One Week Workshop

on

Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention

Organized by

Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

Department of Geography, D.D.U Gorakhpur University is going to organize a "Workshop on Research seven days Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention" during June 25 (Friday) – July 1, 2021 (Thursday). This workshop is designed to impart knowledge on Research Methodology in the context of qualitative and quantitative research along-with training in advanced Online Tools for Research and Analysis across the various fields of Social Sciences.



Objectives of the Workshop

- 1. Conceptual Understanding
- 2. Preparation of research proposal giving basic training how to conceive a sound research proposal.
- 3. Field work training.
- 4. Data Collection, Processing and analysis techniques how to read the data and how to interpret the data, etc.
- 5. Preparation of the report how to write the final research report, etc.
- 6. Online Tools for Research and Analysis.
- 7. Writing Workshop: to prepare the participants to publish papers in journals.

Eligibility of the Participants:

Candidates who are Research Scholars in any branch of Social Sciences are eligible to apply on the prescribed format. Selected candidates would be informed in advance. The seats are limited so the selection of the candidate will be on first come basis.

How to apply:

Interested candidates can apply with online registration form on before June 24, 2021. Registration form can also be downloaded from the University website <u>www.ddugu.com</u>.

Online Form link: <u>https://forms.gle/rUNHSMpzjDMHkxWP8</u>

Registration Deadline: 24 June, 2021 by 05:00 PM

Registration Fee: Registration fee for the participants is <u>NIL</u>

Time & Venue of the Workshop:

The Workshop will be conducted during 25 (Friday) – July 1, 2021 (Thursday). The lecture presentations are scheduled in two sessions, a pre lunch session and a post lunch session. The workshop will be organized on Online mode with Zoom App.

IMPORTANT:

- Attempting and submitting all the quizzes and assignments are mandatory, and each participant should score a minimum of 50% in total to avail of the workshop completion certificate.
- 75% of the attendance in lectures is compulsory for all participants.
- Failing to meet any of the above conditions will result in denial of a certificate of completion to the participants. E-Certificates will be provided to the participants who will complete the workshop.

Contacts:

For any information/clarification participants please contact: **Dr. Ruchika Singh**, Course Coordinator of the Workshop & Asst. Professor, Department of

Dr. Ruchika Singh, Course Coordinator of the Workshop & Asst. Professor, Department Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

Mobile: 9013047356

Email: ruchika.ddugu@gmail.com

Chief Patron



Prof Rajesh Singh

Hon' Vice Chancellor Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

Head of the Department



Prof. S.K. Singh

Head Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur Coordinator



Dr. Ruchika Singh

Assistant Professor Department of Geography Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur

One Week Workshop

on

Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions Organized by Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

25th June, 2021 to 1st July, 2021

SCHEDULE:		
DAY	TIME	PROGRAMME
DAY-1 25 th June, 2021 DAY-2 26 th June,	2:30pm to 4:00pm 11:30am to 1:00pm	InaugurationPresidential Address by Hon'ble Vice Chancellor ProfRajesh SinghLead Speaker: Prof Kaushal K. Sharma, Prof. CSRD,Jawaharlal Nehru University, New DelhiTopic: Pragmatic Approaches and Capacity Building forSocial Science Research in Contemporary IndiaProf. (Retd.) Santosh Shukla, Dr Harisingh GaurUniversity, Sagar.
2021	2:30pm to 4:00pm	Topic:Emerging Issues of ResearchProf. A.R. Siddiqui, Department of Geography, University of Allahabad.Topic:Research Design
DAY-3 27 th June, 2021	11:30am to 1:00pm 2:30pm to 4:00pm	Dr Parul, Senior Academic Consultant, NCTE and Uttar Pradesh State NAS Coordinator of NCERT.Topic: The Challenges and Possibilities in Mixed Method Design for Interdisciplinary Research in Education: Psycho Social PerspectivesDr Jeetendra Soni, Head of the Department, Department of Geography, Govt Arts College Sikar, RajasthanTopic: Research Ethics
DAY-4 28 th June, 2021	11:30am to 1:00pm 2:30pm to 4:00pm	Dr. Khe Raj, Assistant Professor, Central University of Haryana.Topic: Usage of SPSS in Social Science ResearchProf. N K Rana Sir, Department of Geography, Banaras Hindu University.Topic: Sample Design

DAY-5 29 th June, 2021	11:30am to 1:00pm	 Dr. VAV Raman, Associate Professor, Shaheed BHagat Singh College, University of Delhi Topic: Photogeomorphology: A Progression of Interpretatios and Geospatial Data Integration
	2:30pm to 4:00pm	Dr Rakesh Arya, CSRD Jawaharlal Nehru University Topic:GIS Concepts and its Approach in Research
DAY-6 30 th June, 2021	11:30am to 1:00pm	Dr Gaurav Sikka, Department of Geography, L.N. Mithila University, Dabhanga Topic: Overview of Qualitative Research Techniques in Human Geography Research
	2:30pm to 4:00pm	Dr Rajesh Kumar Abhay, Department of Geography, Dayal Singh College, University of Delhi Topic: Doing Field Work in Geography
DAY-7 1 st July, 2021	10:00 am to 11:30 am 11:30am to 1:00pm	Dr Prashant Upadhyay, ICSSR Fellow, New Delhi Topic: "Research Project and Report Writing" Valedictory Session: Prof Sachidanand Sinha, Prof .and former Chairperson of CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
		Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Social Science Research



One Week Workshop

Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention

on virtual platform 25th June to 1st July 2021 Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

DAY 1: 25th June, 2021

	INAUGURAL SESSION	On Virtual Platform
TIME	PROGRAMME	Join Zoom Meeting
2:30pm-2:35pm	Welcome Speech by Prof.S.K. Singh, Head of the Department	Meeting ID: 87388332869
2:35pm-2:40pm	Theme of the Programme by Dr Ruchika Singh, Programme Coordinator	Passcode: 12345
2:40pm-3:00pm	Presidential Address by Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Prof. Rajesh Singh	Live on: https://www.facebook.com/DDUGU-
3:00pm-3:55pm	Lead Speaker: Prof Kaushal K. Sharma, Hon Director ICSSR- North Regional Centre, Professor CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University	<u>Geography-Department-</u> <u>111290467865777/</u>
3:55pm-4:00pm	Vote of Thanks by Dr Ankit Singh	



One Week Workshop Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention

on virtual platform 25th June to 1st July 2021 Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

	VALEDICTORY SESSION
TIME	PROGRAMME
11:30am-11:35am	Welcome Speech by Prof. S.K. Singh, Head of the
	Department
11:35am-11:40am	Programme Report by Dr Ruchika Singh, Programme
	Coordinator
11:40am-11:50am	Dean Address by Prof. Nandita I.P. Singh, Dean Faculty of
	Arts
11:50pm-12:10pm	Presidential Address by Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Prof.
	Rajesh Singh
12:10pm-01:00pm	Lead Speaker: Prof Sachidanand Sinha, Professor CSRD,
	Jawaharlal Nehru University
1:00pm-1:15pm	Chairing Remark: Prof (Rtd.) Santosh Shukla, Dr Hari
	Singh Gaur University, Sagar.
1:15pm-1:20pm	Vote of Thanks

DAY 7: 01st July, 2021

On Virtual Platform

Join Zoom Meeting

Meeting ID: 819 1249 7040 Passcode: 12345

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81912497040?pwd=bDB6Z 1ZNS0UxdVpPM25QYnpXOGNEQT09

Live on: https://www.facebook.com/D DUGU-Geography-Department-111290467865777/ **Registration of Participants**

Department of Geography,

Coordinator:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

Dr Ruchika Singh

Registration of Participants in

One Week Workshop on "Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention"

Organized by Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

Coordinator: Dr Ruchika Singh Assistant Professor Department of Geography Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

Timestamp	Email Address	Name of the Applicant	Father's Name	Contact number (Whatsapp)	Date of Birth	Department Affiliated with	Institute/Univers ity Affiliated with
6/23/2021 12:16:11	testing@test.com	Test	Testing	9999888800	6/23/1995	Ddu	Ddu
6/23/2021 12:16:16	ruchi.csrd@gmail.com	Ruchika Singh	Jagat Singh	9013047356	5/15/1988	Geography	DDUGU
6/23/2021 13:05:35	ruchi.csrd@gmail.com	RUCHIKA	JAGAT	9013047356	5/15/1988	GEO	DDUGU

Department of Geography,

Coordinator:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

6/23/2021 13:21:59	shailesh.ddu.gkp@gmail.com	Shailesh Gupta	Deena nath Gupta	9170562636	5/23/1994	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 13:22:01	ak47.jnp@gmail.com	Ankit Kumar Modanwal	Anuj Kumar Modanwal	7607411559	6/25/1994	Geography	DDU Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 13:24:56	mandipgupta15@gmail.com	Mandip gupta	Shribhagawat gupta	8707754478	10-09-1996	Geography	Deen dayal upadhayaya Gorakhpur university Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 13:34:38	vinayyadav1217@gmail.com	VINAY KUMAR YADAV	DEENA NATH YADAV	9415481217	7/25/1984	GEOGRAPH Y	DDUGU GORAKHPUR
6/23/2021 13:41:15	neerbindme@gmail.com	Neeraj kumar	Dharmraj	9506881777	08-05-1994	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

Department of Geography,

Coordinator:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

6/23/2021 13:50:03	shilpapatel.1994au@gmail.com	Shilpa Devi	Arvind Kumar Singh	6306691068	07-09-1994	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 14:22:50	vaibhav47tripathi@gmail.com	Vaibhav Tripathi	Sushil Tripathi	8299763981	7/15/1995	Department of Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University
6/23/2021 14:25:18	prgtkashyap3@gmail.com	Pragati Kashyap	Narendra Kumar	7068679582	9/14/1996	Department of Geography	Deendayal Upadhayaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 14:36:12	aparnamishra56@gmail.com	Aparna Mishra	Sugreev Mishra	9005857463	08-05-1993	Department of Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 14:55:17	ranjeet.maurya2@gmail.com	Ranjeet Kumar Maurya	Om Prakash Maurya	8756884908	7/16/1994	Department of Geography	Ramji Sahay PG College Rudrapur

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

							, Deoria (DDU)
6/23/2021 15:03:26	yadavmithleshkumar40@gmail.com	Mithlesh Kumar Yadav	Harihar Prasad Yadav	7071141740	8/14/1995	Department of Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 15:16:34	msh.yadav1@gmail.com	Umesh yadav	Shivpoojan yadav	8765295503	11/22/1991	Geography	BPGC kushinagar
6/23/2021 15:23:23	jaikumarverma174@gmail.com	Jai Kumar Verma	Uma Shankar Verma	8574126783	07-01-1992	Geography	DDU GORAKHPUR UTTAR PRADESH
6/23/2021 15:46:29	viratag.ag@gmail.com	Anurag Gupta	Sanjay Kumar Gupta	7985061699	4/17/1998	Department of Geography	D.D.U GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY
6/23/2021 16:04:58	singhanish479@gmail.com	Anish Singh	Govind Singh	856584660	06-07-1996	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gorakhpur university Gorakhpur

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6/23/2021	chandankumarbhu92@gmail.com	Chandan Kumar	Subhash Prasad	8858900582	6/15/1992	Geography	DDU university
16:11:44							Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 16:11:45	mantubhu77@gmail.com	MANTU KUMAR	YOGENDRA PRASAD YADAV	8765050745	01-02-1990	Gandhian and peace studies, school of social sciences	Mahatma Gandhi central university, motihari (Bihar)
6/23/2021 16:30:02	vineetarani2699@gmail.com	Vineeta rani kushwaha	Ram Naresh kushwaha	7985623138	4/24/1996	Department of geography	Dean Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University
6/23/2021 16:30:58	amitkumarsharma421@gmail.com	Amit Kumar Sharma	Ram dayal sharma	8874883109	4/14/1996	Geography	Deen dayal upadhyay gorakhpur university gorakhpur
6/23/2021 16:44:25	sapnajivns01@gmail.com	Sapna Kannaujia	Umashanker Kannaujia	9506833274	9/14/1995	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

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Coordinator:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

6/23/2021	snehaverma795@gmail.com	Sneha Verma	Dinesh Kumar	7398988053	07-03-1996	Geography	Deendayal
17:00:57			Verma				Upadhyay
							Gorakhpur
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6/23/2021	vineetarani2699@gmail.com	Vineeta rani	Ram Naresh	7985623138	4/24/1996	Department of	Deen Devel
	vineetarani2099@gman.com			7983023138	4/24/1990	Department of	Dean Dayal
17:04:40		kushwaha	kushwaha			geography	Upadhyay
							Gorakhpur
							University
6/23/2021	shivanisri298@gmail.com	Shivani Srivastava	Sitesh Mani	9.19533E+11	05-02-1986	Geography	DDU gkp
17:16:18	_		Srivastava				university
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6/23/2021	anjieeluk@gmail.com	Anjani kumari	Rangi Lal	7388661718	8/16/1993	Geography	D. D. U.
17:25:23			Nishad				Gorakhpur
							university,
							Gorakhpur
6/23/2021	mhnkmr567@gmail.com	Mohan Kumar	Krishna Prasad	72508 18524	11/14/1986	Library and	Mahatma Gandhi
17:59:11						Information	Central
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6/23/2021	singhanish479@gmail.com	Anish Singh	Govind Singh	8565846620	06-07-1996	Geography	Deen Dayal
18:02:14							Upadhaya
							Gorakhpur
							university

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

							Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 18:07:35	adarshy343@gmail.com	ADARSH KUMAR YADAV	OMKAR NATH YADAV	8896930737	7/15/1997	Geography	DDUGU
6/23/2021 18:12:20	akash.jaiswal5667@gmail.com	Akash Jaisawal	Om prakash Jaisawal	9794398370	05-02-1995	Geography	DDU Gorakhpur University
6/23/2021 18:13:53	kavijikushinagar@gmail.com	Vivekanand	Lachhu prasad	9919976266	1/14/1988	Commerce	DDUGU
6/23/2021 18:13:57	anandkumarsoni513@gmail.com	ANAND KUMAR SONI	MANOJ KUMAR	7355208986	7/14/1996	GEOGRAPH Y	D.D.U. GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY
6/23/2021 18:20:17	as351951@gmail.com	Abhishek Singh	Baleshwar Singh	7985490045	01-01-1998	Geography	Banaras Hindu University
6/23/2021 18:32:00	sanjaykumargkp121@gmail.com	SANJAY KUMAR	RAMNATH PRAJAPATI	8924890350	01-12-1993	Political science	DDU GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY GORAKHPUR
6/23/2021 18:39:59	droupti.yadav@gmail.com	DR. DROUPTI YADAV	LATE MR. BHOGILAL	9889857731	02-03-1985	ENVIRONM ENTAL	CSJMU UNIVERSITY, KANPUR

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			YADAV			SCIENCE	NAGAR, U.P., INDIA
6/23/2021 18:43:01	karuneshkumarlko@gmail.com	Karunesh Kumar Verma	Kripasindhu Prasad	9807144146	12-07-1993	Department of Geography	D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 18:46:32	tarkeshwar4343@gmail.com	TARKESHWAR PRAJAPATI	JAINATH PRAJAPATI	7905953798	02-05-1995	Geography	D.D.U. GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY GORAKHPUR
6/23/2021 18:52:48	jaikumarverma174@gmail.com	Jai Kumar Verma	Uma Shankar Verma	8574126783	07-01-1992	Geography	DDU GORAKHPUR UTTAR PRADESH
6/23/2021 18:52:56	ajitkumarjaiswal49@gmail.com	AJIT KUMAR JAISWAL	RAMESH JAISWAL	9.19936E+11	7/17/1990	EDUCATION	DDU G K P
6/23/2021 19:36:51	ranjanasingh819@gmail.com	Ranjana Singh	Ramesh Singh	9453960445	06-04-1992	Geography	D.D.U.Gorakhpur , University, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021	naveenprajapati645@gmail.com	NEVEEN	RAM	9554638842	7/15/1996	Geography	DDU

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19:37:11		PRAJAPATI	VAILSHA				GORAKHPUR
6/23/2021 19:42:03	vishalsahu633@gmail.com	VISHAL SAHU	YOGENDRA GUPTA	8090614123	11/17/1994	Agricultural Extension, DDU University Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur	B.R.D. P.G. COLLEGE, DEORIA (UP)/DDU University Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 19:48:03	sk880888@gmail.com	SONU PRASAD	HARI SHANKAR PRASAD	8808889592	03-05-1995	Political Science	DDU GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY
6/23/2021 20:18:26	Sumit01up@gmail.com	Sumit Gupta	Manoj Kumar	9456800075	7/15/1995	Defence and Strategic Studies	D. D. U. Gorakhpur University
6/23/2021 20:22:43	anudubey8090@gmail.com	Anurag Dubey	Dharmendra Kumar Dubey	9936585808	8/19/1997	Defence and Strategic Studies	DDU Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur UP
6/23/2021 20:36:16	kr.vishal911@gmail.com	Vishal Kumar	Bijai kumar	8053891530	03-10-1995	Defense and strategic studies	Deen dayal upadhayay Gorakhpur

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

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6/23/2021 20:39:53	menka0864@gmail.com	Menka Yadav	Late.Bhajurama Yadav	7510035442	07-01-1993	DDU UNIVERSIT Y, GORAKHPU R	DDU UNIVERSITY ,GORAKHPUR
6/23/2021 20:52:10	deepay6375@gmail.com	Deepa Yadav	Daya Shankar	8006677557	6/26/1996	Defence and Strategic Studies	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (U.P)
6/23/2021 20:52:24	shivhdfs@gmail.com	SHIVANGI TRIPATHI	PARMATMA TRIPATHI	9651720077	9/28/1996	HUMAN DEVELOPM ENT AND FAMILY STUDIES	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW
6/23/2021 20:55:22	tripathiacp@gmail.com	Dr. Adhrit Chandra Pati Tripathi	H.C.P. Tripathi	8874744376	11-11-1982	MASS COMMUNIC ATION AND JOURNALIS M	AMITY UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR

Department of Geography,

Coordinator:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

6/23/2021	anubhawsuman@gmail.com	ANUBHAW	MADAN	7654866988	12-10-1994	Library &	Mahatma Gandhi
20:58:07		KUMAR SUMAN	KUMAR			Information	Central
						Science	University
6/23/2021 21:14:37	anilvishwakarma21888@gmail.com	Anil Kumar Vishwakarma	Ram Deo Vishwakarma	9838125411	8/21/1988	Defence and strategic studies	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 21:18:38	pooja899phil@gmail.com	Pooja Tomar	Prem Singh Tomar	9718542139	12/27/1993	Raja Mohan Girls PG College, Ayodhya	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Ayodhya
6/23/2021 21:50:29	sighkirti2009@gmail.com	Dr.Ram Kirti Singh	Late Indra Bahadur Singh	9415851070	07-02-1982	Psychology	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith,NTPC Campus Shakti nagar Sonbhadra
6/23/2021 22:26:12	akankshamaurya2030@gmail.com	Akanksha Maurya	Prem Chandra Maurya	7272871790	9/17/1999	Humanities and Management Science	Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

						Department	
6/23/2021 22:28:41	shilpatewari99@gmail.com	Shilpa Tewari	D. N. Tewari	8318113504	3/24/1999	Humanities and Management Science department	Madan Mohan Malviya University of Technology
6/23/2021 23:09:49	mgukg23@gmail.com	KM MRINALINI GUPTA	VADYANATH PRASAD GUPTA	9598098520	07-02-1981	Education	D D U Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
6/23/2021 23:29:07	singhanish479@gmail.com	Anish Singh	Govind Singh	8565846620	06-07-1996	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gorakhpur university Gorakhpur
6/24/2021 0:05:47	rampraveshgupta69@gmail.com	RAMPRAVESH GUPTA	RAMAVTAR GUPTA	9792478419	9/15/1992	Department of Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gorakhpur University Gorakhpur
6/24/2021	jforjyoty@gmail.com	Jyoti Pandey	Bachchan Lal	9873418575	07-02-1997	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	Uttar Pradesh

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

5:23:58			Pandey			Gorakhpur University	State Universities
6/24/2021 5:24:55	durgesh02k@gmail.com	DURGESH CHAND GAUR	Ramashray Prasad	9807209227	07-08-1986	Geography	MMM.pg.college bhatparrani, devoriya
6/24/2021 5:48:40	ankita.lko1998@gmail.com	Ankita	Ramesh	6392423568	06-10-1998	Geography	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University
6/24/2021 6:51:35	spsgro83@gmail.com	Dr S P Singh	Shri Sheo Saran Singh	6387494933	01-09-1983	Deptt.of Geography, MGKVP, Gangapur Campus Varanasi	MGKVP, Varanasi
6/24/2021 6:55:40	sudip.wagle@gmail.com	Sudip Wagle	Bal Chandra Wagle	8381861366	6/23/1977	BUSINESS ADMINISTR ATION	DDU GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY
6/24/2021 8:45:31	psingh.ddu@gmail.com	PRADEEP SINGH	RAMSAGAR SINGH	9.19629E+11	12/25/1990	EDUCATION	DDUGU GORAKHPUR

Department of Geography,

Coordinator:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

6/24/2021	divya2991992@gmail.com	DIVYA KUMARI	SATYENDRA	8409037770	7/27/1994	DEPARTME	DEEN DAYAL
9:33:24			PRASAD			NT OF	UPADHYAYA
			SINGH			GEOGRAPH	GORAKHPUR
						Y	UNIVERSITY
6/24/2021	drmamtashukla2@gmail.com	Dr Mamta Shukla	MrA N Tiwari	9236073824	2/15/1980	Industrial	D B P G College,
9:36:58						Microbiology	Bachhrawan,
							Lucknow
							University

Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University



<u>REPORT</u>

One Week Workshop on



Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention

Organized by

Department of Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University

COORDINATOR: DR. RUCHIKA SINGH

Department of Geography, D.D.U Gorakhpur University has organized a seven days "Workshop on Research Methodology in Social Sciences: Conceptual and Methodological Intervention" from June 25 (Friday) – July 1, 2021 (Thursday).

This workshop was designed to impart knowledge on Research Methodology in the context of qualitative and quantitative research along-with training in advanced Online Tools for Research and Analysis across the various fields of Social Sciences.



The workshop tried to achieve the objectives of creating the conceptual understanding among the participants. It also developed the understanding of the Preparation of research proposal by giving basic training how to conceive a sound research proposal, Field work training, Data Collection, Processing and analysis techniques, Preparation of the report, and various Online Tools for Research and Analysis.

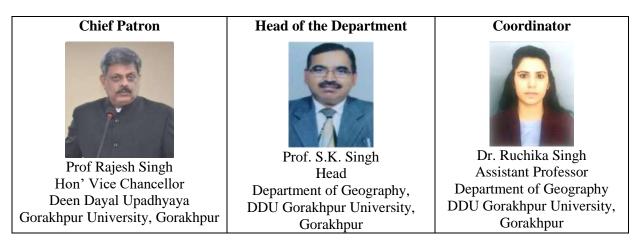
Total 68 Research Scholars of Social Sciences have applied for it with zero registration fees and **45 scholars have completed** the training with more than 75% attendance and all the assignments. The lecture presentations were scheduled in two sessions, a pre-lunch session and a post lunch session. The workshop was completely organized on Online mode with Zoom App. Participants have to submit the daily assignments to complete the workshop. The workshop aims to introduce and enlighten the scholars of social sciences about the recent developments and challenges in the fields of social science research. It also tried to provide a platform for the research scholars to enrich their knowledge and carried vast scope for research in new and challenging areas in social sciences in general and Geography in Particular

The seven days learning has given all of us a great opportunity to listen and interact with eminent professors and scholars from various leading universities. The wide-ranging lectures of the workshop cover up the areas of: Pragmatic Approaches and capacity building for social science, Emerging issues of research, Research design, and Sample Design, Qualitative Research Techniques & Mixed method approach for inter-disciplinary research, Usage of SPSS in Social Science Research, GIS Concepts and its Approach in Research, Photo-Geomorphology and Geospatial Data Integration, Doing Field Work in Social Sciences especially in Geography, Research Ethics, as an important aspect of research, Report writing, Contemporary Perspectives in Social Science Research.

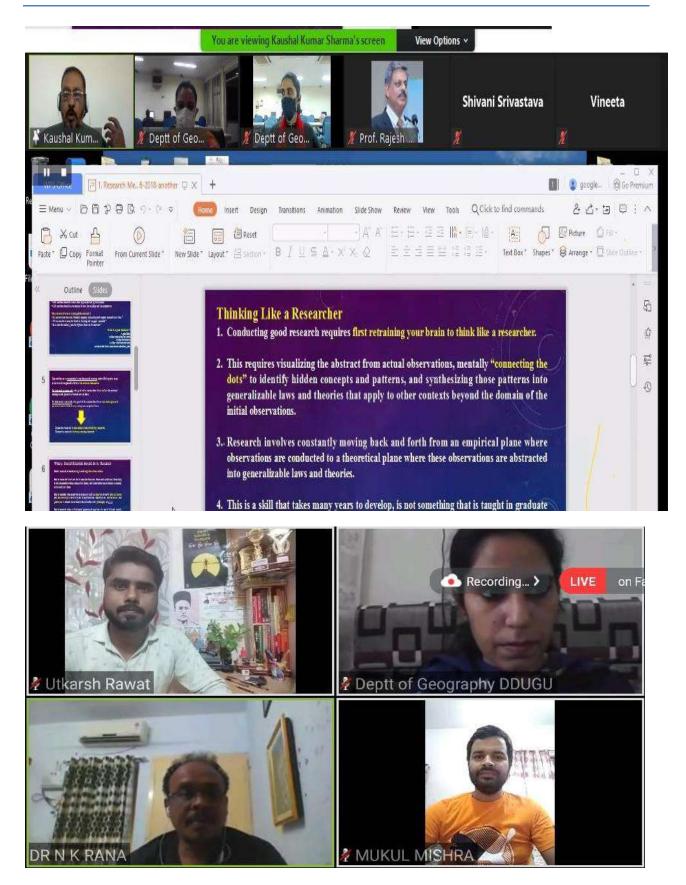
The workshop also talks on the working models developed with the help of integrating Geo Spatial Data, like the model of Malaria Hot Spots in Gorakhpur, Maharajganj and Kushinagar and Mosquito Locator App with use of Data integration, also the E-Forest-Fire Predictive model based on the Geo Spatial Data integration by Dr Rakesh Arya from JNU. And such examples of this workshop pushed every participant an inch near to understand the relevance of social science research in creating new knowledge.

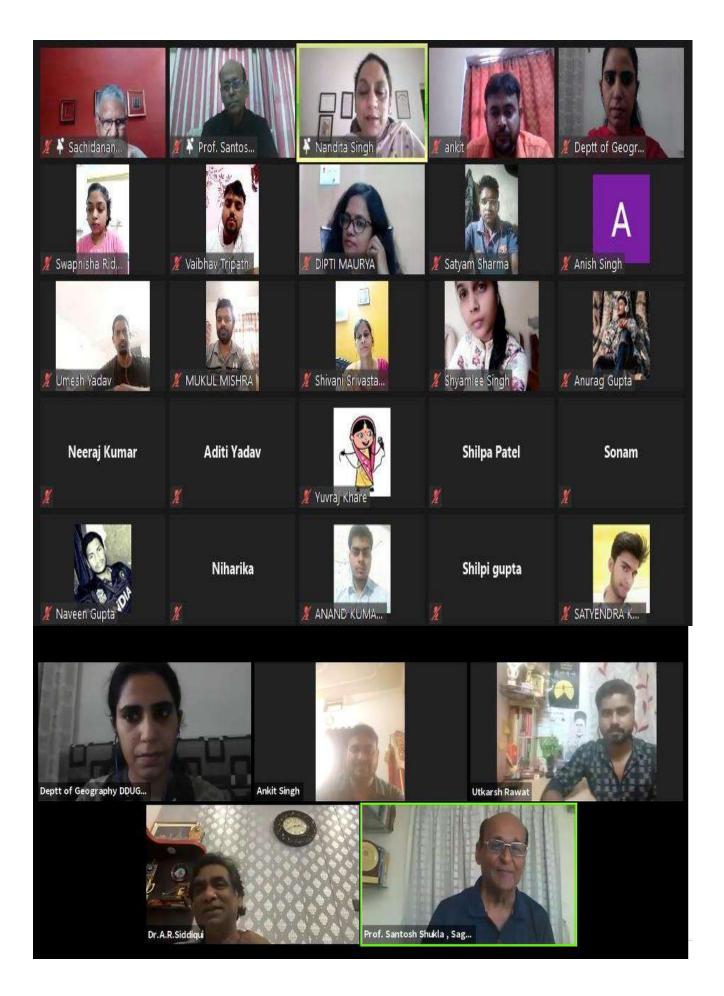
This workshop emphasises over the new methods to capture such changes and to create the new knowledge in society. We have also put all these lectures of the workshop on public domain through the *Facebook page of our DDUGU Geography Department*. The wide-ranging lectures of the workshop were delivered by the eminent faculties of the field:

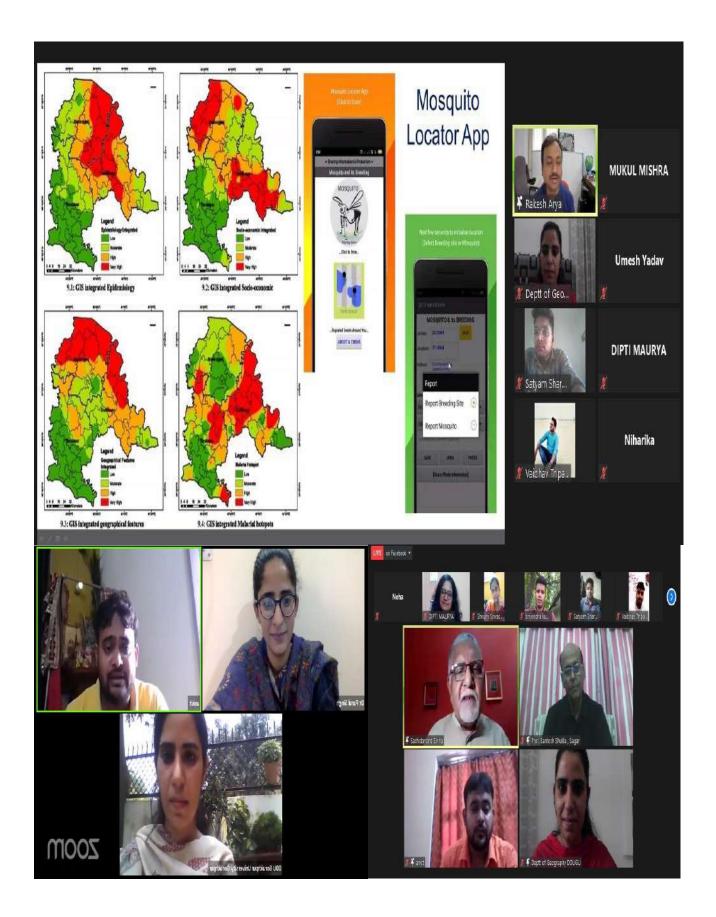
- Prof Sachidanand Sinha from CSRD, JNU, New Delhi
- Prof Kaushal kumar Sharma from CSRD, JNU, New Delhi
- Prof Santosh Shukla from Sagar University
- Prof AR Siddiqui from University of Allahabad
- Prof. NK Rana from Banaras Hindu University
- Dr VAV Raman from Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi
- Dr. JD Soni, Vising fellow of North Texas University, USA
- Dr Parul, Senior Advisor Consultant, NCTE, New Delhi
- Dr Rakesh Arya, from CSRD, JNU, New Delhi
- Dr. Kheraj, from Central University of Haryana
- Dr. RK Abhay, from Dayal Singh College, University of Delhi
- Dr. Gaurav Sikka. , L.N. Mithila University, Dabhanga

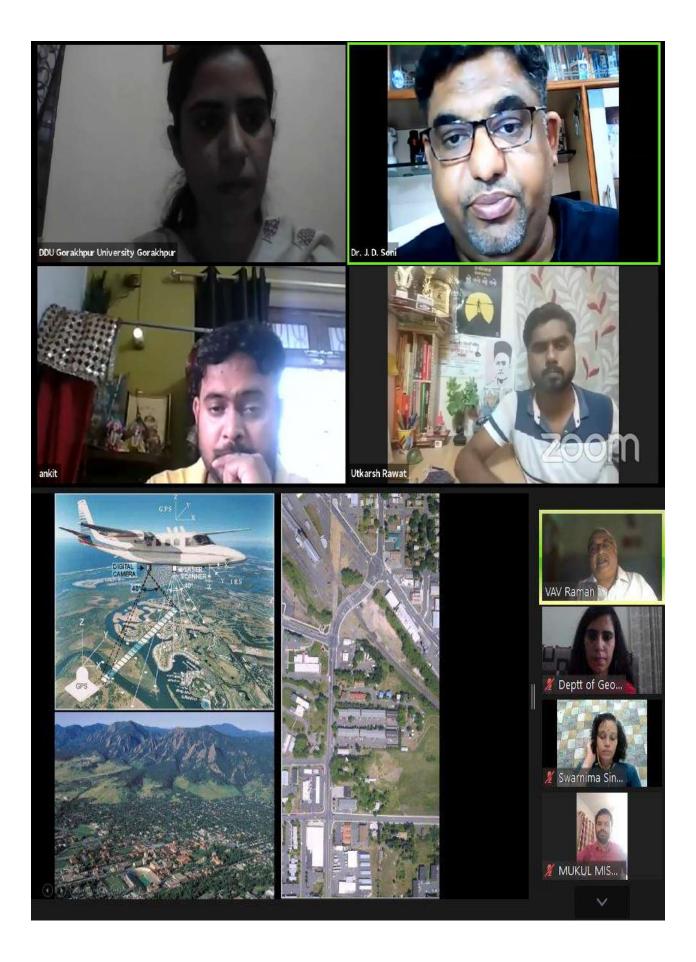


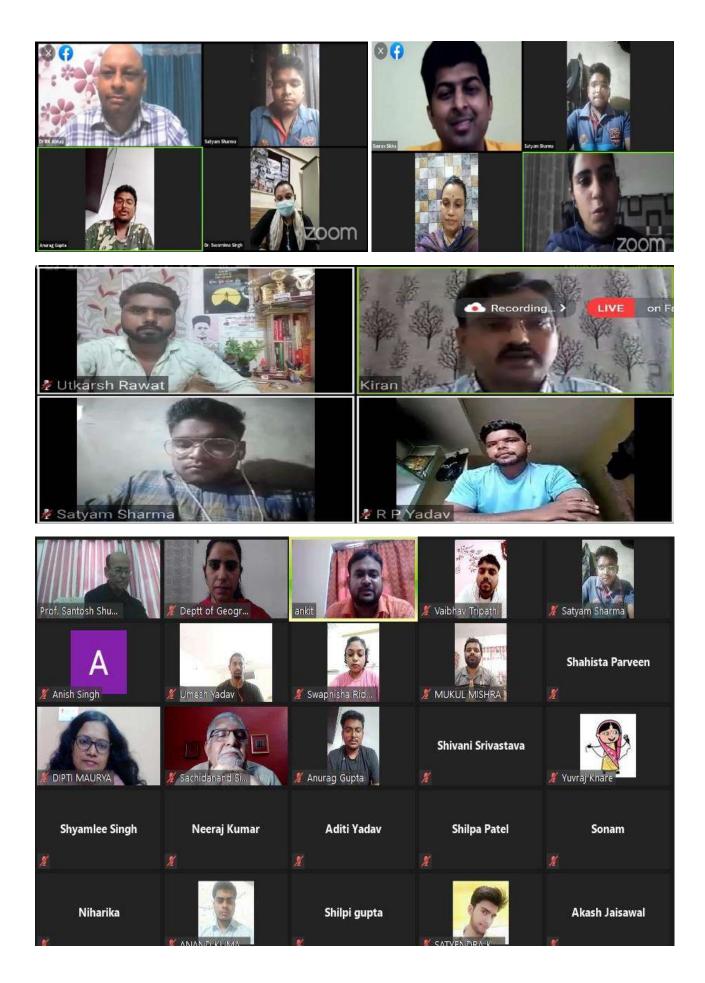
GLIMPSES:











SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP (DAY 1 , SESSION- 1)

THEME- PRAGMATIC APPROACHES AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

(BY – PROF KAUSHAL KUMAR SHARMA, CSRD JNU)

• RESEARCH AND ITS NECESSITY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Research is systematic and organized body of language in any area of inquiry that is acquired using the scientific method.

The development of research is a matter of at most important within the universities so as to maintain the quality of teaching programs, provide the basis for undergraduate and graduate thesis research projects, To maintain the essence of universities that they should not merely be degree delivering institutions.

• Characteristics of a GOOD RESEARCH -

A good research includes-

- A good idea
- An idea which includes the principle Of the current Situation
- An idea which links education and research goals
- NOTE HOW to think like a researcher
 - Retraining your brain to think like a researcher
 - Mentally connecting the dots to identify hidden concepts and patterns
 - Constantly moving back and forth from an empirical plane to a theoretical plane to convert the observations into generalizable laws and theories

• TYPES OF RESEARCH

- 1. Descriptive Vs. Analytical
- 2. Applied Vs. fundamental
- 3. Quantitative Vs. Qualitative
- 4. Conceptual Vs. empirical
- 5. Inductive Vs. deductive

• CAPACITY BUILDING AND ITS PRINCIPLES

Capacity building is the process aiming to facilitate and consolidate the capacities at an individual, organizational and sectoral level to allow them to evolve and adapt to be new Contextual requirements.

This model is based on six principles that includes the principle of pragmatism, principle of means, participation, multi dimensionality, environment, and the principle of flexibility and the adaptation capacity in different context.

Pragmatism

Pragmatism in social sciences, remains committed to solving problems in the real world through generating useful knowledge, very dated through a consensus theory of truth.

The pragmatist approach includes three steps-

A. Identification of problems in the world of human practices

B. Knowledge generation to explain these problems line

C. Judgment of the usefulness of this knowledge by calling up Scientific and external communities.

Elements of pragmatist philosophies-

- a. Empiricism- Emphasizes on evidence
- b. Fallibillism empirical knowledge that can be accepted even though they cannot be proved with certainty
- c. Verificationism Emphasizes that statements that are empirically verifiable are meaningful
- d. Quinean naturalist- idea or believe that natural laws operate in the world
- e. Metaphilosophy the investigation of the nature of philosophy

Pragmatism as a philosophical movement began in the United states in 1870s Charles Sanders Peirce is known as the father of pragmatism. The crux of peirce pragmatism is that for any statement to be meaningful, it must have practical implications and bearings. He emphasized upon the idea that inquiry depends on real doubt.

John Dewey has also made significant contribution in the development of pragmatist approach . He focused upon child centered progressivism pragmatic relationship between school and society and applying the ideas of education on an experimental basis

Even in India several individuals and philosophers have highlighted and adopted the pragmatist approach. Among all one of the most renowned theorist is Swami Vivekananda who mentioned that characteristics of educational philosophy are idealism, naturalism and pragmatism and in pragmatist point of view he emphasized on the western education of technology Commerce and Industry to achieve material prosperity.

Gandhi's educational policy was naturalistic in setting idealistic in in an pragmatic in methods.

The upanishadic system teaching also included the pragmatist approach and in this system the emphasis was laid on discussions, questioning ,induction and deduction.

Professor R.D. RANADE has a analyzed the method of Upanishadic education system.

Modern India should aim upon producing genuine human beings through self effort, self realization and proper training because this is the key component of a developed society and it can be achieved through a perfect education system.

SUMMARY, Day -2, Session-1

Emerging issues of research

By – Prof. Santosh Shukla

• Research is composed of re and search that refers to search again, to search for new facts to modify older / existing ones in any branch of knowledge.

• Research refers to meaningful inquiry four new facts an often starts from an idea; unanswered questions; extension of previous line of inquiry.

• Research is not a mechanical process, it is a thought process Which is creative in nature and Systematic, continuous and is time bound.

Hence it can be said that research is a time bound continuous systematic creative thought process.

• Initial drafting in research

Initial drafting in research involves following steps-

- 1. Recording your perception
- 2. Requirement of words for communication of perception
- 3. Make sentences using these words
- 4. Identifying the gaps between these sentences an requirement of new words to fill these gaps
- 5. Presentation of sentences in a systematic pattern.

Research and its meaning

The real essence of the word research is incorporated in the word itself.

R - rational way of thinking

it includes 3 W's why, WHere and when in context of conducting a research.

E - expert and exhaustive treatment

Aims at carrying out the analysis to a broad level

S - search for solution

it highlights the necessity of Searching the solutions for the problem identified in the research

E - exactness

quantum is not required in research rather accuracy is the thing that seeks at the most importance in research.

A - Aimful analysis with adequate data

Basis for adequate data-

- Identify variables
- Identify special unit
- Identify temporal unit

R- relationship of facts

the data that has been obtained should be justified using facts

C- critical observation and careful record

H - honesty and hard work

•Steps involved in preparing a thesis

- 1. Title of the thesis -Title of the thesis is not a sentence, it is a combination of words. We should modify our title in our own reference of thinking
- 2. Introduction- giving purpose of research in about 200 words
- 3. A brief review of the work already done in the field. Review is of own views, it is not done in isolation. It is done in reference with our own use.
- 4. Noteworthy contribution in the field of proposed work.
- 5. Proposed methodology during the tenure of the research work.
- 6. Expected outcome of proposed work.
- 7. Bibliography in standard format.
- 8. List of papers published by the candidate

• Research: An introductory approach

• Research provides an analytical framework for the subject matter of investigation. The analytical framework includes the following-

- 1. Observation of facts and data
- 2. Understanding the facts and data
- 3. Studying of data
- 4. Description of data
- 5. Interpretation of data
- 6. analysis of data
- 7. Inference

• An urge of knowledge is the basic ingredient of academic research and research deepens the insight

• Domain of research problems must be specified and accurately defined.

•Research must be based on facts. Data collected through observation provides a sound basis of research.

SUMMARY, DAY – 2, Session – 2

Research Methods In Social Sciences:

WHAT IS RESEARCH ?

Research is a quest for knowledge through diligent search or investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of new knowledge. It is an art of scientific investigation.

According to encyclopedia of social sciences," *Research is the manipulation of things, concept, symbols for the purpose of generalizing to extend, correct or verify knowledge whether that knowledge aids in the practice or an art.*"

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of research is to discover answers the question through the application of scientific procedures. The brain game of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 1. Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a signs of studying how research is done scientifically.
- 2. In research methodology, we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his/her research problem along with the logic behind them.

TYPES OF RESEARCH

• Exploratory Research:- Exploratory research is defined as a research used to investigate a problem which is not clearly defined. It is conducted to have a better understanding of the existing problem, but will not provide conclusive results. For such a research, a researcher starts with a general idea and uses this research as a medium to identify issues, that can be the focus for future research. The research techniques used in this type of research includes case studies, observation and reviews of previous research studies and data.

•<u>Descriptive Research</u>:- Descriptive research is defined as a research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon studied. This methodology focuses more on the "what" of the research subject than the "why" of the research subject. I want to take this techniques are most often used to collect analyze and summarize the data in this type of research.

•<u>Analytical Research:</u> Analytical research means carrying out analysis on a phenomenon And mostly involves secondary data. It includes A critical account of present understanding and also a meta analysis using a quantitative method of review

•Predictive Research:-

1. Predictive research is an area of statistics that deals with extracting information from data and using it to predict trends and behavior patterns.

2. Predictive analytics statistical techniques includes data modelling, machine learning, artificial intelligence, deep learning algorithms and data mining.

TYPES OF RESEARCH APPROACHES-

1. Quantitaive/Qualitative:-

- The emphasis of Quantitative research is on collecting and analysing numerical data; it concentrates on measuring the scale, range, frequency etc. Of phenomena.
- Qualitative research is more subjective in nature than Quantitative research and involves examining and reflecting on the less tangible aspects of a research subject, e.g. values, attitudes, perceptions.
- 2. Applied/basic research
- Applied research is designed from the start to apply it's finding to a particular situation.
- Basic research is to improve knowledge generally, without any particular applied purpose in mind at the outset.
- 3. <u>Deductive/Inductive:-</u>
- Deductive research moves from general ideas/theories to specific & particular situations.
- Inductive research moves from particular situations to make or infer broad general ideas/theories.

• Steps of Scientific Research:-

- Formulating the research problem.
- Extensive Literature review.
- Developing the objectives
- Preparing the research design
- Collecting the data
- Analysis and interpretation of data
- Preparation of the report or presentation or results-formal write ups of conclusions reached.

• RESEARCH PROBLEM

The research problem may be related to-

- Social issues
- Environment
- > Management
- Technology
- Information
- ➢ Knowledge

• **RESEARCH QUESTION**

The research question must include the following-

- ✓ Where
- ✓ Is there
- ✓ Which
- ✓ Can
- ✓ What
- ✓ How
- ✓ What is
- ✓ Why
- ✓ How
- ✓ How much

• DATA COLLECTION

The primary data collection can be done through following

- by observation
- Through personal interviews
- Through telephone
- Mailing questionnaires
- Schedule

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The analysis of data can be done through-

- The statistical inferences
- Coding
- Editing
- ✤ Tabulation

• HYPOTHESIS TESTING

- An idea or suggestion that is based on known facts and is used as a basis for reasoning or further investigation is known as hypothesis.
- It is proved/disapproved/modified.
- The hypothesis must be specific, not a general statement.

• Significance Of Research:-

- Research inculcate scientific and inductive thinking,
- It promotes the development of logical habits,
- It provides basis for nearly all govt. Policies in our economic system,
- It solves various planning problems.

Summary, Day 3, Session 1

<u>The challenges and possibilities in mixed method design for interdisciplinary research : Psycho-social</u> <u>perspective</u>

Interdisciplinary research

Interdisciplinary research (IDR) is a mode of research integrates information, data, techniques, tools, perspectives, concepts, and/or theories from two or more disciplines to advance fundamental understanding or to solve problems.

In interdisciplinary research is subjective understanding is merged with objective reality.

•Understanding interdisciplinary research approach with the help of mixed method research

Core idea of mixed method research

Mixed method research basically involves search off boat quantitative and qualitative data . in this method strength of both qualitative and quantitative data are identified and Combined achieve our objective. It involves the mining of data and integration both qualitative and quantitative methods for better understanding .

- <u>Assumptions in MMR</u>, Both the form of data (qualitative and quantitative) provide a different set of information. Objectives are decided on the basis of data set.

For core essence of MMR

•Focus is on nature of data

•Sequential design

Pragmatic sequential design – this design is basically used to answer one question using 2 types of data. In this design, one type of data provides a basis for the collection of another type of data.

• SITUATION IN WHICH MMR IS USED

- <u>Content specific instruments</u>

Intention of research

integration of qualitative and

And quantitative data

- Explaining the results Explaining the qualitative results with quantitative data
- Determine if intervention will work

-

- <u>More complete understanding</u> you understand the research by incorporating the perspective of individual
- <u>Tie together several steps in an evaluation process</u>- Integration of qualitative and quantitative data shape more processes in every step. Formative and summative evaluation are a part of mixed method research.

• Components of mixed method research

- Data collection

It involves collecting both quantitative and qualitative data . The quantitative data can be collected through instruments, checklists, records while the qualitative data can be collected through interviews, observations, documents, audio-visual materials.

<u>Data analysis</u>

It involves quantitative and qualitative data analysis. The quantitative data analysis is done using is statistical analysis and is primarily done for description, comparing groups, for relating variables. The qualitative analysis is it done using text and images And is done for coding, theme development and for relating themes.

Data interpretation & Data reporting

•TYPES OF MIXED METHOD DESIGNS USED IN RESEARCH

The core idea of MIXED METHOD DESIGN is that it involves mixing the qualitative and quantitative data. It basically converges , connects and compares the results obtained from both the data sets to achieve the objective.

•Triangulation mixed method design

In this method, the results obtained from 2 data sets (qual and quan) are converged and connected at the same time.

•Embedded mixed method design

It is used in conditions when the quantitative and qualitative data are embedded together i.e. there is amalgamation of objectivity and subjectivity.

•Explanatory mixed method design

In this the quantitative data and results follow up the qualitative data and results. The quantitative data is collected initially in the first phase and use this data to collect the qualitative data in second phase. The first phase helps in narrowing down and helps in having a deeper analysis of subject area.

•Exploratory mixed method design

This method provides Liberty for exploration. The qualitative data and results help to build a perspective with quantitative data set and result to have a deeper insight.

• CHALLENGES IN MMR

- Time
- Contradictory findings
- Data integration
- Sample selection
- Introducing bias

MMR is still in its childhood phase in India. We must prefer the integration of qual and quan methods and introduce modifications in MMR and at the same time must be aware of the complications and consequences.

SUMMARY, DAY 3, SESSION - 2

ETHICS IN RESEARCH

RESEARCH ETHICS-

Research Ethics are moral principles that guide researchers to conduct and report research without deception or intention to harm the participants of the study or members of the society as a whole, whether knowingly or unknowingly.

Why question of ethics is important in research? -

The question of ethics is important in research because it-

- 1. Protects participants from various kinds of exploitation
- 2. Protects the study participants, especially the vulnerable group
- 3. Establishes risk-benefit ratio for the study subjects
- Ensures fair treatment for study subject Ensures respect, dignity and privacy of study subjects
- 5. Ensures freedom of study subjects to accept or reject participation in research or study.

MEANING OF ETHICS-

- Ethics in simple terms means *values or morality*.
- Ethics as a discipline is a special field *science of morality* and it is the branch of philosophy.
- It is said to have been initiated by *Aristotle* which takes human action as its subject matter.

ETHICS IN RESEARCH

In research we need to consider how the imposition of the research on individuals (with their consent or otherwise) can be balanced with the benefit of making the world a better place to live in.

According to Homan, Ethics is the science of morality; those who engage in it determinate values for the regulation of human behavior.

According to Nancy Walton, Research that involves human subjects or participants raise unique and complex ethical, legal, social and political issues.

There are three objectives in research ethics-

• To protect human participants,

• To ensure that research is conducted in a way that serves interests of individuals, groups and society as a whole,

• To examine specific research activities and projects for their ethical soundness, looking at issues such as the management of risk, protection of confidentiality and the process of informed consent.

**Ethics in research is concerned with three things-

- Data gathering : voluntary participation, informed consent, no harm , PAC privacy, anonymity, confidentiality
- Professional: reporting, credits, plagiarism
- Values

Instances of ethical violations in social sciences

Many behavioral scientists who are involved in potentially ethically unjustified research; for example-

- It's Stanley Milgram's experiment in 1963 on orders and control : an electric shock was administered to the volunteer.
- USA based social scientist Lord Humphrey in 1970 conducted an anonymous study of *casual homosexual encounters* called *Tearoom trade*; question is *how did Humphrey get access to them?*

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES IN RESEARCH

- Integrity
- Competence
- Non- maleficence
- Justice
- Dignity
- Beneficence
- Responsibility
- Honesty
- Respect for autonomy
- Privacy
- Confidentiality

In social science research informed consent, privacy, harm, exploitation and beneficient are considered and debated.

MAJOR RESEARCH MISCONDUCTS-

• <u>Fabrication</u>- making up data or results and recording or reporting them.

• <u>Falsification</u>- manipulating research materials or changing or monitoring data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.

• <u>Plagiarism</u>- the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results or words without giving appropriate credit.

<u>SUMMARY</u>

<u>Day-4, session – 1</u>

SPSS- STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

SPSS statistics is a software package used for interactive or batched, statistical analysis. The software name originally stood for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. SPSS is a widely used program for statistical analysis in social sciences. It is also used by market researchers, health researchers, survey companies, government, education researchers, marketing organizations, and others. In addition to statistical analysis, data management (case selection, file reshaping, creating derived data) and data documentation are main features of the base software.

The Core Functions of SPSS

SPSS offers four programs that assist researchers with complex data analysis needs.

•Statistics Program

SPSS's Statistics program provides a plethora of basic statistical functions, some of which include frequencies, <u>cross-tabulation</u>, and bivariate statistics.

•Modeler Program

SPSS's Modeler program enables researchers to build and validate predictive models using advanced statistical procedures.

•Text Analytics for Surveys Program

SPSS's Text Analytics for Surveys program helps survey administrators uncover powerful insights from responses to <u>open-ended survey questions</u>.

• Visualization Designer

SPSS's Visualization Designer program allows researchers to use their data to create a wide variety of visuals like density charts and radial boxplots from their survey data with ease.

In addition to the four programs mentioned above, SPSS also provides solutions for data management, which allow researchers to perform case selection, create derived data, and perform file reshaping.

★ SPSS is software for editing and analyzing all sorts of data. These data may come from basically any source: scientific research, a customer database, Google Analytics or even the server log files of a website. SPSS can open all file formats that are commonly used for structured data such as-

- 1. Spreadsheets from MS Excel or OpenOffice;
- 2. Plain text files (.txt or .csv);
- 3. Relational (SQL) databases;
- 4. Stata and SAS.

SPSS Data View

After opening data, SPSS displays them in a **spreadsheet**-like fashion

SPSS Variable View

An SPSS data file always has a second sheet called variable view. It shows the metadata associated with the data. Metadata is information about the meaning of variables and data values. This is generally known as the "codebook"

Data Analysis

SPSS can open all sorts of data and display them -and their metadata- in two sheets in its Data Editor window. So how to analyze your data in SPSS.

SPSS Output Window

After clicking Ok, a new window opens up: SPSS' output viewer window. It holds a nice table with all statistics on all variables we chose.

SPSS Reporting

SPSS Output items, typically tables and charts, are easily copy-pasted into other programs

SPSS – Overview Main Features

- Opening data files, either in SPSS' own file format or many others;
- Editing data such as computing sums and means over columns or rows of data. SPSS has outstanding options for more complex operations as well.
- Creating tables and charts containing frequency counts or summary statistics over (groups of) cases and variables.
- Running inferential statistics such as ANOVA, regression and factor analysis.
- Saving data and output in a wide variety of file formats.

SUMMARY

Day- 4 , session – 2

Sampling Design In Scientific Research

<u>Research may be defined as a scientific and systematic search for pertinent information on a specific</u> topic.

Research process includes-

- 1. Define research problem
- 2. Review the literature
- 3. Formulate the hypothesis
- 4. Design research including sample design
- 5. Collect data
- 6. Analyze data(test hypothesis if any)

Interpret and reportstud**PLE** - A sample is defined as a smaller set of data that a researcher chooses or selects from a larger population by using a pre-defined selection method. These elements are known as sample points, sampling units, or observations.

<u>SAMPLING-</u> The process of deriving a sample is called a sampling method. Sampling forms an integral part of the research design as this method derives the quantitative data and the qualitative data that can be collected as part of a research study

Key Terms In Sampling-

- > <u>Universe or Population</u>- all items in any field of inquiry constitute a universe or population.
- Sample- a sample is portion of people drawn from a large population.
- Sampling Element- each entity from the population about which information is collected is called a sampling element.
- Sampling frame- it is complete list of all units from which sample is drawn.
- Parameters- characteristics of a population and summary description of a variable of population.
- Biased Sample- when the sample is so chosen that some elements are more represented than other elements, it is called biased sample.
- Sampling Error- it is difference between total population value and sampling value. It is the degree to which this sample characteristics approximate the characteristics of the total population. Smaller the sample greater the sampling error and vice versa.

Census and sample survey

- > All items in any field of inquiry constitute a universe or population
- > A complete Enumeration/counting of all items in the population is known as census inquiry

PURPOSE OF SAMPLING-

1-Population in most of the cases so large and scattered that a complete coverage may not be possible.

2- It offers a high degree of accuracy because it deal with a small no. of persons.

3- In a short period of time valid and comparable results can be contain.

4- It is less demanding in terms of requirements of investigators since it requires a small portion of the target population.

5- It is economical.

6- Less destruction in terms of quality control.

Principles Of Sampling

The main principle behind sampling is that we seek knowledge about the total units and extend our inference about the sample to the entire population.

- > Sample until must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner.
- Sample units must be independent to each other.
- Same unit of sample should be used throughout the study.
- Selection process should be based on sound criteria and free from errors, bias and distortions.

TYPES OF SAMPLING

Probability Sampling- Probability sampling type of sampling in which every unit of the population has an equal probability of being selected for the sample. It offers high degree of representativeness. It is expensive, time consuming, relatively complicated. It is most preferable method in social science and Business Research.

It requires following conditions to be satisfied-

- 1- Complete list of subjects
- 2- Size of the universe must be known
- 3- Desired sample size must be specified
- 4- Each element must have equal chance of being selected

Probability sampling can be categorized into following-

• Simple Random Sampling- Gives each sample an equal probability of being picked up and each item in the entire population to have an equal chance of being included in the sample.

• Complex Random Sampling

a- systematic sampling- In systematic sampling every ith item on the list is selected as a part of sample.

b- stratified sampling- If a population from which a sample is to be drawn does not constitute a homogeneous group, is stratified sampling technique is generally applied in order to obtain a

representative sample. Under his stratified sampling the population is divided into several subpopulations that are individually more homogeneous than the total population the different subpopulations are called strata. And then we select items from each stratum to constitute a sample.

c- cluster sampling- in cluster sampling the total population is divided into a number of relatively small subdivisions which are themselves clusters of is still smaller units and then some of the clusters are randomly selected for inclusion in the overall sample.

<u>Non- probability Sampling-</u> Non probability sampling is that sampling procedure which does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has been included in the sample. Non probability sampling is also known by different names such as deliberate sampling, purposes sampling and judgment sampling. In this type of sampling items for the sample are selected deliberately by the researcher, his choice concerning the items remains supreme. It can be categorized into Following-

- Convenience sampling Type of sampling is known as accidental sampling. As the name suggests the researchers chose this sample as per his /her convenience.
- > Judgement sampling- samples are chosen as per researchers own judgment.
- Purposive sampling- This type of sampling is used when the researcher wish to include a is specific class or category of elements in this sample
- Quota sampling- In this type of sampling the active collection of the items for the sample is left to the interviewers discretion. Under quota sampling the interviewers are simply given quotas to be filled from the different strata.
- Snowball sampling In this technique the researcher begins the research with few respondents who are already known and available to him. Subsequently these respondents give other names who made the criteria of the research who in turn give more new names.
- Volunteer sampling In this type of research that responded himselves volunteers to give information he holds

<u>Summary</u>

Day -5, session -1

Photogeomorphology: A progression of interpretations and Geospatial data integration

Importance of Spatial data for photo geomorphic study and its integration in GIS

Spatial data

- 1. Survey maps
- 2. Aerial photographs
- 3. Satellite imageries
- 4. Field data
- Advantages of Remote sensing data-
 - 1. Helps in regular interval view.
 - 2. Helps in decision making.
 - 3. Change detection is possible because of systematic repetitive idea of the data.
 - 4. With integration of space ground. application , it is the most powerful tool in Environmental and geo- scientific investigation.
- Aerial photography

It is the science of taking photographs form a point in the air by a specially designed camera for use in aircraft for study of earth surface.

It is primarily used for understanding land use, environmental conditions

All these maps present a bird's – eye view not map because they are portrayed from overhead and unfamiliar position and taken at scales to which people are unaccustomed.

Larger the scale ----- lesser the areal coverage.

- Advantages of aerial photography over ground- based observation:
 - 1. Aerial photography offers improved vantage point.
 - 2. It has the capability of repeat action.
 - 3. Provides permanent recording.
 - 4. Has broader spectral sensitivity than the human eye.

• SATELLITE IMAGING

Satellites send the data and these datas are acquired by earth stations. The data can be acquired as images or on digital format.

Some sensors of Indian Remote sensing satellites-

- 1. LISS -I
- 2. LISS II
- 3. LISS III

4. CARTOSAT – 3 This sends data that is on a panchromatic mode of resolution < 1m (.25m resolution) which is very close to that of aerial photo study.

• Stereoscopic vision

<u>Stereoscope</u>- it is a device by which two photographs of the same object taken at slightly different angles are viewed together, creating an impression of depth and solidity.

There are 2 types of stereoscope-

- 1. Lens/pocket stereoscope
- 2. Mirror stereoscope provides 3 to 5 Times magnification.

For stereoscopic vision 60% of overlap is required b/w the 2 aerial photographs.

<u>Satellite geology and photo geomorphology</u>

The interface of stereo aerial photographs and satellite images in visual qualitative photo – geomorphology studies can yield more geospatial information that can be derived from either source independently.

It can be used for change detection (through photo sequencing).

• PHOTOGEOMORPHOLOGY AND PHOTO GEOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

<u>Photogeomorphology</u>. It provides a unique means of visualizing the whole complex natural environment in the context of the intricate relationships, which exists between the landforms and the other natural elements.

Aerial photo interpretation is incorporated as an important database and tool for mapping and analysis of geomorphological interest in a 3 dimensional perspective.

Fourfold classification of photo Geo morphology by VC Miller-

- 1. General geomorphology
- 2. Direct geomorphology
- 3. Indirect geomorphology
- 4. Independent geomorphology

• Prof. A.P.A. VINK Describes that aerial photo interpretation involves the deductive and inductive process comprising both physical as well as psychological activities, where the sequence of interpretation begins with detection recognition and identification of objects, it's analysis, classification an idealization.

- According to Leuder, three techniques of photo graphic evaluation includes -
 - 1. Photoreading
 - 2. Photo analysis

3. Photo interpretation

** Photo geomorphological study refers to a study of a progressing sequence of interpretations of the landform & it includes following steps-

- 1. Preparation of the mosaic
- 2. Rapid reconnaissance
- 3. Detailed interpretation involving the successive evaluation of these stereopairs.

For geomorphic evaluation a continuity analysis is also added because the construction of photo geomorphic map mainly depends upon tracing of continuous units.

•Application of GIS using spatial data

Application of GIS using a spatial data can be understood with following example-

Application of GIS in fluvial Geo morphology

In fluvial geomorphology, GIS can be used to study channel planform change by integrating the data i.e. map overlay for change detection. The channel planform change can be assessed by analyzing the following-

- 1. big changes in channel width
- 2. Lateral shift of the channel in context of transgression and regression of bank lines

Application of GIS in mountain geomorphology

In mountain geomorphology GIS can be applied to study the land hazard zonation, it can be done through integrating the data that is map overlay and cross making .The land hazard donation of an area through GIS can be done by analyzing the following-

- 1. Slope instability
- 2. Lithology
- 3. The tectonics of the area that is the lineaments and neo tectonic Areas

This method can be used to analyze the probability of seismic event in the area , slope instability and probable failures, the degree of erosion and sedimentation in the area.

SUMMARY

DAY 5, SESSION – 2

GIS CONCEPTS AND ITS APPROACH IN RESEARCH

Geoinformatics and GIS

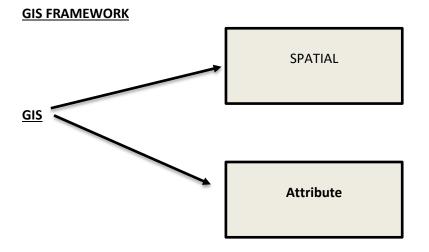
- Geoinformatics is an art, science or Technology dealing with the acquisition, storage, processing, production, presentation and dissemination of Gioinformation. It includes separate branches like cartography, Geodesy, GIS(Geographical information system), GNSS(geographical navigations satellite system), Remote Sensing, photogrammetry, Web mapping etc.
- Geodesy is mathematical system of measurement of earth.

GIS is a system that is designed to efficiently assemble, Store, update, analyze, manipulate and display FRAMEically referenced information.PS is a tool that allows users to create interactive queries, analyze the spatial data, Edit data and present the result of all these operations.

Data versus information

Data is of little use unless it is transformed into information. Information is an answer to question based on raw data. We transform data into information through the use of an information system.

For example- a telephone directory is the data but if we add locational information to it it is an information.



This sPatial framework includes-

- <u>Vector based analysis map overlay: union , intersect, point in polygon, line in polygon , polygon</u>
- Raster based analysis local , focal , zonal , global.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATICS SYSTEMS

The GIS processes include-

- Define problem
- Define GIS criteria
- Import out build datasets
- GIS analysis
- Output
- Decision

APPLICATIONS OF GIS-

Agriculture- crop pattern, crop yield, irrigation, soil management etc.

• Environment- conservation and monitoring, planning and policy, wetland management, wildlife management, forest fire management, water pollution, air pollution, climate change etc.

- Geology- geomorphology, mineral and mining etc.
- Health- planning and monitoring.
- Land information system

• Natural hazard management- earthquake, drought, fire, flood and Cyclone, landslide and soil erosion, volcanoes.

- Natural resource management- mountain, water resources, Ocean, coastal zone management.
- Urban planning- urban sprawl, fringe area development, urban agglomeration, emerging Technologies etc.
- Utility- power, Telecom, transport etc.

SOME APPLICATIONS OF GIS FOR SOLVING REAL LIFE PROBLEMS-

- malarial hotspot design study was for kushinagar, gorakhpur and maharajganj
- Mosquito locator app
- **E forest fire app** study was for the state of Arunachal Pradesh .this app is a predictive model that uses GIS mapping.

SUMMARY

Day 6, Session 1

Overview Of Qualitative Research Techniques In Human Geography Research-

- Research methodology is an important part of research design.
- Quantitative and Qualitative approaches are two methods of conducting research. These two methods are often put into two different areas- first one uses numeric data and statistics whereas other one uses mostly non-numeric data such as narrative text, observations and experiences.
- These are two approaches to do a research, however, now new pattern of research among scholars to adopt a **mixed methods approach.**

Qualitative Research:-

Qualitative research provides a situation of subjectivity to understand the why and how of any phenomena, which statistics fail to analyse. It also assists to understand the interselectionalities in terms of caste, class, gender of the study population.

The aim of the qualitative research is to understand and represent the experiences and actions of people as they encounter, encourage and live through situations.

Advantages of Qualitative Data Gathering-

- 1. Designed to "hear the voices of the people",
- 2. Includes "local vocabularies, local expressions and local realities",
- 3. Obtains contextual information about specific situations specific behaviours, specific actions,
- 4. Reduces costs, as research can be smaller in scope.

Techniques of Qualitative Data Collection-

- -Focus Group Discussions- Focus group discussion is a gathering of persons involving similar background or experiences together to discuss a specific topic of interest. It is a form of qualitative research led by moderator involving 8 to 15 persons as respondents. This method encourages discussion among all participants.
- -Interviews- it is a tool which uses conversation as a technique to generate data. There are three types of interviews on the basis of formatting of the interview
- 1. Structured interview
- 2. Semi structured interview
- 3. Unstructured interview
- Observation- It is of two types-

participant observation in this type of observation researcher is concerned with putting himself in phase of the responded.

Nonparticipant observation In this type of observation the researcher remains in the group to be studied, but remain detached from the group and activities and simply record and observe what is going on.

• -Case Study Methods -It is used to look in depth at a particular issue or problem in all its complexity to understand the underlying problems and phenomena and to study the cause and effect relationships by taking up concrete events.

SOCIAL MAPPING AND ITS OBJECTIVES

Main objectives of social mapping, are-

• To visualize who is living where,

• To learn about the households by ethnicity, religion, wealth etc. and understand the reasons behind certain characteristics (e.g. better-off, poor, poorest).

• To learn about the different social groups and organization and how people view them.

Data Analysis in Qualitative Method:- Qualitative data require qualitative data analysis technique, such as coding. Many variables in social science research are qualitative, even when represented in a quantitative manner. There are different ways to analyse qualitative data; such as-

•Hermeneutical Analysis (not looking for objective meaning of text , but meaning of text for people in situation).

- Discourse Analysis (linguistic analysis of ongoing flow of communication).
- •Narrative Analysis (study the individual's speech).

<u>Summary</u>

Day-6, session -2

DOING FIELD WORK IN GEOGRAPHY

FIELD WORK-

• Field work is not only limited to geography

•There are four sources of factual information-

- Documents such as maps ground photographs, written material, statistics
- Air photographs
- Direct observation
- Interview with informants

•There are four ways of analyzing factual information-

- Descriptive method
- Statistical method
- Cartographic method,
- Photo interpretation

Field study

Field study refers to the collection of information, formulation of meaningful categories of regions, the development of hypothesis of cause and effect relations through direct contact with the phenomena and processes in the area where a problem is located.

Procedures of field study

★ before conducting a field study it is necessary to understand the conditions of the problem area and some steps need to be insured for better planning and execution of data.

 \star The identification of research problem primarily includes two things-

- What are we trying to do
- Why are we trying to do

★ Field study includes following steps-

- Restatement of objectives
- search for documentary materials both before and during work in defeat
- The selection of basemaps
- The reconnaissance
- The formulation of a field plan

Statement of objectives

- 1. According to WM Davis, a person who looked at things in general would either see nothing coherently, or would see only those things illuminated by his preconceptions.
- 2. It is important to select a problem with a clear purpose in mind. Then the abstracts can be obtained from the complex areas of phenomena.

Search for documentary materials both before and during work in the field

★ First step in a field study it's taken at home, in the office or in the library. From documentary sources the geographer gains and initial familiarity with the area.

★ Documentary research involves two principle operations-

- 1. Locating materials
- 2. Evaluating them for purposes in mind

The selection of basemaps

- 1. The geographer must select the base that most nearly meets his requirements for plotting of the information relevant to his problem.
- 2. the base maps maybe topographical sheets, vertical air photographs etc.
- 3. The maps must be selected by the geographer at a scale that is sufficient to provide accurate data for the research purpose.

The reconnaissance

- 1. It is usually desirable to record observation on maps, many times sample areas are mapped in detail on an experimental basis and random interviews with informants are made.
- 2. It is important that the results are contained in the plan of observations which establishes categories of phenomena, scales for field operations and techniques for the collection and recording of the materials.

The formulation of a field plan new

- 1. The field plan is a schedule for the most effective use of available time in gathering and analyzing the information relevant to the objective of this study.
- 2. Different kind of problem requires its own peculiar balance between complete field mapping, sample area mapping and other procedures.

Ways of gathering information on field

Note taking

- Notes are sketch records other than those recorded on maps, they include diagrams cross sections and sketches
- Through note taking we can do comparison analysis.

The interview of informants

★ An informant is a person who possesses specific factual knowledge or who has ideas or opinions with recording. It is very important to make the respondent comfort rible we can get the entire details accurate.

★Information from informants can be gathered in two ways-

- 1. **Questionnaire** which maybe either is standard, printed set of questions asked to all the inhabitants of an area as in census ; or a less formal but nevertheless is standard set of questions asked from a representative sample of population.
- 2. The other method off securing information is through direct conversation with an individual also termed as *informal conversation*

Steps involved in interview by questionnaire

- 1. First, the questions are formulated as clearly and simply as possible.
- 2. Second the questions are asked it was sample group of informants and on the basis of this sample are evaluated and revised.
- 3. 3rd, the questionnaire is circulated.
- 4. Finally, the results are compiled and evaluated

Note: of these steps only the second and third must be done in the field.

Types of questionnaires

• **structured questionnaire** : they have definite and concrete questions and are prepared well in advance.

• Unstructured questionnaire : used at the time of interview and are very flexible in working.

On the basis of nature of questions-

- open ended questionnaire
- Close ended questionnaire
- Mixed questionnaire

Types of interview

The interview can be classified into different forms on the basis of different criteria-

Criteria - on the basis of interviewing

Types- individual, group

Criteria - on the basis of duration of interview

Types- one time brief exchange, lengthy sessions spanning over a few days

Criteria - on the basis of the manner in which it is conducted

Types -face to face interviews, telephonic interviews, intercept interviews.

criteria- on the basis of formatting of the interview

types - structured interview semi structured interview, unstructured interview.

Criteria - on the basis of data generated

Types - quantitative, qualitative

TYPES OF QUESTIONS

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

in open-ended questions, there are no predefined options or categories included.

Close ended questions

In this there are no predefined option or categories

Matrix questions

They can be used to ascertain facts and also to measure attitudes. In this the questions are close ended but are arranged one under the other.

Contingency questions

These are the questions that need to be answered only when the respondent provides a particular response to a question prior to them.

Sampling

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. The methodology used to sample from a larger population depends on the type of analysis being performed, but it may include simple random sampling or systematic sampling.

Types of sampling

A. Probability sampling

- Simple random sampling
- Systematic random sampling
- Stratified sampling
- Multi stage /cluster sampling

B. Non probability sampling

- Convenience sampling
- Quota sampling
- Snowball sampling
- Theoretical sampling

Summary, Day-7, session -1

Research Project and Report Writing

The whole session is about the way of report writing, types of report writing, formats, structures and relevance. REPORT is any informational work made with an intention to relay information or recounting certain events in a presentable manner. Reports are often conveyed in writing, speech, television, or film. Report is an administrative necessity. Most official form of information or work is completed via report. Report is always written in a sequential manner in order of occurrence. The informal report functions to inform, analyze, and recommend. • It usually takes the form of a memo, letter or a very short international document like a monthly financial report, monthly activities report, research and development report, etc. • This report differs from the formal report in length and formality. • It is written according to organization style and rules, but usually does not include the preliminary (front) and supplemental (back) material. • The informal report is usually more controversial in tone and typically deals with everyday problems and issues addressed to a narrow readership inside the organization. There are many embodiments of the informal report: i. Progress report ii. Sales activity report iii. Personnel evaluation iv. Financial report v. Feasibility report vi. Literature review vii. Credit report. The formal report is the collection and interpretation of data and information. • The formal report is complex and used at an official level. • It is often a written account of a major project. • Examples of subject matter include new technologies, the advisability of launching a new project line, results of a study or experiment, an annual report, or a year old review of developments in the field.

THE PLAN FOR PREPARING A FORMAL REPORT • Identify the readers • Determine your purpose • Formulate specific questions • Conduct research to answer the questions • Draw valid conclusions (for analytical or recommendation reports) • Decide on recommendations (for recommendations) • Write the report.

FORMAT OF A REPORT ' Although, there is no set report writing format, however, there are general sections that should be included. ' Unlike essays, reports are written in sections with headings and subheadings, which are usually numbered. ' There are numerous possible formats available for writing a report, and it mostly depends on the context of topic Below given are the components of a report in which they would occur: 1. Title page: It should include the title, your name and the name of the tutor to whom it is being submitted, date of submission, your course/department. The logo of the organisation should also be printed. 2. Acknowledgements: A list of people and organisations who have helped you in the compilation of report and other related work. 3. Contents page: A clear, wellformatted list of all the sections and sub-sections of the report. Page numbers should be marked correctly. 4. Abstract: A summary of the major points, conclusions, and recommendations should be written to give a general overview of report. 5. Introduction: The first page of the report needs to have an introduction. You will explain the problem and show the reader why the report is being made. 6. Body: This is the main section of the report. There needs to be several sections, with each having a subtitle. The various sections include Review of Literature, Materials and Methods and Results. A discussion section can also be included at the end of the body to go over by findings and their significance. 7. Conclusion: A conclusion should draw out the implications of your findings, with deductions based on the facts described in your main body. The significance and relevance of study is discussed in this section. 8. References: This is a list giving the full details of all the sources to which you have made reference within your text.

Summary

Day-7, session -2

Contemporary Perspectives in Social Science Research

Methodology is a response to the kind of question which we answer disciplinary. focus every research must have some analysis, research supervisor is a template, research consist of racial inequality and statics is it tool and it have many techniques and aspect.

Today in this valedictory session we learn about the various aspects of research that what should the research contain and what their value in the contemporary time and problem in methodology and various aspects of research.

Pragmatic approaches and capacity building for social science research in contemporary India in which the different aspects of research type of research by different great scholars and their view about research. Secondly we learn about emerging issues of research in which we know the total meaning of research that what the research is consist and what the problem is faced during the research.

Ethics in research ethics are the moral principles that guided researches to conduct and report researcher without deception or intention to harm the participants of the study and experience in research in this we know about the different areas primary data and their factors secondary data different type of method to fill the questionnaire, indirect method and direct method sampling method , filtering our schedules and various type of table format in photogrammetry we know about the GIS system, aerial photography, satellites photography and the many more things related to GIS.

Research helps to gain various knowledge and policies and helping to improve our acknowledgement about the Susan shopping in the observation what we do in the research in the field we get the instant and visual knowledge which we obtain by our own sensation and observation. Research also consists of statistical tools which have many techniques and aspects.



Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions

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Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions

25th JUNE, 2021 to 1st July, 2021

Certificate

This is to certify that **MITHLESH KUMAR YADAV**, **Department Of Geography**, **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University**, **Gorakhpur** has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

Head of the Department Prof S.K. Singh

Coordinator Dr. Ruchika Singh

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This is to certify that **CHANDAN KUMAR**, **Department Of Geography**, **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University**, **Gorakhpur** has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

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This is to certify that **NIHARIKA KUMARI**, **Department Of** Geography, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

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SEVEN DAYS ONLINE WORKSHOP

On

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This is to certify that **DUSHYANT KUMAR SHAHI**, **Department Of Geography**, **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur** University, Gorakhpur has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

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This is to certify that **SNEHA VERMA**, **Department Of Geography**, **U.N.P.G. College**, **Padrauna**, **Kushinagar**, **D.D.U.G.U**. has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

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This is to certify that **APARNA MISHRA**, **Department of Geography**, **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University**, Gorakhpur has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

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This is to certify that **ADARSH KUMAR YADAV**, **Department of Geography**, **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University**, Gorakhpur has successfully completed One Week Online Workshop on 'Research Methodology in Social Science: Conceptual and Methodological Interventions' Organized by the Department of Geography, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

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