1. Define Research:

Research Simply means, a search for facts – answers to questions and Solutions to Problems. It is a Purposive investigation. It is an "Organized inquiry" (It seeks to find explanations to unexplained phenomenon, to classify the doubtful propositions and to correct the misconceived facts).

2. Identify the Characteristic of research.

- 1. Research is a Systematic and critical Investigation, into a Phenomenon.
- 2. It adopts Scientific method.
- 3. It is Objective and Logical.
- 4. It is based up on Observable Experience or empirical evidence.
- 5. Research is directed towards finding answers to Pertinent questions and solutions to Problems.
- 6. It emphasizes the development of generalization, principles or theories.

3. Say what different types of researches are,

there are two different types of researches are there.

- Arbitrary (or unscientific) Method.
- Scientific Method

4. Say what Educational Research means:-

Research that follows the Scientific Methods of analysis with respect to problems concerning different aspects of education in educational research. The areas of concern here include curriculum and curriculum treatment etc.

Educational research should be able to provide useful solutions to several concerns in the field of education.

5. Describe the Methodology of Research.

Two Types of Methodology of Research are there. They are

1. Scientific Method:-

This is a Systematic Rational approach to seeking facts. It is objective, precise and arrives at conclusions on the basis of verifiable evidences. It Eliminated the drawbacks of the arbitrary method.

2. Arbitrary Method:-

Arbitrary method of seeking answers to questions in based on imagination, opinion blind belief or impression. Fox ex:-, It was believed that the shape of the earth was flat, a big snake swallows the sun or moon causing solar or lunar eclipse similarly, we form our own, impressions about various phenomenon and issues.

6. Distinguish between basic, applied and action research.

- 1. **Basic Research:** It is Undertaken for the sake of e.g. Einstein's theory of relativity. Newton's Contribution, Galileo's Contribution etc.,
- 2. **Applied Research:-** Applied Research is carried on to find solution to a real-life problem requiring an action or po-decision. It is thus problem oriented and action-directed. The distinction between pure and applied research is not absolute.
- 3. **Action Research:-** Action Research is a type of evaluation study. It is a concurrent evaluation study of an action programmed launched for solving a problem for improving an existing situation

7. Define an action Research and differentiate between research and action research.

Action research is a type of evaluation study. It is a concurrent evaluation study of an action programme launched for solving a problem for improving an existing situation.

Research is the application of the Scientific method in the study of a problem. In this process it leads to the establishment of new knowledge. It implies thinking, analyzing relation finding and testing.

But action Research undertake action programmes for achieving specific goals or objectives

8. Comprehend the scope of action research.

Action research is a type of evaluation study. It is a concurrent evaluation study of an action programmed launched for solving a problem/for improving an existing situation.

In the quest for development, advancement, excellence and promotion of welfare of people Government, Institutions and Voluntary agencies Undertake action programmers for achieving specific goals or objectives.

9. Describe different steps of action research.

The different steps in the action research are:-

- 1. A baseline survey of the pre-action situation.
- 2. A feasibility study of the proposed action programme.
- 3. Concurrent Evaluation of the programme.
- 4. Making modifications and changes in the Programme and its method of implementation in the light of the research findings
- 5. Final evaluation, If the programme is time-bound.