or solved? E.g.:

1. What were the educational barriers in the life of katkari women?

2. What is the nature of Social Participation of katkari women?

3. What is the awareness level of Katkari women about different government programmes and schemes?

4. Which socio-economic factors are essential for empowerment of Katkari women?
7. Objectives of the Study

The set of research question can be converted into objectives.

State clearly to indicate what to investigate?

E.g. : 1. To study the present socio-economic situation of katkari women.
2. To know the educational barriers of katkari women.
3. To explore the present social participation of katkari women.
4. To find out level of awareness regarding different government prog. and schemes among katkari women.
8. Hypothesis

Tentative solution of research Questions which is need to be tested:

: Two types :-

1. Working Hypothesis (H1)
2. Null Hypothesis (H0)

E.g.1. Educated katkari women are socially and economically empowered (H1)

2. There is no association between education and socio-economic situation (H0)
9. Variables in the study

It is an empirical property that takes two or more values

Dependent & Independent variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent</th>
<th>Dependent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>-Socio-economic situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td>-Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>-Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment</td>
<td>-Social Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Participation</td>
<td>-Awareness</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
10. Operational Definition of the Concepts
Defined theoretically & explained
Operationally
How the concept is to be used in Research & measured.
E.g. : 1. Socio-economic situation
  2. Katkari
  3. Women
11. Sources of data

Primary sources – Respondents

Secondary sources – From which the theoretical information used like, Books, Magazines, Journals, Gazettes, Newspapers, Research reports etc.
12. Research Design

**Exploratory**
- To formulate a problem for more precise investigation or to develop a hypothesis.
- Researcher knew little or nothing about the phenomenon.

**Descriptive**
- To describe the characteristics of a group or community.
- To study views or prediction on specific issue in a particular population.

**Explanatory**
- To study the cause and reasons behind elements.
- To study why things are the way they are.
12. Research Design

Exploratory
A study of socio-economic problems of sheep rarer’s in Satara district.

Descriptive
‘A study of Socio-economic situation of Katkari women in Junnar taluka, Dist- Pune’.

Explanatory
A study of causes and consequences of divorce on family system in Pune city.
13. Sampling Design

Universe – Junnar Taluka, Katkari Community, Women in the age group of 18 to 40 years

Sample size – 60 katkari women respondents

Types & techniques to draw samples –
Non Probability Sampling method
Purposive sampling
14. Tools for Data Collection:

Observation
Questionnaire
Schedule
Interview
Thank You!