HOW TO PRODUCE GOOD RESEARCH WITH EASE

INTRODUCTION

Research is a matter of new innovation. Overcoming the limitations of past studies, or you can say fulfilling the research gaps. Research paper addresses research questions. It is the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. We will be discussing some of the aspects of what makes research good. These are the fundamental principles of all sciences and are the basis of today's psychological research. They come from ideas of what science should be doing, such as relying on the real world, instead of on a person's philosophical arguments. We will be discussing some of the aspects of what makes research good. These are the fundamental principles of all sciences and are the basis of today's psychological research. They come from ideas of what science should be doing, such as relying on the real world, instead of on a person's philosophical arguments. Why is it important to produce something that is high quality? Well, for starters, if someone produces a lot of bad quality material, then people will stop wanting it. If it is inconsistent, or just downright awful, then it will be wholly rejected. If someone produces high quality materials, then people are more likely to buy into it. This is true for research.

STEPS TO BE FOLLOWED FOR GOOD RESEARCH

Adaptability is a big advantage that a good researcher requires. Changing Times in this high voltage world itself advise to be updated.

Let say, Stock market; in this case, how the price of shares are increasing and decreasing. For that researcher must know the technique of statistics that how much share prices are fluctuating and what will be the trend in coming future. A broker can immediately perform certain technique like, Time series analysis or regression analysis to enhance application of research. Almost in all fields, statistics has entered to produce good output

with less time and less cost. If data applied in research is proper, analysis will be reliable to implement in your daily practice.

The following steps outline a simple and effective strategy for finding information for a research paper and documenting the sources you find. Depending on your topic and your familiarity with the library, you may need to rearrange or recycle these steps. Adapt this outline to your needs. We are ready to help you at every step in your research.

STEP 1: IDENTIFY AND DEVELOP YOUR TOPIC

State your topic as a question. For example, if you are interested in finding out about use of alcoholic beverages by college students, you might pose the question, "What effect does use of alcoholic beverages have on the health of college students?" Identify the main concepts or keywords in your question. For any kind of research, objective must be clear. Than only, we can be directed and set methodology for data collection and methodology. In other words, we can say this step as the Engine of Train that will run.

STEP 2: FIND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read articles in these encyclopedias to set the context for your research. Better to gone through literatures; it should be related to your topic only. Get ideas from past studies and try taking precautions as earliest stage to avoid future problems. Note any relevant items in the bibliographies at the end of the encyclopedia articles. Additional background information may be found in your lecture notes, textbooks, and reserve readings. Literatures are openly available in good and reputed website and portals.

STEP 3: USE CATALOGS TO FIND BOOKS AND MEDIA

Use guided keyword searching to find materials by topic or subject. Print or write down the citation (author, title, etc.) and the location information (call number and library). Note the circulation status. When you pull the book from the shelf, scan the bibliography for additional sources. Watch for book-length bibliographies and annual reviews on your subject; they list citations to hundreds of books and articles in one subject area. Check the standard subject subheading "BIBLIOGRAPHIES".

STEP 4: USE INDEXES TO FIND PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Use periodical indexes and abstracts to find citations to articles. The indexes and abstracts may be in print or computer-based formats or both. Choose the indexes and format best suited to your particular topic; ask at the reference desk if you need help figuring out which index and format will be best. You can find periodical articles by the article author, title, or keyword by using the periodical indexes in the Library home page. If the full text is not linked in the index you are using, write down the citation from the index and search for the title of the periodical in the Cornell Library Classic Catalog. The catalog lists the print, microform, and electronic versions of periodicals at Cornell.

Try to find best articles that have good result. Good statistical tools, good recommendations, relevant literatures are the best measurement to identify good articles.

STEP 5: FIND INTERNET RESOURCES

Use search engines. Check to see if your class has a bibliography or research guide created by librarians. Try for Google scholar, inflibnet, shodhganga or any other websites which may help you to survive positively for your research.

STEP 6: EVALUATE WHAT YOU FIND

See How to Critically Analyze Information Sources and Distinguishing Scholarly from Non-Scholarly Periodicals: A Checklist of Criteria for suggestions on evaluating the authority and quality of the books and articles you located. Try to fulfill your entire objective. All the statistical tools have different applications, i.e. standard deviation indicated risk, and Regression analysis indicates the impact of factors. Researcher needs to be clear for the application. He can present in graphical form or in any tabulation form.

STEP 7: GIVE INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After analyzing data, main things come into action. What you have analyzed, on the basis of that researcher needs to interpret the things in perfect manner. He needs to be sure about his objectives of the research. Researcher always needs to make sure that his research does not deviate from his core idea.

A conclusion is most important part of the research. Its reliability is completely dependent on your judgment.

Any XYZ person immediately can understand that utility of research topic by conclusion.

This processes of conclusion represent whole your study.

- Regression decides the most influencing factor.
- Mean indicate the most reliable measure of central tendency.
- Mode indicates the most frequently occurring value in your data base.
- Time series analysis indicates the predication for coming time periods.
- Standard deviation indicates the risk lying in the data.

Mostly applied tools we have discussed over here.

After this entire process, researcher has to make sure that he has to give recommendations based on research. Researcher needs to clarify the things which were done wrong earlier. Researcher recommends for sample size. Sample method, statistical analysis and other important aspects of the points.

STEP 8: MENTION WHAT YOU FIND USING A STANDARD FORMAT

References should be used wisely. Key assertions should be referenced, as well as the methods and instruments used. However, unless the paper is a comprehensive review of a topic, there is no need to be exhaustive. Also, references to unpublished work, to documents in the grey literature (technical reports), or to any source that the reader will have difficulty finding or understanding should be avoided.

REFERENCE

1. http://olinuris.library.cornell.edu/ref/research/skill1.htm
2. Dr. Santosh Patra, MICA; Expert at KCG Workshop
3. Dr. Mamta Brahmbhatt, B.K.School of Mgt., Ahmedabad; Expert at KCG Workshop.

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