

Need and Importance of Research Paper

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Research is a serious academic activity with a set of objectives to explain or analyze or understand a problem or finding solutions for problems. It is an expanded write-up that represents interpretation or evaluation by a researcher to a particular problem. Research paper is the subtle form of Research thesis. Research is an intellectual entity which shows the extent and interest of researcher's aptitude, ability, creativity, innovativeness, ideology, knowledge storage, curiosity, thoughts & arguments for and against.

From early childhood, curiosity drives the search to understand increasingly complex questions, to constantly question information, and to explore more sources and experts. The research paper provides a structured, yet independent opportunity for students to pursue in depth some extended aspect of the course content. The research paper is about information found, understood, and explained to others, a way to authentically extend the course content and purpose.

The development of human civilization is the result of research. As we know 'Research' basically is a scientific and systematic research of pertinent information on a specific topic. Redman and many define research as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge". It is the systematic investigation and study of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusion. Writing a research paper is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense.

According to Clifford woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulation hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and

evaluating data, making deductions and reaching conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions; to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.

In short, the research for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.

The purpose of research is to discover answers to questions through the application of scientific procedure. The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own specific purpose; research objectives as falling into a number of following broad groupings-

1. To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insights into it.
2. To portray accurately the characteristic of particular individual situation or a group.
3. To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with which it is associated with something else
4. To test a hypothesis of a causal relationship between variable.

When we talk of types of research-

1. Descriptive Vs Analytical- Descriptive research includes surveys and fact finding enquires of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In analytical research on the other hand, the research has to use facts or information already available and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material.
2. Applied Vs Fundamental- Applied research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society or an industrial business organization, whereas fundamental research is mainly concerned with generalizations and with the formulation of a theory. Basic research is directed towards finding information that has a broad base of applications and thus, adds to the already existing organized body of scientific knowledge.
3. Quantitative Vs Qualitative – Quantitative research is based on the measurement of quantity or amount. It is applicable to phenomena that can be expressed in terms of quantity. Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioural sciences where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. Through

such research we can analyze the various factors which motivate people to behave in a particular manner or which make people like or dislike particular things.

4. Conceptual Vs empirical – Conceptual research is that related to some abstract ideas or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones. On the other hand, empirical research relies on experience or observation alone, often without due regard for system and theory. It is data based research coming up with conclusion which is capable of being verified by observation or experiment.
5. Some other types of research – All other types of research are variation of one or more of the above stated approaches, based on either the purpose of research or the time required to accomplish research, on the environment in which research is done, or on the basis of some other similar factor.

Research Approaches

The above description of the types of research brings to light the fact there are two basic approaches to research viz. quantitative approach and the qualitative approach. Quantitative approach be further sub-classified into inferential, experimental and simulation approaches to research. The purpose of inferential approach to research is to form a data base from which to infer characteristics or relationship of population. Experimental approach is characterized by much greater control over the research environment and in this case some variables are manipulated to observe their effect other variables.

Simulation approach involves the construction of an artificial environment within which relevant information and data can be generated. Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions. Generally the techniques of focus group interviews, projective techniques and depth interview are used.

Need and Importance of Research Paper - Research paper helps to understand any subject and its principals in much better and easier way which will encounter new questions and search for answers of those questions will lead you to learn new theories of any subject.

All progress is born of enquiry doubt is often better than overconfidence, for it leads to inquiry, and inquiry leads to invention is a famous Hudson Maxim in context of which the significance of research can well be understood. Increased amounts of research make progress possible. Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization.

The role of research in several fields of applied economics whether related to business or to economy as a whole, has greatly increased in modern times. The increasingly complex nature of business and government has focused attention on the use of research in solving operational problems. Research, as an aid to economic policy, has gained added importance both for government and business.

Research provides the basis for nearly all government policies in our economic system. For instance, government's budgets rest in part on an analysis of the needs and desires of the people and on the availability of revenues to meet these needs. The cost of needs has to be equated to probable revenues and this is a field where research is most needed. Through research we can devise alternative policies and can as well examine the consequence of each of these alternatives.

Decision-making may not be a part of research, but research certainly facilitates the decision of the policy maker. Government has also to chalk out programmes for dealing with all facets of the country's existence and most of these will be related directly or indirectly to economic conditions.

The plight of cultivators, the problems of big and small business and industry, working conditions, trade union activities, the problem of distribution, even the size and nature of defence services and matters, need research. Thus, research is considered necessary with regard to the allocation of nation's resources. Another area in government, where research is necessary, is collecting information on the economic and social structure of the nation. Such information indicates what is happening in the economic and social structure of the nation.

Research has its special significance in solving various operations and planning problems of business and industry. Operations research and market research along with motivational research are considered crucial and their results assist, in more than one way, in taking business decision. Market research is the investigation of the structure

and development of a market for the purpose of formulating efficient policies for purchasing, production and sales.

Operations research refers to the application of mathematical, logical and analytical techniques to the solution of business problems of cost minimization or of profit maximization or what can be termed as optimization problems. Motivational research of determining why people behave as they do is mainly concerned with the determination of motivators underlying the consumer behavior.

Research is equally important for social scientists in studying social relationships and in seeking answer to various social problems. It provides the intellectual satisfaction of knowing a few things just for the sake of knowledge and also has practical utility for the social scientist to know for the sake of being able to do something better or in a more efficient manner. Research in social sciences is concerned both with knowledge for its own sake and with knowledge for what it can contribute to practical concerns. This double emphasis is perhaps especially appropriate in the case of social science. On the one hand, its responsibility as a science is to develop a body of principles that make possible the understanding and prediction of the whole range of human interactions. On the other hand, because of its social orientation, it is increasingly being looked to for practical guidance in solving immediate problems of human relations.

In addition to what has been said above, the need and importance of research can also be understood keeping in view the following-

- a. To those students who are going to write a master's or Ph.D. thesis, research may mean careerism or a way to attain a high position in the social structure or in academic institutions.
- b. To be professional in research methodology, research may mean a source of livelihood.
- c. To philosophers and thinkers, research may mean the outlet for new ideas and insights.
- d. To literacy man and women, research may mean the development of new styles and creative work.
- e. To analyzers and intellectuals, research may mean the generalizations of new theories.

Thus, research is the foundation of knowledge for the sake of knowledge and an important source of providing guidelines for solving different business, government and social problems. It is a sort of formal training which enables one to understand the new development in one's field in a better way.

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