

Dr. Ramendra Kumar Singh
P.G.Dept. of Psychology
Maharaja College, Arrah



Nature & Type of
Psychological Research
B.A. Part -2
Psychology (Hons.)



According to Kerlinger, “ Scientific research is systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory, and hypothesis about the presumed relations among such phenomena.”



According to Best and Khan, “ Scientific research may be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles or theories resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events.”



CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH

Correlational research is frequently used in psychology to look for relationships between variables. While researchers look at how variables are related, they do not manipulate any of the variables.



Experimental Research

Experimental research are a research method that can look at whether changes in one variable cause changes in another. The simple experiment is one of the most basic methods of determining if there is a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.

A simple experiment utilizes a control group of participants who receive no treatment and an experimental group of participants who receive the treatment.



CROSS – SECTIONAL RESEARCH

In a Cross-Sectional Research researchers collect data from participants at a single point in time. These are descriptive type of research and cannot be used to determine cause and effect because researchers do not manipulate the independent variables



However, cross-sectional research does allow researchers to look at the characteristics of the population and explore relationships between different variables at a single point in time.



LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH

A longitudinal research is a type of research in psychology that involves looking at the same group of participants over a period of time. Researchers start by collecting initial data that serves as a baseline, and then collect follow-up data at certain intervals. These studies can last days, months, or years.

