

QNo 1 .what is different between search and research?

Ans. Search is a random process of trying to identify something in non-systematic manners.

While research is a systematic foundation through which new knowledge is attained existing knowledge is improved and new technique. reaserch is is a process of analyzing data and get the required conclusion.

1. The method involves tools, technique that the researcher uses in order to get the required conclusion is called search.
2. Research will be used to obtain the new information while search is the way through which we get new information.
3. Research can be used to analyze existing data or to develop the existing develop while search can be used to find basic solution or missing items.
4. Research can take longer times as compare to search.
5. The main goal of research is to uncover new information while the goal of search is simply find something.
6. Research requires specific skills while search does not require specific skills.
- 7 The research process involves the use of specific tools and technique ans is more regulated when compared to search process.

8. Research can be regulated while search cannot be regulated.
9. Research required expertise while search does not required qualification.
- 10 . Research can be dependent on basic search while search on the other hand are not dependent on researcher done.
11. Research required additional training while search does not required additional training.
12. the duration of research will be long means that it will take a long times while the duration of search will be short means that it will take a short time for its completion times.
13. Search cannot be published while research can be published.
14. Research is the use of a set of a tool ,tools to obtain information about a subject, tools to obtain about a subject ,also known is the process of ordering a set of data base on a specific division,order,and distribution, the process of which to explain a particular content based on a set of sources, and in search engines is a search for information in different field.
15. Search means looking for something hidden or absent while research is a paper about certain topic with a particular field of knowledge.
16. Search is like getting a job and forgets but in case of research one goes on till the desired goal is achieved.
17. The purpose of the search is to satiate the immediate need/want, which may or may not result in to meaningful discovery whereas the purpose of the research is a well thought out plane ,done purposely to derive some meaning.
18. Search is to find information regarding a certain topic which is already known for example

when we search him on Google while research is when we are studying a particular topic and collect different facts regarding it to make the things known to other.

19. Search is merely looking for something where is research is much more than that.

Review and evaluation are integral parts of research where as search only involve looking for things.

Qno2. What is scientific knowledge and scientific research?

Scientific knowledge is the knowledge that we learned from scientific process. The scientific process involves experimenting and collecting data .when we do a experiment on something's due to which we collect data for that things for which we can do an experiment. Scientific knowledge is the is the need of scientific reassert mean that without scientific knowledge the scientific research process will be considered incomplete. the increase of scientific knowledge can be divided in to 3 steps.

Ist the production of new knowledge by means of laboratory research. Secondly the publication of this knowledge in the form of paper and abstract 3rdly the digestion of the new knowledge and its absorption and to the general mass of information by critical comparison with other experiment on the same and similar subject.

Natural science can further divided in to physical science earth science life science and other physical sciences the natural sciences are different from social sciences in several respect. The natural sciences are very precise accurate determinate and independent of the person making the scientific observation.

Scientific Research.

. Scientific research is the research of collecting data to investigate and express a phenomena the scientific process design to minimize human bias as much as possible and make work conclusion as accurate as they can be.

In the broadest sense of the word the definition of research includes any gathering of data information and facts for the advancement of knowledge.the research process deal with the way and strategies used to understand the world around us. this is a guide basic elements of research.

Research have a different basics.

Formulating question collecting data testing hypothesis.

Setting up experiment.

Different type of design used in research.

A guide to statistic in research.

2 . Research steps.

Real world phenomenon background and theory choosing design and method.dat
collection result statistical analysis .question about the big picture concept literature
review hypothesis prediction. test hypothesis. Describe implication.possible?
Generalization?

3. Aim of research

The first stage of any research is to observe the world around us and to ask questions about why things are happening. Every phenomenon in the universe has a reason behind it and the aim of research is to understand and evaluate what is happening.

Prediction. This stage is where you must make a statement of intent and develop a strong hypothesis. This must be testable to prove or disprove this statement. At this stage you must express your personal opinion, favouring one side or the other. You must make a statement predicting what you expect the final answer to be.

Determination of the causes. This is often the business end for many areas of scientific research and is where one of the predictions is tested, usually by manipulating and controlling variables. The idea is to generate numerical data that can determine the cause with one of the many statistical tests.

Explain. For most areas, this stage involves sifting through and reviewing earlier studies about similar phenomena. Most research is built upon the work of previous researchers, so there should be a wealth of literature.

Scientific research needs a specific question when someone asks a question from a scientific research. A researcher will try to collect the data first of all. The data is the need of the research process. Why? Because without data the researcher will not do research. After collection of data, we analyze a collected data means that to give a specific shape to data. In the analysis step of data, we remove the unnecessary things. This means to remove all those irrelevant things which made a barrier during the process of research and manage the required things. After that, the researcher will check

the data that does fit or not we will check the data through hypothesis .after hypothesis we communicate the ask question.

Research conducted for the purpose of contributing toward science by the systematic collecting interpretation and evaluation of data and that to in a planned manner is called scientific research.

Actually research starting with asking a question the purpose o the research to give an answer how to get from the question answer ask an interesting and realistic question collecting the

information structure and connect the information and analysis make the answer draw the conclusion did I answer the question? if yes then show how.if not then recommendation for further research to sum it all up question-collect-analyze-answer-conclusion however it is not a linear process but cyclical process I have to collect other information

QNO3 .describe inductive and deductive research?

ANS. Deductive approach to research is that whilst a deductive approach is aimed and testing theory, an inductive is concerned with the generation of new theory emerging from the data. a deductive approach usually begins with a hypothesis, whilst an inductive approach will usually use research question to narrow the scope of study for deductive approaches the emphasis is generally causality, whilst for inductive approaches the aim is usually focused on exploring new phenomena from a different perspective .in deductive researcher taking a deductive approach take the steps described earlier for inductive research and reverse their order .they start with a social theory that they find compelling and then test its implication with data. That is they move from more general level to more specific one. a deductive approach to research is the one that people

typically associate with scientific investigation. the researcher studies what other have done, read existing theories of whatever phenomenon he or she is studying and then tests hypothesis then emerge from those theories.

The deductive approach involves beginning with the theory. inductive and deductive approaches to researcher can be employed together for a more complete understanding of the topic that a researcher is the studying.

Through researcher don't always set out to use both inductive and deductive strategies in their work ,they sometimes in their work, they sometimes find that new question arise in the course of investigation that can be best answered by employing both approaches.

Deductive research is appropriate for large simple because large number of. And deductive approach is highly structured because there is some specific aim to be accomplished. Deductive research start with the hypothesis itself. reasercher is bound not to be alter decision of the study. Deductive raserch that start with the preposition of hypothesis and the end result of the researches conformation/rejection. Deductive research start with hypothesis.

INDUCTIVE REASERCH.

And inductive approach to research is concerned with the generation of new theory emerging from the data .the aim is to generate a new theory based on the data. Inductive research are the generally associated with qualitative research, in inductive research, a researcher begins by collecting data that is relevant to his or her topic of interest. once a substantial amount of data have been collected, the researcher will then taken a breather from data collection, stepping back to get a bird's eye view of her data .at this stage, the researcher look for pattern in the data

,working to develop a theory that could explain those patterns. Thus can researcher take an inductive approach, they start with asset of observation and then they move from those particular experiences to a most general set of preposition about those experiences in other words they move from data to theory or from specific to general. the inductive research involves beginning with a set of empirical observation, and then theorizing about those pattern inductive research can be employed together for a more complete understanding of the topic that a researcher is studying though researcher don't always set out to use both inductive and deductive strategies in their work, they sometimes find that new question arise in the course of an investigation that can best answered by employing both approaches. Inductive theory to research that starts with the observation and the end result of the research is theory. Inductive research does not have any place for hypothesis.so, reasercher is free to alter direction of the study .inductive research is less structured as there is no guidance factor. Inductive research is appropriate for small sample project because small number of sample is analyzed with great gravity. Inductive research works on other way, moving from specific observation to broader generalization and theory.infoemally we some times call this bottom up approach. Conclusion is likely based on premises. Involve a degree of uncertainty.observation tend tend to be used for inductive argument.