Q1. describe research and how it is define?

the systematic investigation into the study of matrial and resources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusion. it is the purposive investagation or inquiry of a problem or issue of a discipline. So it is the inquiry that entails collection of data, documentation of critical information and analysis and interpretioon of that data or information in accordace with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields and academic discilpines.

Q2: Defne and disginguish between applied andd basics research?

Applied research: it refers to scientific study and research that seek to solve practicle problems affecting an individual or group. it is used to find solutions to everyday problems. it is used in business, medicines and education in order to find solutions that may improve health, solve scientific problems or develop new technilogy.throgh this research problems can be solved by investigations and good mangerial decision making.

Basics research: research done to enhance the understanding of ertain problems that commonly occur in organization setting, and seek methods for ssolving them it is als known is pre research.

- applied research slves particular life problems while basics research expands current knowledge.
- Applied is practicle and descripctive in nature while basics is theoracticle and exploratory in nature.
- Applied has more specific scope while basics has wider scope.
- applied has direct commercial objectives while basics does not have direct commercial objectives.

Q4: Define literature survey?

it is the documentation of a comprehensive remarks or reviews of the published and unpublished work from secondry sources of data in the areas of specific interest to the researcher. it is enrich storage base for secondry data and researcher used to spend several weeks and somtimes months going through books, jorbals newspapers, magzines and conference proceding, governmebt publication and financial, marketing and other reports to fin information on their resarch topic.

2: define secondry data?

Secondry data is usually define in opposition to primary data. the letter is directly obtained from first hand sources by means of questionare, observation, focus group or in dept interviews. in other words secondry data refers to data that have already been collected for some other purpose yet such data may be very useful for one research purpose. it may be available in published and unpublished form. when it is noot possible to collect the data by primary method the investigator go for secondry method. these are usually in journals, periodicals, dailies research publications, offical records etc.

- It can be useful to identify the roblems.
- better define the problems.
- develop an approach to the problem.
- interpret primary data mre insightfully.

3: Exploratory study: define as a research used to invistigate a problem which is not cearly define it is conducted to have a better understanding of the existing problem but will not provide conclusive results foe such a research a researcher starts with a general idea and used thi research as a medium to identify issue that can be be focused for future research. n important aspect here is thatthe researcher should be willing to change as her direction subject to the revelation of new data or insight. such a research is usually carried out when the problem is at a preliminary stage. it is often reffered to as grounded theory approach or interpretive research as it used to answer questions like what, why and how.

4: samplimg: the process by which researcher select a representative sunset or part of the total population that could be studied for their topic so that they will be able to draw conclusions about the entire population. like if drug manfacturer would like o research that adverse sideeffects of a drug on the country population. it is almost impossible to conduct research stdy that involves everyone. in this case the researcher decides a sample of people from each demographic and then researcher them, giving him or her indicative feedback on the drug behaviour.

Q3: Enlist and shorty discuss the steps of research process?

Step 1: define research problem: there are two types of research problems those relate to

1: the states of nature.

2: relationship between variables. essentially two steps are involved in define research problem.understanding the problem thoroghly and rephrasing the sme into meaningful terms from an point of view.

step 2: review of literature: once the problem is define a brief summary of it should be written down. it i9s compulasory for a research worker writing a thesis for a phd degree to write a synopsis of topic and submit it to necessary committee or the research board for approval.

step 3: Formulate hypothesis: formulate hypothesis is tentative assumption made is order to draw out and test its logical or empirical conquences. hypothesis should be very specific and limitedto the piece of research in hand because it has to be tested. the role of hypothesis is to guide the researcher by delimitting the area of reasearch and to keep him on theright track.

step 4: preparing the reseach design: the funtion of rsearch design is to provide for the collection of revelant evidence with minimal expenditure of effort time and money. research purpose may be

grouped into four catagories expolration, description, diagonisis, experimentation.

Step 5:data collection: primary data may be collected through

- by observation.
- through cnducting personal interviews.
- through telephone interviews.
- by mailing of questionare
- throgh schedules.

Step 6: data analysis: the analysis of data require a number of closely related operations such as stablishement of catagoeies.

- coding.
- editing
- tabulation

step 7: interpretion and report writing: researchr has to prepare the report of what has been done by hime.

writing of report includes

- the preliminary pages
- the main text and the end matter.