**1-Definition of scientific research**

There are many definitions of scientific research, including that it represents a systematic method that follows many successive steps, that start from problem knowledge and analysis, collecting and documenting data to derive a range of solutions arising from the analysis. Moreover, comparison and statistics. It is also a systematic and systematic investigation to validate facts, or establish new facts if scientific methods and methods are followed during scientific research, reporting and results. Others see that scientific research is a systematic study designed to meet the lack of knowledge, to compile and link things and concepts spread or mixed in understanding or application, or to achieve new scientific knowledge derived from the procedures and results of scientific research.

Some people use the term research loosely, for example:

 People will say they are researching different online websites to find the best place to buy a new appliance or locate a lawn care service.

 TV news may talk about conducting research when they conduct a viewer poll on current event topic such as an upcoming election.

 Undergraduate students working on a term paper or project may say they are researching the internet to find information.

 Private sector companies may say they are conducting research to find a solution for a supply chain holdup.

However, none of the above is considered “scientific research” unless:

 The research contributes to a body of science by providing new information through ethical study design or

**2-Characteristics of scientific research:**

 The research follows the scientific method, an iterative process of observation and inquiry. The nine main characteristics of science are the following: Objectivity, verifiable, ethical neutrality, systematic exploration, reliability, precision, abstraction and predictability.

**1. Objectivity**

Scientific knowledge is objective. Simple objectivity means the ability to see and accept facts as they are, not as one might wish they were. To be objective, one has to protect oneself against one’s own prejudices, beliefs, desires, values and preferences. Objectivity requires that one should set aside all kinds of subjective considerations and prejudices. If you are afraid that your work will not be objective enough, then you can ask us to “write my essay cheap” or order proofreading.

**2. Verifiable**

Science rests on sensory data, that is, data collected through our senses: eye, ear, nose, tongue and touch. Scientific knowledge is based on verifiable evidence (concrete objective observations) so that other observers can observe, weigh or measure the same phenomena and verify the observation to verify its accuracy.

Is there a god? Is the Varna system ethical or the questions related to the existence of the soul, heaven or hell are not scientific questions because they can not be treated objectively? The evidence regarding its existence can not be gathered through our senses. Science has no answers for everything. Deal only with those questions about which verifiable evidence can be found.

**3. Ethical neutrality**

Science is ethically neutral. It only seeks knowledge. How this knowledge will be used, is determined by the values of society. Knowledge can be used for different uses. Knowledge about atomic energy can be used to cure diseases or to wage an atomic war.

Ethical neutrality does not mean that the scientist does not have values. Here it only means that you should not allow your values to distort the design and conduct of your research proposal. Therefore, scientific knowledge is value-neutral or value-free.

**4. Systematic exploration**

A scientific investigation adopts a certain sequential procedure, an organized plan or a research design to collect and analyze data about the problem under study. In general, this plan includes some scientific steps: formulation of hypotheses, compilation of facts, analysis of facts (classification, coding and tabulation) and generalization and scientific prediction.

**5. Reliable or reliable**

Scientific knowledge must occur under the prescribed circumstances not once but repeatedly. It is replicable in the indicated circumstances in any place and at any time. The conclusions based on casual memories are not very reliable.

**6. Accuracy**

Scientific knowledge is precise. It is not vague as some literary writings. Tennyson wrote: “Every moment a man dies; Every moment that one is born, it is good literature but not science. To be a good science, it should be written as: “In India, according to the 2001 census, every tenth, on average, a man dies; every fourth second, on average, a baby is born «. Accuracy requires giving the exact number or measure. Instead of saying “most people are against marriages for love,” says a scientific researcher, “ninety percent of people are against marriages for love.”

**7. Accuracy**

Scientific knowledge is precise. A doctor, like a common man, will not say that the patient has a mild temperature or that he has a very high temperature, but after measuring with the help of the thermometer, he will declare that the patient has a temperature of 101.2 F.

Precision simply means truth or correction of a statement or description of things with exact words as they are without jumping to unjustified conclusions. Every essay helper on our team always works by this rule.

**8. Abstraction**

Science proceeds on a plane of abstraction. A general scientific principle is highly abstract. He is not interested in giving a realistic image.

**9. Predictability**

Scientists not only describe the phenomena that are studied, but also try to explain and predict. It is typical of the social sciences that have a much lower predictability compared to the natural sciences. The most obvious reasons are the complexity of the subject and the insufficiency in the control, etc.

**3-Objectives of scientific research:**

The objectives of scientific research vary according to its type and the nature of the result it will reach. The most important objectives of scientific research are:

**1- Access to new facts:**

Using systematic thinking, analyzing phenomena and problems and seeking solutions to them, based on reliable facts, allows us to draw new facts and recommendations.

**2- Scientific Description:**

The analysis of a phenomenon and trace its basis and refute its causes and analyze its symptoms to reach the exact scientific description of it, by completing the parts of scientific research and analysis of the problem or hypothesis and its components and their apparent and hidden implications and to reach an objective description, including guidance for optimal solutions.

**3- Forecasting the future:**

It is a prediction based on scientific evidence, documented methodology and consecutive logical steps, all of which will ensure access to future knowledge as close to the truth with the right scientific research.

**4- Provide logical solutions to problems:**

The subject of scientific research revolves around an intractable problem, the researcher resorted to refute it and solve it through scientific research and put forward hypotheses, observation, measurement, and others, but it is finally able to put forward a number of solutions supported by scientific evidence, and field experiments confirmed their feasibility and validity.

**5- Innovation and Renewal:**

If you look at inventions and high-quality products, you will find that they are designed according to ideal standards resulting from a huge number of research and experiments, based on research on new facts, information and experiences will allow the researcher to reach new and innovative results based on the latest facts and research.

-If we apply the above to do research in any field, let it be in the field of engineering for example. It will be very interesting. Especially if you are interested in architecture. All you have to do is choose the research problem according to the above. Let it be a city that retains its identity from ancient times until now. Your research will originate according to the above steps until you find a solution to this research problem