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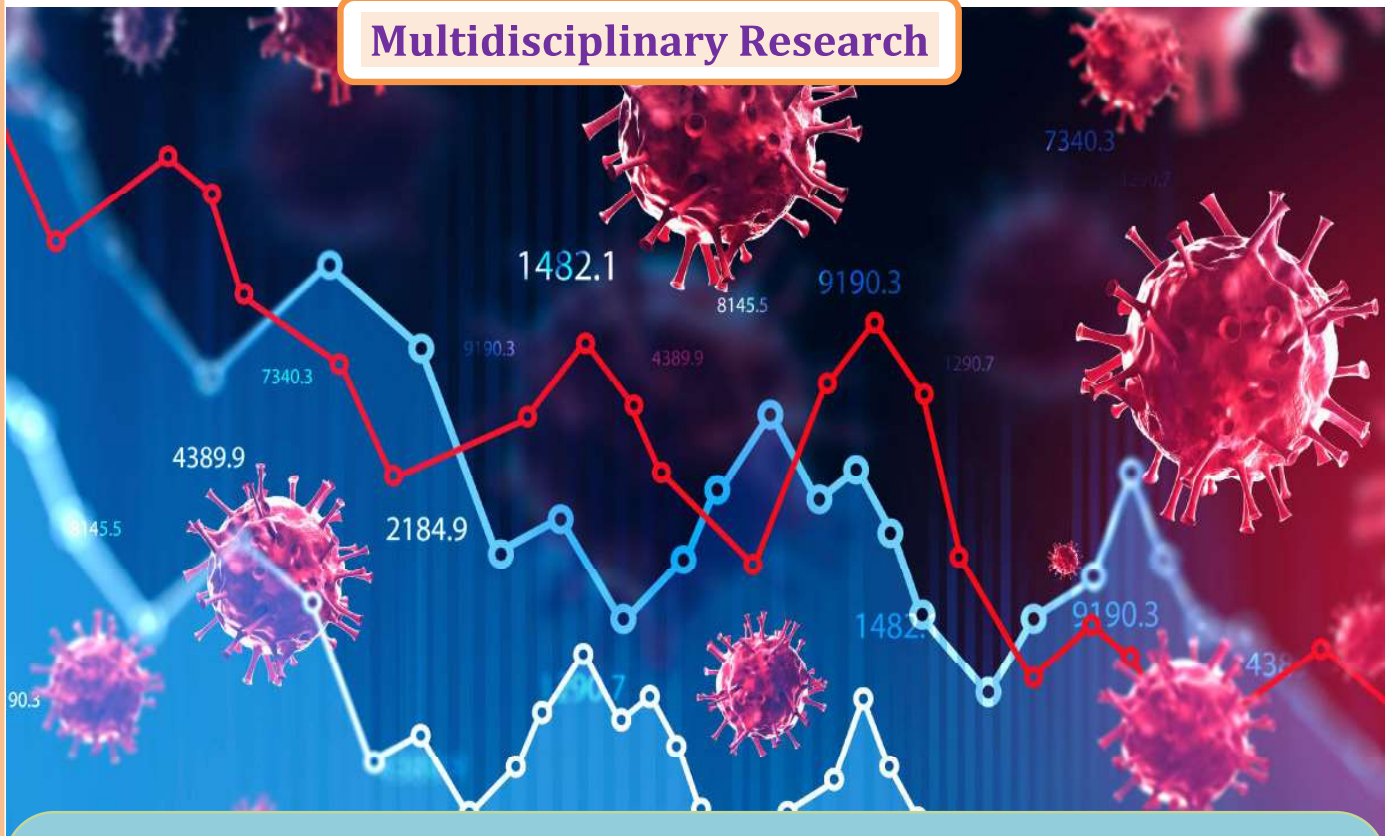
RESEARCH JOURNEY

International E-Research Journal

PEER REFREED & INDEXED JOURNAL

December 2020 Special Issue 256 (C)

Multidisciplinary Research



Guest Editor -
Prof. Dr. Rajani Shikhare,
 Principal,
 R. B. Attal College, Georai
 Dist. - Beed.

Executive Editors :
Dr. B. D. Rupnar,
Dr. P. P. Pangrikar
Mr. S.S. Nagare
Mr. Ranjeet Pagore,

Chief Editor : Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar



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Outline of Modern Research

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Abstract:

Humans have always been curious about new things. The things that a man is unaware of. Trying to get knowledge about such a thing. It has to start with human beings, homosapienes. Thousands of years have passed since human origin. Even today, man is wandering in search of new knowledge. The inventive attitude of men is to expand the orbit of the new ignorance. From this research point, the task of directing and accelerating human development continues till date.

Keywords: Outline of Research, Type of Research

Introduction:

Of all the creatures on earth, man is an advanced brain and a constantly innovating element. Man moved his life from the wilderness to the one place, doing business like livestock. He began to use the resources available to him to meet his needs. In the copper age, he began to make stone weapons for his protection and for hunting. Later, he tried to strengthen the stone killers by giving them wooden help. His inventive spirit further sought to make the use of iron in the Iron Age a weapon. As human needs evolved, so did the nature of the weapons. He began to create a special weapon for the farm, a special weapon for the hunter. It is said that "need is the mother of invention."

He began to use the things of nature in the right way. When the strong winds blow, the branches of the tree become frictionless on each other. Likewise, a human is stoned to a stone and discovered a fire. Natural, social, and scientific generalization developed from the fact that such predictions were based on various factual decisions to make accurate decisions and thereby make our lives pleasing. "Normalization" is something that has a certain effect. Humans were always curious about the ignorant, the new, the unknown. In nature, man always strives to discover new things that are visible in his surroundings. Research can be said to have been made from the inventive attitude of human beings. According to Webster's dictionary, research is the "webster new world Dictionary" research is a systematic and thoroughly rigorous study of the old facts or principles to discover new principles in a branch of meditation.

Definitions of research:

The research plan is a well-designed decision.

1. The research framework is the planned arrangement of the conditions required for the collection and analysis of facts in order to maintain the relevance of the relationship, by Selties, Zahida, Davies, and Cook.
2. f. N. Karlinger - Research Plan, a research plan structure through which answers to research questions are obtained.
3. Research is a microscopic study of a topic to know the facts.

Research Plan:

The research framework is an important step in the research. The research outline gives clues to the work being undertaken. The systematic planning of those tasks has to be done in order to carry out any work properly. Such a plan is called the work plan. Before starting the research, the researcher has to first prepare the research framework. The future also has to be considered.

Things you need to create the ideal research plan or design

The research framework is a group line of the entire research. There are many small things to consider, from the topic of the research to the selection of the research report. The task of guiding the seeker is to plan the research.

1. **Research Topic:** - To which topic is your study related to the researcher? It has to mention in the draft what information is needed, what sources are there etc.
2. **Nature of the study:** - The nature of all the problems related to the research topic needs to be clarified. Research can be personal, comparative, experimental, descriptive, even analytical. What kind of research does it take to reflect on the nature of the study in relation to the individual or the community.
3. **Introduction:** - The background of the topic selection should be mentioned in how the topic of research was suggested, how the subject matter was generated, how the subject matter was studied, what conclusions came from the study of the subject concerned, what was left out, what were the errors and how to fix the error. This is mentioned in the research framework.
4. **Purpose:** - An analysis should be made in the draft to show what are the main objectives of the study subject. It is necessary to construct a plan outlining the objectives and following their objectives.
5. **Assumptions:** - The principles and concepts on which the research topic is based should be clearly written. The assumptions have been created to determine the direction of the research.
6. **Basis of sample selection:** - Which pattern method to use? Which pattern method is right? All of these, which are the basis of sample selection, have to be reported in the research framework.
7. **Sources of Facts:** - Where to find the required information about the subject to be researched, where to find it. This information is fact. The game must be objective to be reliable. From what field and in what way is this fact collected? It has to be researched in a bullet.
8. **Review of Reference Material:** - In order to conduct the research of the subject, it is necessary to briefly mention the literature which is published in this regard. In the pre-study chapters, we have to mention what is new in the research framework.
9. **Time Limit:** - The length of research period should be decided. The time period depends on the researcher's wishes or the nature of the topic.
10. **Analysis and Interpretation:** General information is to be taken after classifying the information by considering the manner and principle of information collected.

Types of Research plan or design: -

The research framework is not a permanent one. The goals of the research vary. There are four types of research plans according to the objective of general research.

A) Exploratory or introductory research plan: -

Definition: - When the chapter is done to objectively deduce the facts of an event to its root causes and the consequences of that event, the framework for creating hope is called exploratory or introductory research.

Methods of exploratory research: -

The main task of exploratory and scientific research is to formulate a problem in no doubt, to make more scientific discoveries or to make assumptions.

1. **Literature Survey:** - Creating a note on reading and meditating the literature related to the area in which the researcher has chosen it, becomes the primary and most important stage of the research. Literature survey brings to light new and previously unreadable material.
2. **Experience Survey:** - Work has been done in selected field as a study subject.
3. **Analysis of visually inspiring organizations:** - In some areas, information can not be obtained through literature survey and experience survey. In-depth study of small instances is conducive to researchers' distance vision, resulting in the creation of intrinsic planetary works.

B) Descriptive Research Framework: -

Definition: - Descriptive analysis of the actual facts, characteristics of a person, group, society, phenomenon or any topic or problem based on the available information and statistics. Hope research is called descriptive research. Descriptive. The data is collected using scientific techniques including interviews, schedules, questionnaires, physical observations, observations, community documents, records, etc. In science, descriptive research is used to study social phenomena in a scientific way.

Descriptive Research Framework Steps: -

1. Determine the objectives of the research.
2. Determining information gathering techniques.
3. Sample selection.
4. Examining the information collected.
5. Submitting a Research Report The language of the report should be simple and straightforward.

C) Diagnostic Research Framework: -

Definition: -

Research work to detect the diagnosis of a specific social problem is called diagnostic research. The diagnostic research framework presents the solution to solve the problem. In the diagnostic research framework, the problem can be solved by knowing the causes of the problem scientifically. It is explored. The main task of research is to find out. Diagnostic research methodology is helpful if you want to solve a problem as quickly as possible.

D) Experimental research framework: -

The experimental research design methodology was started by the University of Washington in 1925. An experimental research framework is designed to give definite direction

to the assumptions and to test the beneficiaries. This framework also monitors and experiments. When an event is intentionally observed while it is happening, it is monitored. This is called an experiment. An experiment is created in an artificial way and is completely controlled and monitored.

Types of experimental science: -

1. Experimental or quantitative methods: -

In this method two groups with similar characteristics are selected. The first group is called the control group and the second is called the experimental group. External conditions are not allowed to affect the group under control. The experiment is performed on an experimental group. The experimental group is transformed for some reason. In such cases the control group is stable. There is no change in the control group.

2. Post-Partum Practical Methods: -

Only one group is selected in this method. The same group is measured before and after the experiment. This method concludes by comparing the two chapters with the dance or experiment.

3. Subsequent Reasoning Method of Disease: -

This method, developed by Student Champion, is used to study historical events. What is the effect of such events on the society when it is not possible to repeat the events of the society. This study can be done by means of a causal method of research. On this method, research is done by selecting two or more groups.

Conclusion: -

Research is an ongoing process. Research helps solve what is not known. They come in the form of materials, tools, lighting. An attempt is made to solve a problem through a research framework that is scientifically resolved by gathering information about a particular topic through a research framework and verifying the facts of the topic.

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