

Q1- what is the main objectives of Research

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

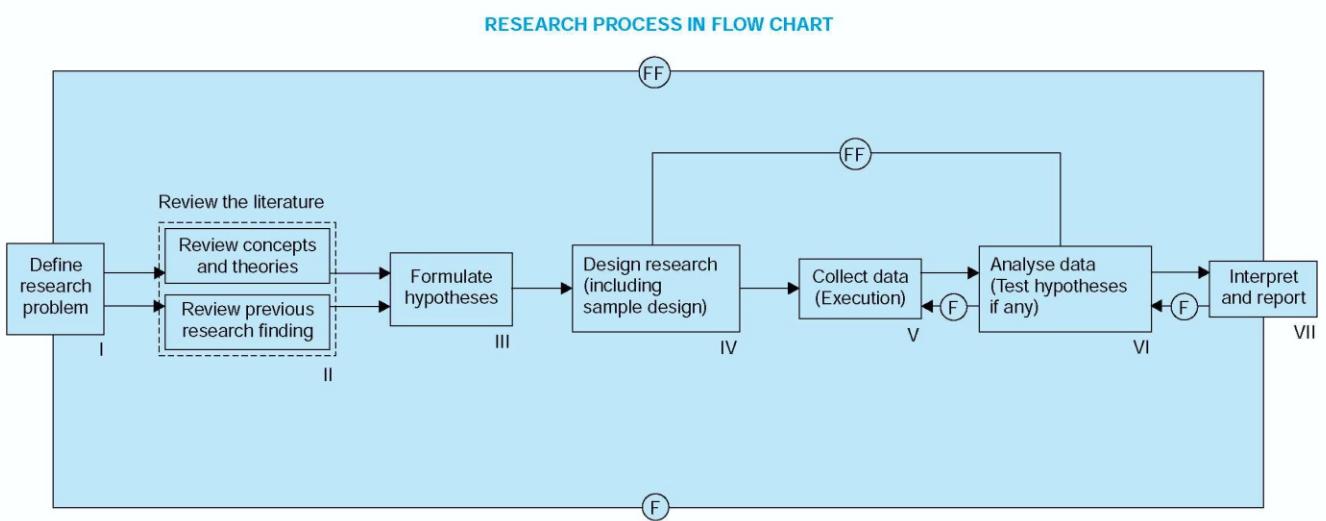
The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedures. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own specific purpose, we may think of research objectives as falling into a number of following broad groupings:

1. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it (studies with this object in view are termed as *exploratory* or *formulative* research studies);
2. To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual, situation or a group (studies with this object in view are known as *descriptive* research studies);
3. To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else (studies with this object in view are known as *diagnostic* research studies);
4. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variables (such studies are known as *hypothesis-testing* research studies).

Q2- What makes people to undertake research?

1. Desire to get a research degree along with its consequential benefits;
2. Desire to face the challenge in solving the unsolved problems, i.e., concern over practical problems initiates research;
3. Desire to get intellectual joy of doing some creative work;
4. Desire to be of service to society;
5. Desire to get respectability.

Q3- Draw the Research process flow chart.



Where **F** = feed back (Helps in controlling the sub-system to which it is transmitted)
FF = feed forward (Serves the vital function of providing criteria for evaluation)

Q4- Define the following

Basic Research - Correlational Research - Historical Research -
Descriptive Research -Experimental Research

Basic (aka fundamental or pure) research is driven by a scientist's curiosity or interest in a scientific question. The main motivation is to expand man's knowledge, not to create or invent something. There is no obvious commercial value to the discoveries that result from basic research.

Correlational research refers to the systematic investigation or statistical study of relationships among two or more variables, without necessarily determining cause and effect.

Historical research is research involving analysis of events that occurred in the remote or recent past

Descriptive research refers to research that provides an accurate portrayal of characteristics of a particular individual, situation, or group. Descriptive research, also known as **statistical research**.

Experimental research is an objective, systematic, controlled investigation for the purpose of predicting and controlling phenomena and examining probability and causality among selected variables.

Q5- What is the advantage and disadvantage of correlational research

Advantages:

- 1) Can collect much information from many subjects at one time.
- 2) Can study a wide range of variables and their interrelations.
- 3) Study variables that are not easily produced in the laboratory.

Disadvantages:

- 1) Correlation does not indicate causation(cause and effect).
- 2) Problems with self-report method .

Q6- What is the advantage of Descriptive Research

Advantages:

- The people individual studied are unaware so they act naturally or as they usually do in everyday situation;
- It is less expensive and time consuming than quantitative experiments;
- Collects a large amount of notes for detailed studying;
- As it is used to describe and not make any conclusions it is to start the research with it;

Q7- Ethnographic research is one of the research type
Define and explain this type of research .

Ethnographic research refer to the investigation of a culture through an in-depth study of the members of the culture; it involves the systematic collection, description, and analysis of data for development of theories of cultural behaviour.

- It studies people, ethnic groups and other ethnic formations, their ethno genesis, composition, resettlement, social welfare characteristics, as well as their material and spiritual culture.
- Data collection is often done through participant observation, interviews, questionnaires, etc.
- The purpose of ethnographic research is to attempt to understand what is happening naturally in the setting and to interpret the data gathered to see what implications could be formed from the data.

Q8 - what is the advantage and disadvantage of qualitative research

Advantages

- It enables more complex aspects of a persons experience to be studied
- Fewer restriction or assumptions are placed on the data to be collected.
- Not everything can be quantified, or quantified easily, Individuals can be studied in more depth
- Good for exploratory research and hypothesis generation
- The participants are able to provide data in their own words and in their own way

Disadvantages

- It is more difficult to determine the validity and reliability of linguistic data
- there is more subjectivity involved in analysing the data.
- “Data overload” – open-ended questions can sometimes create *lots* of data, which can take along time to analyse!
- Time consuming

Q9- What is the Advantage of quantitative research .

Advantages

- Quantitative research allows the researcher to measure and analyse data.
- The researcher is more objective about the findings of the research.
- Quantitative research can be used to test hypotheses in experiments because of its ability to measure data using statistics.

Q10- there is four stages for grounded theory research what is it , explain it

1. **Codes**-Identifying anchors that allow the key points of the data to be gathered
2. **Concepts**-Collections of codes of similar content that allows the data to be grouped
3. **Categories**-Broad groups of similar concepts that are used to generate a *theory*
4. **Theory**-A collection of explanations that explain the subject of the research (hypotheses)

Q11- whats the main types of research , mention it.

- 1- Applied Research
- 2- Basic Research
- 3- Correlational Research
- 4- Descriptive Research
- 5- Ethnographic Research
- 6- Experimental Research
- 7- exploratory Research
- 8- Grounded theory research
- 9- Historical Research
- 10-Phenomenological Research
- 11-qualitative Research
- 12- Quantitative Research

Q12- what isThe steps involved in the conduct of historical research

Here are the five steps:

1. Identification of the research topic and formulation of the research problem or question.
2. Data collection or literature review
3. Evaluation of materials
4. Data synthesis
5. Report preparation or preparation of the narrative exposition

Q13- what is the limitation of Historical Research

Limitations

- Time-consuming
- Resources may be hard to locate
- Resources may be conflicting
- May not identify cause of a problem
- Information may be incomplete, obsolete, inconclusive, or inaccurate
- Data restricted to what already exists

Q 14- there is two variables and two groups of participant in Experimental Research what is it , explain it

The simplest experimental design includes two variables and two groups of participants.

The two variables(Independent versus Dependent variables).

- The IV is the predictor variable whereas the DV is the outcome variable.
- Researchers manipulate and control the IV to study it's effect on the DV.

The two groups of participants (Control versus Experimental group).

- Before beginning the experiment, the researcher (randomly) assigns his/her sample to two different groups: the control group and the experimental (treatment group or clinical group).
- The control group receives no manipulation of the IV (no treatment), whereas the experimental group receives the manipulation of the IV