



Welcome

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- Research is an art of scientific investigation.
- It is essentially a state of mind.
- It is a movement from known to unknown
- It is a never ending quest.
- It is actually a voyage of discovery.
- It is a documented prose work.
- It is an honest, intelligent and exhaustive search for facts.
- It is a disciplined way of probing into the problems of matter, mind and man.
- Research is a systematic process of discovery and advancement of knowledge.
- Research is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment.

- R - Rational way of thinking
- E - Expert and exhaustive treatment
- S - Search for solutions
- E - Exactness
- A - Analysis of adequate data
- R - Relationship of facts
- C - Careful recording: critical observation: constructive attitude
- H - Honest and hard work in all aspects of treatment of data

- **Meaning of Research**
- Research is a formal, systematic, intensive and scientific investigation to answer a problem intellectually and practically.
- Research is a critical and exhaustive investigation or experimentation having as its aim the revision of accepted conclusions in the light of newly discovered facts.

- According to the Webster's international dictionary "Research is a careful, critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles".

- According to Clarke and Clarke, “Research is a careful, systematic and objective investigation to obtain valid facts, draw conclusions and establish principle regarding an identifiable problem in some field of knowledge”

- **Exploratory Research** (takes place where there is little or no prior knowledge of a phenomenon)
- **Descriptive Research** (describes a particular phenomenon, focusing upon the issue of what is happening, rather than why it is happening)
- **Explanatory Research** (involves in explaining why something happens and assessing causal relationships between variables)
- **Predictive Research** (forecasts future phenomena based on the interpretations suggested by explanatory research)

Historical Research

- Several Methods are being adopted in the field of Research. Historical Research is one among them.
- The society is a dynamic structure and its forms and functions undergo continuous changes. This has necessitated study of the past by research men.
- History is a meaningful record of human achievement. It is not merely a list of chronological and past events but a truthful integrated account of the relationships between persons, events, times and places. Historical analysis may be directed toward an individual, an idea, a movement, or an institution.

- historical research refers to the discovery of new knowledge using the scientific method related to the past. It thus seeks to answer for four questions: who, what, where and when. Historical research mainly describes what was.
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Function of Historical Research

- It serves as an aid in understanding significant developments in the evaluation of yoga.
- It provides us a faithful record of the past to be used as a guide for further action.
- It is an aid for predicting what will happen.
- It illuminates questions of current interest by an intensive study of materials which already exist.
- It helps to discover materials whose existences have not been known to the recent generation of scholars.
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Limitations of Historical Research

- Usually historians cannot write dispassionately. They seem to favour one or the other side.
- Historians cannot write history life-size.
- Not all happenings in time and space can be known at the time of writing.
- Personal biases and private interpretations often enter unconsciously.
- They cannot conclude all the details in their narration.
- Historical material is difficult to be collected.
- Delimiting the problem is difficult.
- Most of them use the recorded experience of other rather than direct observation.
- Information may not be trust worthy.

Sources of Historical Research

Generally, there are three major sources of historical information

- Accessible documents.
- Cultural and Analytical history material.
- Reliable sources of personal knowledge.

Two forms of data may be categorized

- Inanimate data (historical remains or relics)
- Animate data (verbal documents, metal sheets etc.)

Historical data

- Primary Sources (eye witness accounts)
(Original material)
- Secondary Sources (Accounts of an event that were not actually, witnessed by the reporter).
They are the descriptions of primary sources-
not firsthand reports.

Primary Sources of Data

- Official records (Minutes of the Meeting, Annual Reports etc.)
- Personal Records (Autobiographies, Letters, books, Diaries, etc.)
- Oral Statements (Interviews, speeches etc.)
- Pictorial Records (Painting, Photographs etc.)
- Physical Remains (Certificates, Report cards etc.)
- Printed Materials (Certificates, Report card etc.)
- Relics (Clothing, art objects etc.)
- Mechanical records (Video recordings, tape recordings etc.)
- Published materials (Journals, Syllabus etc.)
- Mechanical records (Video recordings, tape recordings etc.)

Secondary Sources of Data

- History Text Books
- Encyclopaedias
- Newspaper Articles

Secondary sources of data are usually of limited worth for research purposes.

Steps involved in Historical Research

- Selection of the Problem
- Formulation of hypothesis
- Collection of data
- Analysis of data
- Criticism
- Presentation
- Interpretation

Historical Criticism

Historical criticism is the evaluation of primary data. Historical materials must be rigorously evaluated.

Principles of Criticism

- Do not read into earlier documents the conceptions of later times.
- Underestimating a source is no less an error than overestimating.
- Competent and independent witnesses are required.
- Do not judge an author ignorant of certain events necessarily because of failure to mention them.
- Identical errors prove the dependence of sources of each other.
- Both witnesses may be in error.
- Official testimony must be compared with unofficial testimony.
- A document may provide evidence, yet carry no weightage.

Types of Criticism

- Evaluation of historical materials are made by applying two types of criticism
- External criticism
- Internal criticism

External Criticism

- It establishes the authenticity or genuineness of the data.
- Various tests of genuineness may be employed.
- Is the relic or document a true one or a forgery?
- Are these elements consistent with known facts about the person?
- Establishing the age or authorship of the documents may require intricate tests of signature, hand writing, etc.
- It may involve help from the auxiliary fields such as chemistry, anthropology, archaeology, art, literature, law, pathology and various ancient and modern languages.

Internal Criticism

- It is concerned with the meaning and accuracy of statements.
- Evaluation is transferred from the authenticity of the documents to the trustworthiness of its contents.
- A number of questions will serve to clarify this form of criticism.
- Is the meaning of words the same?
- Is the author writing seriously?
- Is the author expressing his or her real beliefs?
- How soon after the event was the document written?
- Was the author biased in any way?
- Are written sources evaluated with an understanding of the times and conditions under which they were produced?

THANK YOU