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**Paper Code:01 Unit:2 & Paper Code:09 Unit:6**

# **Types of Research**

## **(अनुसंधान के प्रकार)**

### **Part-1**

**Very Important Topic For NTA NET Exam**

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# Types of Research

## 1. On the basis of **objective of research**

- 1) Basic or Fundamental Research (मौलिक अनुसंधान)
- 2) Applied Research (अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान)
- 3) Action Research (क्रियात्मक अनुसंधान)

Basic research, also called pure research or fundamental research, has the scientific research aim to improve scientific theories for improved understanding or prediction of natural or other phenomena.

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Applied research is a methodology used to solve a specific, practical issue affecting an individual or group. This scientific method of study and research is used in business, medicine, and education in order to find solutions that may improve health, solve scientific problems or develop new technology.

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**Action research** is a research initiated to solve an immediate problem or a reflective process of progressive problem solving led by individuals working with others in teams or as part of a "community of practice" to improve the way they address issues and solve problems.

# Types of Research

2. On the basis of nature of process & method used

- 1) Experimental research (प्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान)
- 2) Quasi Experimental Research (अर्द्ध प्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान))
- 3) Ex-post Facto Research (घटनोत्तर अनुसंधान)
- 4) Historical Research (ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान)
- 5) Ethnographic Research (नृवंशविज्ञान अनुसंधान)

Experimental research is any research conducted with a scientific approach, where a set of variables are kept constant while the other set of variables are being measured as the subject of experiment.

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A quasi-experiment is an empirical interventional study used to estimate the causal impact of an intervention on target population without random assignment.

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An ex post facto research design is a method in which groups with qualities that **already exist** are compared on some dependent variable. Pre-existing characteristics are used to form the groups.



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Historical method is the collection of techniques and guidelines that historians use to research and write histories of the past. Primary sources and other evidence including those from archaeology are used.

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Ethnographic research is a qualitative method where researchers observe and/or interact with a study's participants in their real-life environment.

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