AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HISTORY

WORLD HISTORY, HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE STUDY DEPARTMENT

Spring semester 2024-2025 academic year

Educational program
8D02206 – "History", 8D03206 – "Library information systems", 8D03205 – "Archival studies, Documentation and Documentation Provision"

96383 Scientific Research methods

3 credits, day time study

Prepared by: PhD, Senior lecturer Tulesho	ova Ulzhan.
The program was approved by World hist	tory, historiography and source study
Department at the meeting. Protocol No	_ ''''2025.
The head of the department	_ R.S. Myrzabekova

Introduction

The form of the final exam - oral exam.

Exam technology: traditional - answers to questions. Tickets are generated automatically by computer. Students pass the exam sitting in the classroom under the supervision of an attendant. The students' answers are checked and evaluated by the committee.

Evaluation criteria of the final control: During the examination, not only the student's theoretical knowledge is evaluated, but also his ability to analyze, systematize, analyze, and evaluate the problem, i.e., his ability to use theoretical knowledge in practice.

The 1st question of the ticket is evaluated with 30 points because it is based on cognitive ability, the 2nd question with 33 points because it determines the functional ability, and the 3rd question with 37 points because it determines the systematic ability, total - 100 points.

"**Very good'** - correct and complete answers to theoretical questions; the practical task is completely solved; materials are presented in a logical sequence; creative abilities are shown.

"Good" - theoretical problems are correct, but there are incomplete answers, insignificant errors or inaccuracies; the practical task is completed, but there is a minor error sent; materials made with logical literacy.

"Satisfactory" - the answers to theoretical questions are mostly correct, but incomplete, inaccuracies and logical errors are present; practical task is incomplete; the material is competent, but the logical consistency is not considered.

"Unsatisfactory" - in response to theoretical questions related errors were made; the practical task has been completed; grammatical and terminological errors were made in the narrative answer, logical consistency was not observed.

Exam program for generating exam questions.

Introduction to Theory and Research.

The nature and process of social research.

Use and Audience of Research. Purpose of Research. Within or across Cases. Single or Multiple Points in Time. Data Collection Techniques.

Strategies of Research Design.

Triangulation: The idea that looking at something from multiple points of view improves accuracy. Reconstructed Logic and Logic in Practice. Linear and Nonlinear Paths. Objectivity and Integrity. Preplanned and Emergent Research Questions. Techniques for Narrowing a Topic into a Research Question. Qualitative design issues: The Language of Cases and Contexts; Grounded Theory; The Context Is Critical; The Case and Process. Quantitative design issues: The Language of Variables and Hypotheses; Causal Theory and Hypotheses; Potential Errors in Causal Explanation; From the Research Question to Hypotheses.

Planning a research project and formulating research questions

The Research Report. Reasons for Writing a Report. The Quantitative Research Report. The Qualitative Research Report. The Research Proposal. The Politics of Social Research. Objectivity and Value Freedom.

Ethics and politics in social research.

The Literature Review Ethics in Social Research. Goals of a Literature Review. Six Types of Literature Reviews: Context review; Historical review; Integrative review; Methodological

review; Self-study review; Theoretical review. How to Evaluate Research Articles. Ethics in social research. Basic Principles of Ethical Social Research.

Conceptualization, Operationalization, and Measurement

Measuring Anything That Exists. Conceptions, Concepts, and Reality. Concepts as Constructs. Conceptualization. Indicators and Dimensions. The Interchangeability of Indicators. Real, Nominal, and Operational Definitions. Creating Conceptual Order. An Example of Conceptualization: The Concept of Anomie. Definitions in Descriptive and Explanatory Studies Operationalization Choices. Range of Variation. Variations between the Extremes. A Note on Dimensions. Defining Variables and Attributes. Levels of Measurement. Single or Multiple Indicators. Some Illustrations of Operationalization Choices. Operationalization Goes On and On. Criteria of Measurement Quality. Precision and Accuracy. Reliability. Validity. Who Decides What's Valid? Tension between Reliability and Validity. The Ethics of Measurement.

The nature of quantitative research and of qualitative research.

Dealing with Data. Results with One Variable. Results with Two Variables. More than Two Variables. Inferential Statistics. Special Considerations in Qualitative Field Research. The Various Roles of the Observer. Relations to Subjects. Some Qualitative Field Research Paradigms. Naturalism. Ethnomethodology. Grounded Theory. Case Studies and the Extended Case Method. Institutional Ethnography. Participatory Action Research. Conducting Qualitative Field Research. Preparing for the Field. Qualitative Interviewing. Focus Groups. Recording Observations. Strengths and Weaknesses of Qualitative Field Research. Validity. Reliability. Ethics and Qualitative Field Research.

Experimental Research.

Appropriate Technique. A Short History of the Experiment. Random Assignment. Experimental Design Logic. Internal and External Validity. Practical Considerations. Results of Experimental Research: Making Comparisons. A Word on Ethics.

Survey Research. A History of Survey Research. The Logic of Survey Research. Construction of the Questionnaire. Types of Surveys: Advantages and Disadvantages. Mail and Self-Administered Questionnaires. Telephone Interviews. Face-to-Face Interviews. Web Surveys. Survey Interviewing. The Role of the Interviewer. Cultural Meanings and Survey Interviews. Pilot Testing and Cognitive Interviews. The Ethical Survey.

Mixed methods research: combining quantitative and qualitative research.

The natural science model and qualitative research. Quantitative research and interpretivism. Quantitative research and constructionism. Research methods and epistemological and ontological considerations. Problems with the quantitative/qualitative contrast. Interviewing in qualitative research. The mutual analysis of quantitative and qualitative research. A qualitative research approach to quantitative research. A quantitative research approach to qualitative research. Quantification in qualitative research. Thematic analysis. Quasi-quantification in qualitative research. Understanding Field Research. The Logic of Field Research. The Field Research Interview. Overview of the Field Research Process. The Life History Interview. Types of Questions Asked in Field Interviews. The Ideal Field Research Informant. Data Quality. The Meaning of Quality. Reliability in Field Research. Validity in Field Research. Ethical Dilemmas of Field Research. Focus Group Research. Narrative Analysis. Types of Negative Evidence.

E-research: Internet research methods.

The Internet as object of analysis. Using the Internet to collect data from individuals. Online ethnography. Qualitative research using online focus groups. Qualitative research using online personal interviews. Online social surveys. Email surveys. Web surveys. Mixing modes of

survey administration. Sampling issues. Overview. Ethical considerations in Internet research. The state of e-research.

The literature:

- 1. Earl R. Babbie, The Practice of Social Research (Boston: Cengage Learning, 2012).
- 2. William Lawrence Neuman, Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches (Harlow: Pearson Education, 2014).
- 3. John W. Creswell, Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches (London: SAGE, 2014).
- 4. Stephen Bailey, Academic Writing: A Handbook for International Students (New York: Routledge, 2014).
- 5. Jan Beran, Yuanhua Feng, и Hartmut Hebbel, Empirical Economic and Financial Research: Theory, Methods and Practice (Springer, 2014).
- 6. Alan Bryman and Emma Bell, Business Research Methods, 2011, 3 rd Edition, Oxford University Press.

Internet resources

- 1. http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru
- 2. MOOC / video lectures, etc.
- 3. Academ.edu Software 1. Mendel

BA/MA/DOC ORAL OFFLINE/ ONLINE

	BA/MA/DOC ORAL OFFLINE/ ONLINE								
Criterion/ score	DESCRIPTIONS								
	«Excellent»	«Good»	«Satisfied»	«Non-sa					
	90-100 %	70-89 % (21-26 point)	50–69% (15-20 point)	25–49% (8-14	90-100 % (27-				
	(27-30 point)			pint)	30 point)				
Question 1 Knowledge and understanding of course theory and concepts 30 points	Questions are answered in full with examples where necessary; Answers are presented in competent scientific language, all terms and concepts are correctly used and explained correctly.	The questions were generally answered correctly, but individual inaccuracies that were not principled were sent. All the same terms of the course are used incorrectly, there are personal misstatements and grammatical / stylistic errors in the presentation. Answers are not properly illustrated with examples.	The answers to the questions are fragmentary, with a mix of correct and incorrect statements. The required content blocks of the course are not included to fully cover the topic. The student focuses on the general subject of the course of study, but has difficulty in uncovering specific problems.	The answers do not correspond to the content of the questions. Key concepts in the questions for the training course are misinterpreted.	There are no answers to the questions; the student does not know or understand much or a significant part of the study material. In case of violation of the rules of final control.				
Question 2 Knowledge and understanding of course theory and concepts application of selected methodology and technology to real applied tasks 33 points	The technology and methodology of the course are used in a deep sense, taking into account the peculiarities of the direction of training students; freely applies scientific concepts to the given task, and then reveals the main problem in a logical and convincing manner;	The course methodology and the student's knowledge are weakly integrated and adapted to solving specific practical tasks presented in the exam ticket. The student's answers are weakly structured, there are unimportant specific errors in the answer, which he can correct on his own;	The tools of the course are superficially used, the content is small, the answer is not clear, the logic of the presentation is broken, the presented material does not make sense, there is no understanding of interdisciplinary connections.	An important part of the subject is not applied correctly, the student makes serious factual errors that he cannot correct on his own, most of the additional questions on the exam content are difficult for the student to answer or do not answer correctly.	Inability to use knowledge to solve the task and explain the course; makes more than 3-4 gross mistakes when answering (one question), which he cannot correct even with the help of the teacher; did not fully master the material. Violation of the rules of final control.				

Question 3	The ability to	Integrating and analyzing	Superficial justification of	Lack of validity	Lack of ability to
Evaluation and	integrate,	the use of methods and	the rules and principles of	and analysis of the	use course
analysis of the	justify and	technologies of the course,	the course, weak use of the	use of methods	methods when
application of the	analyze	using visual materials to	main volume of material	and technologies	giving examples;
chosen methodology	methods and	confirm one's thoughts by	according to the	of the course,	Violation of the
to the proposed	technologies	using scientific concepts,	curriculum and the	manifestation of	rules of final
practical task,	on a specific	making minor mistakes	requirements of leading	difficulty in	control.
justification of the	topic,	during updating	questions; difficulties in	answering	control.
result	structure the	knowledge; analysis of 3-	performing it	questions of a	
37 points	answer,	4 rules of existing theories,	independently.	reproductive	
57 points	analyze the 5	scientific schools, trends	independentry.	nature.	
	rules of	on exam ticket questions.		nature.	
	existing	on exam treket questions.			
	theories,				
	scientific				
	schools,				
	directions on				
	the issue of				
	the exam				
	ticket, the				
	answers are				
	illustrated				
	with examples				
	and visual				
	materials,				
	including				
	from the				
	student's own				
	experience;				
	demonstrates				
	the ability to				
	engage in				
	dialogue and				
	scientific				
	discussion.				