



The search for truth and modernity in the illusion of research

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What is research? What are the modern bases of research? These questions are a common topic that any researcher / researcher involved in the field of research constantly faces and should bloom in his thoughts. Today, a researcher who sets out on that basis finds ready-made details about research in many books as sample study forms. It is natural for him to know the basic principles of research. The knowledge of research work does not end there. When he puts the research principles he has learned into action, the new principles, ideas, and practical experiences encountered in the field of study are noteworthy. A sensitive mind to understand them is very necessary. In such a way, the research forms that we have to find ourselves become modern bases.

Research is a synonym for the English word research, perhaps meaning to search, re-search, and search again. In that line, the word research also has the meanings of search, exploration, inquiry, and exploration. When we look at all of these, the nature of searching, exploring, searching, and inquiring again and again is the basis of research. What should be searched for? Should be searched? "Truth" is the ready answer. The responsibility to be discovered in research is the mystical phrase of all research. If we look at it that way, they discover in science and technology. They are truth seekers, scientists, and experts. They search for the mysterious objects or nature of things in the created world, their function, the effect of those functions, as well as their revision, and identify their uses and applications for human welfare. They generally say that this is the method of research or research.

When we engage in truth-seeking in non-scientific (which are also specialized knowledge) subjects like art, commerce, etc., what is the truth here? The nature of the research itself is different. Human beings and their life religions, their nature, actions, practical principles, justice, ethics, art, literature, etc., are also important issues in this context. It is necessary to explore the entire cultural nature of a human being, including his qualities, natures, and actions that have blossomed in him. Here, culture is not just art, literature, music, or some traditionally derived life values. It is necessary to note that a human being, with his power of speech and intellectual power, is the sum of all kinds of physical and immaterial objects and life tools that he has adopted for his comfortable life. Against this background, all social sciences need to be brought under its purview. The holistic philosophy of life or the diversity of his life that we have chosen for research needs to be formulated with a basis. What is their nature, which appears in many other aspects such as religious, social, economic, political, legal, moral, folk, literary, etc.? It is difficult to give a definite answer.

When the world is ever changing, being revised and its forms, objects and things move in time, what will be the result of the search. After all, what is the truth that the researcher searches for? When the nature of truth also changes according to the laws of the world, what is the nature of truth? It becomes a big question, and it also becomes a challenge for the researcher. The reward of the effort that he finds in that challenge, even when it seems to be changing, when it immerses the researcher in illusion, is some power that is outside it, something unseen until now. Research is to realize the original form of its vision; that is the essence of research, that is the truth, eternal. It is important to recognize its importance in human welfare, to record its

changed form, to search for all the diversity of its practical or linguistic, healthy, enjoyable life disciplines and overall processes. This brings objectivity to research.

What is the basis of research? An example of its changed form can be given. It is noteworthy that human life, that is, his ancient hunting or farming, his filling his stomach with the things he obtained, his mixing with his mates and having fun, his procreation and growth, is noteworthy. All animals do this too, this is a fact. But another quality related to man is his power of speech, power of exploration, power of cultural construction and especially the welfare quality of humanity that is in him, the concept of relationships - closeness, the support for emotional life through blood ties is a special fact. In that development, the society that has been built collectively, due to other sciences, due to the development of his personality, has placed him in a superior position in the animal world. This upward development of man has passed through the tradition, and later his activities have changed through hunting, agriculture, trade - commerce, science, and the development of technologies. The forms of his development at each stage of his development are facts. Humans have been searching for truth in the knowledge and thoughts of their respective times. Even if old knowledge seems untrue and unscientific today, it was still truth in the past. For new times, for new thoughts, newness is confirmed. This is always continuous. In the processes of that development, there was always refinement, new invention, growth. All of these are contingent truths. The search for these is the result of research.

So, research is not simple, it is enough for the researcher to identify it. This ability to identify is very sensitive and hard-working. Research is the work of the researcher to search for and uncover all kinds of fundamental human cultural or practical or moral or ideological truths as elements of his specific scope of thought. In this work, the researcher has to search for the original truth of the subject and analyze its pros and cons. He has to identify its new form or revision form and record it with cause-effect relationships. The report of such a document is the search for truth or research. Dr. Sangamesha Savadattimath has said, "Research is to reconstruct or re-examine through source materials and clarify its relevance with the past." (Kannada Literature Research Path and History-2008, page-78) Unlike literature, there is no creative process in research. A new perspective cannot be given like a critique, but research is something that subjects the subjects to a comprehensive and in-depth examination within the scope of knowledge and explains the facts honestly in a language free from passion, hatred, and emotion, in a scientific manner.

Even when the idea of modern bases of research comes, the original purpose and nature of research cannot be changed. However, in the context of change, the idea of how its bases can be expanded becomes very important. For example, a farmer used stones to cultivate, then wooden plows and oxen were used in its place. Wooden plows and oxen that came in place of stones become modern. When iron or steel plows came in place of wooden plows, modernity is born again. Then the use of tractors and trailers can be called other forms of modernity. In other words, what we observe in this process is that although the basic purpose of the farmer's agricultural work is the same, we see a change in the method and effort. This change is also refined and has the purpose of growing more grains with ease and more effort. Modernity in agriculture is a method. Similarly, modernity in research is the process of eliminating old errors and inventing new forms without compromising its original purpose. Here, there is a possibility of expanding and developing the scope of research. In that regard, we can identify two levels of research activities.

1. Bases related to the study of research.
2. Bases for writing a research report.

1. Bases related to the study of research:

In the bases related to the study of research, it can be seen that the researcher follows many different methods while conducting research on the topic he has chosen. If we look at some of those traditional study methods, one method is to first understand the truth that he needs to reach and then search for the internal and external evidence that is necessary for it. In this, the process of first understanding the truth and collecting evidence to support it is This can sometimes hinder research and hinder the proper research process. Because the truth that

we have determined in advance may sometimes be an illusion. It cannot be said in all cases that the researcher does not have the intention to make the illusion or his impulse true due to his reputation.

The second method is to collect the evidence obtained, establish relationships with each other, and finally draw a conclusion and truth from them. The problem here is that there is a high possibility of seeking truth in something that is not available, that is not visible to the naked eye, that is far away, and that is the illusion that what is seen is the truth. Here too, the problem of perfection is seen.

The third method is to set out with the goal of finding a single truth, or to search for many truths. Although this is possible for the researcher, it is not without its complexity and the possibility of giving rise to duality.

Fourth, conducting applied research in the light of a ready-made model is a model form. But in this method, the question of whether the real principle or basis of truth of the research is achieved in the bases of applying existing principles and theories can be seen. An adequate answer to that is very difficult.

Fifth, if the research that has already been done is not complete, it is a method to continue it or to develop a new model and conduct research. In this model, when the research of the past is untrue or incomplete, it is customary to use criticism. Or it is considered as criticism. Therefore, it is not without the fact that to what extent it becomes moral for us to equate the knowledge of the past with our knowledge and understand it, and find out that there is a flaw in it. The awareness of the new era is constantly influencing us. So what is the real basis of research?

Research requires deep knowledge and sensitivity. It is necessary to present it impartially and socially. Such research works are also before our eyes. In the process of research, social responsibility is especially necessary for research. If the researcher has in mind that his research is not only for his own benefit or for any other purpose, but for the welfare of society, then he will do good research for that. If the researcher wants to build a rational and systematic plan, he has to lay out the outlines of the research study in advance. In that line, there cannot be a single design for all types of research.

It is important to note that the design of a research study should be formulated at the beginning of the research work. The design may change depending on the material available later. Pauline Young says that a research design generally includes eight types of elements. "1. The subject area of the research 2. The information to be collected 3. The need and importance of the research study 4. The place and sources from which the information can be obtained 5. Where, when, and how the study is to be carried out 6. How much material can be collected 7. The basis for selecting the subject areas 8. The methods to be followed for the collection of material." (Dr. Sangamesha Savadatti Math-Kannada Literature Research Path and History-2008, page-78) Apart from these, many other scientific thoughts should be formulated in the context of the search for truth and the research design should be formulated in the context of where? When? How much? How? Through which sources good research results can be obtained and the research should be started. Moreover, if the researcher works hard in the study, many ideas will emerge and allow the researcher to create a good design.

Moreover, during the research, if someone has already laid out a good design for their research, then they can follow it. Or they can create a new design themselves. Or, they can keep some parts of the existing design and add some new ones. Logic, philosophy, scope, subject matter, these are the factors that play a very important role in creating a new design. Research can proceed in a specific design for some fields. But is it always mandatory for the researcher to achieve progress in a traditional way? No. The design includes all the factors such as the selection of the topic of the respective field, the method of data collection, the division of the case, the writing technique-style or explanation, the analysis method. There is no doubt that the conscious knowledge that the researcher shows in the research work when creating a research design increases the quality of the explanations of his report.

During research, the researcher, being a truth seeker, has to identify the search for truth with utmost honesty in his work. When it comes to the original form of truth, we need to get rid of what we or our illusions are, and examine what we know as the hypothetical truth with strong evidence, and identify the true form. Today's truth seeking is to discuss and explore the confrontation between truth and falsehood. In fact, when the world itself has the property of changing, what is the nature of truth? The understanding of a situation that

truth also has the property of changing, as mentioned above, also becomes research. Therefore, in every time-country situation, an object, subject or value, its original form or its changing bases in any matter, when each of them is identified and the real study is made, it becomes research. In this case, the fact that the study methods of research are found in many ways can be seen in the philosophical foundations of our research. In such settings, it is very necessary for us to make extensive use of multifaceted interdisciplinary, sensitive, and scientific criteria. In this regard, the nature of research needs to be reflected in the design, conduct, adequate data collection, its continuous study, classification, and analysis, according to the subject matter. In other words, the bases of listening or information acquisition, meditation or study of objects, innovative thinking or knowledge disclosure are the main ones in research.

2. Bases for writing a research report:

After carrying out the research process properly, it is very important to report the bases of the research that are found from it in a very sensitive and detailed manner. How are the bases that the researcher displays the essence of the entire research along with the source like a mirror reflection? This also becomes an important issue. The researcher, with the experience of the research in the research process, its excellence, and the fruits of the research effort, prepares a research report with great responsibility. It is customary to write such report preparation forms in the traditional bases. But especially a researcher can present it in a special way and meaningfully due to his difference and diversity, in which he is completely independent. In science, we find bases that manage the results of extraordinary research in a formula or a brief description of a process. But apart from that, in social science subjects, we see today that the maximum report is prepared as research theses in about 100 to 500 pages. If necessary, it is important to formulate a terminology design in short sentences and create a new style for new thinking, and to present the essence of the research systematically using language that is easy to understand.

Thus, if it is a base to formulate the essence of the research with references in written form, then we need to expand it and recognize it in modern bases as well. If there are opportunities to make mistakes in the existing traditional models, revision is necessary. Or if there are opportunities to present or demonstrate the research theses in a more scientific way, changing to that side becomes part of the modern base. In this regard, it is necessary to formulate a new concept in the preparation of a research report.

In the new model of research report preparation, report preparation can be done with the help of computer technology. How can it be done? The researcher needs to formulate the details and content units that he has researched, developed through fieldwork or study, in an attractive presentation in the form of analysis. It needs to be confirmed in the field subject pictures, video clips, or various formulas, theoretical points, or in the survey report documentation information and used as appropriate. Along with the sources of books, sources of speakers, regional sources, and subject sources, it is necessary to systematically footnote the sources of information on Internet websites and provide supplementary material and details in the appendices. Recently, publishing research topics on Internet websites has grown into a new technology. The ideas of that base are new and progressive. We are in an era where research reports, which were only written in paper form in the form of books, are now being distributed on the internet, making it possible for the world to benefit from them. Such models are needed. We also need to think about the possibility of digital research theses created on CDs and DVDs or pen drives. Reports can also be published on websites, and with the help of good technology, videos and audios can be used as sources and research formulas. This creates diverse and varied reports. Such reports can be said to be more scientific. In addition to direct content presentation, various documentary images and video clips can be used to beautifully present a wonderful report through visual and audio media. This allows the researcher to construct the real details and documents of the research logically and with evidence. As already mentioned, this can be called a good scientific method to form the foundations of the truth he has found. In addition, the researcher can formulate new concepts if necessary.

It is possible to create a good digital research paper with the help of animation technology, which is very popular today. In that regard, non-scientific research can be used as an experiment to bring to light the important ideas of research. This can solve many problems or errors that occur or are occurring in research. Such research and reports need to come in Kannada research. Kannada needs to grow. Only then will research gain significance.

Research Mistakes: Recently, while discussing research mistakes in newspapers with one of our friends, we remembered some humorous research bases and laughed. Even though they were made in jest, we have to agree that they are not completely untrue. The first of these is amateur research, in which the researcher does research as a hobby, as the name suggests. He gets pleasure from this and does research on topics that interest him or that he finds fascinating. Although this is a foundation for research, in this case, when the result of research is for the welfare of society, what are the hobbies of an amateur researcher? It becomes an important issue. This also becomes an interesting point. The good intellectual hobbies of an amateur researcher are welcome and ideal.

The second is tourist research, in which the researcher identifies the elements of a particular place when he goes there and presents their introduction in a research manner. When he travels somewhere out of interest, he writes about our country, language or a topic he likes. This is also published in the brand of research. But is there credible research in this document? When we ask, we see that the topics of research study gain importance within its scope. In this method, the question of adequate study arises. When a tourist has a good research nature, are such writings valid? It is necessary that it should be more.

Thirdly, research for Ph.D. degrees or M.Phil degrees. Although the process of research is found to follow precise procedures in this, recently there have been many cases where it stops at the graduation stage. It is natural to the extent that the words that good quality is not found in it are not false. The path of research may be lost due to the indifference of researchers and mentors or the greed of mentors who give degrees or degrees in large numbers to get promotion in the profession, or to profit from them. Writing a fifth book after four books, a degree from it, or writing a research thesis with money from someone. This is evidence of corruption in research. This is a crime in the name of research. It becomes hypocrisy in the guise of a great scholar. We need honest researchers who leave this path and search for the objective truth. That path will lead to the success of research. Even if research is done for degrees, attention should be paid to the real criteria and truth-finding. Moreover, when the aspects of such thesis research are primarily identified and researched, their excellence increases. Research just for degrees is as wrong as treason against society or the country. This needs to be controlled.

Fourthly, professional research, which has recently turned research into a profession and has the purpose of scholarship and money-making. Research is done in the name of research projects with grants provided by organizations such as the government or UGC. It is welcome and admirable that such encouragement is being given for research and research reports; it is also necessary. But the mistake here is that it is becoming a business of choosing trivial topics for the sake of money or taking up any topics that have no social commitment at the same time under the guise of research and completing them in a hurry and making money. In addition, researchers create artificial evidence to complete research quickly or provide details such as complete research based on available evidence, and in this, there are many, if not all, such attempts, so the quality of research is increasing. Since this is a mistake or a fraud, honesty, a sense of discovery, loyalty, patience, perseverance, social responsibility, and a sense of duty are very necessary. When the research topic selection committee also shows social concern about the research topic and is not biased, good results can be obtained.

Fifth, resident research, in which the researcher does not put much effort and sits where he is or receives the subject or some document he wants from his friends, or believes that some scattered document he has seen is very old, is surprised, and does not go to the level of original research without reality, but is just promoted as having achieved something in illusion. As soon as they find some documents, they search for something old or think about antiquity beyond imagination and paste it. These are researchers who, without doing real research and without acquiring that skill, delude themselves into thinking about the truth in their thinking. His quality is to create a report through superficial details without going into the depth or depth of

the subject. It must be said that such examples are a symbol of irony or ignorance that we find. However, it is not surprising that such behavior of his leads to real research.

Reference books:

1. Dr. M. Chidanandamurthy - Research.
2. M. A. Kalaburgi - Kannada Research Shastra
3. Dr. Sangamesh Savadattimath - Path and History of Kannada Literature Research
4. Dr. Mahabaleshwar Rao - Research Path
5. B. V. Shiroor - Research Format
6. Ed. Lakshman Telgavi - Research.