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Research is a craft: research like a craft

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Abstract

Research perspective and research practice are only possible through the practice of good dedication, where there will be a better expected outcome. Research craft is the basic part of the overall ground of the research, and this is like a bunch of questions for researchers. In the article, craft is the core concern for the analysis. Modern academic and non-academic society is run under the concept of good research and participatory methods practices. The major aim of the article is to focus research as discourse from a critical focus point and its rhetorical realities. In this way, research and craft are synonymously used. Based on secondary data, the thematic analysis method is used to shape this article. From the analysis, the circumference of the research discourse has become ubiquitous in modern social science research perspectives. Discourse of research and discourse in craft in the contemporary world have different notations described by different perspectives.

Key Words: *analysis, craft, literature, perspective, research, thematic,*

Introduction

Is research a ‘never-ending process?’ Can research help to find out new things? Research is a continuous process. Is research always done for ‘verification’ or ‘falsification?’ We had lots of questions when we heard the word ‘research.’ These questions, some are

justifiable, some are thinkable and some are ignorable, but every question about research makes sense and nonsense. The senses make curiosity and at the same time, nonsense makes tenacity in the research process. Research is not an easy job, or this is not a one-day job. There are very lengthy ways and heavy processes. Research is like a vehicle because the vehicle is not only an engine; every part of a vehicle is equally important and interdependent with others. Research is like 'ecological balance,' where every small creature has its own important meaning. It is a 'coexistence' by its nature and 'work together' by its functions. No one can deny the systematic construction of research. That's why research is craft and it's like craft, where even small elements have great meaning. It is a craft, much like cooking, painting, or hand-building. Something we learn on our own is called a craft. We try it numerous times, make mistakes, learn from them and gradually improve upon it until we get it right the first time. That's also precisely how research operates.

The concept of this paper is borrowed from Bernard (2006, p. 1): 'Research is a craft. I'm not talking about analogy here. Research isn't like a craft. It is a craft.' The craft itself is the result of many discourses to manage functional systems for research. Discourse in research and craft discourse are major components of scientific and logical research, which are interchangeably used in this article. Under the modern complex social practices discourse, about craft may give solutions to the many questions while in research. Processes are the first priority of all research in modern times; making people-friendly systems is possible through the research discourse. It is the way to maintain the good relationship of laypeople to researchers and then the decision-making process.

Research in social practice: where is the ground for the research process? Social happenings and social phenomena are grounds for research. Unemployment, employment, social issues and the like are persistent issues that extend beyond financial insecurity to encompass profound social and psychological consequences (Aryal, 2025). And this is the path for the research in the natural setting of every society.

As we know, the misuse of research objectives and research philosophy for personal interest is missing the way for the researcher and lacks a clear destination. Research philosophy is the framework that guides the researcher's thinking and yields new,

trustworthy information about the subject of the study (Žukauskas, Vveinhardt, & Andriukaitienė, 2018). Craft is also the mechanism in reality to meet the reality of the phenomenon. Which is also the clear path towards the destination for the researcher. Notwithstanding the deterministic tenor of good research argues that craft discourse is the better mechanism to promote overall sector development for academic and non-academic sectors. The collective forms of all research techniques are the output for the research.

Research covers wider sectors from practical to general levels. Researchers from multiple areas are getting the fruits from research for the sake of 'knowledge production.' A shift toward the arts and arts approaches as a way to interact with many types of knowledge is the development of collaborative research practices (Wakeford & Sanchez, 2018). From the critical analysis, we can conclude that making research is an important factor, but implementation of these research methods is more important in a real sense.

Methods and Design

On the basis of secondary literature, this article shapes its own form. According to Kothari (2004), 'research in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge.' 'The review can also provide some intuitions or potential answers to the questions of interest' (Bhattacharjee, 2012). Many discourses are (in)directly linked with it. From problem identification to evaluation, research is one of the vast set of differentiations. In this article, the research craft and its comprehensive study are discussed. On the basis of archive analysis, various literature and research-related themes were taken as supportive factors.

Vindications the Research

'Research craft' has multiple vindications, especially for the sake of knowledge production, project management, academic degrees, etc. This process aimed at research development by new brick and new research design development.

The meanings we assign to events and things come from their qualities (Lune & Berg, 2017). The term "research" often conjures images of lengthy, complex papers, scientists working in labs, or college and university projects. Although it may seem difficult or dull, research is actually more straightforward and fascinating. In its early stages,

research often feels unclear, and we may not know where to start or what to look for. It is quite common to feel as though we still don't fully grasp the research issue, even after reading a lot of content from various websites and sources. Researchers have a duty to disclose any relevant and truthful limitations of a study they present to the academic community (Ross & Bibler, 2019). Everyone feels this way at first. However, if we persist, it becomes simpler and we begin to observe what works and what doesn't, as well as how to think more critically and ask better questions.

In social phenomena, observation is crucial, where science begins by asking questions and then seeking answers (Vale, 2013). Asking insightful questions is crucial since research isn't just about getting answers to our queries; it's also about becoming more inquisitive and wanting to understand the subject matter deeply. Initially, we must begin by asking basic questions such as, what is actually happening here? How does this work? Why does this happen? The next step is to search for hints, concepts, or anecdotes that can help us solve it. Additionally, a researcher has tools, just as any craftsman.

Conversations have been studied across many academic disciplines (Yeomans, et al., 2023). Books, websites, movies, articles, and even face-to-face conversations can be our tools. However, tools are only helpful if we know how to use them, which is something we acquire through practice. This includes finding reliable information, determining what is true or helpful and maintaining organization.

The ability to reason logically and clearly about what to do or believe is called critical thinking. Additionally, it calls for the ability to think critically and independently. In the most fundamental sense, students are using critical thinking when they research, evaluate, analyze, or synthesize information and use original ideas to solve issues, build an argument, or come to a conclusion (Raj et al., 2022). The excitement of discovery is one of the best aspects of study. It's a wonderful sensation when everything comes together or when we finally discover something that makes sense. We feel like we have accomplished something worthwhile and that understanding lingers with us, making all the effort worthwhile. Our ability to think logically, solve problems and comprehend many points of view is one of the many abilities we develop as we conduct more research. It teaches us to be open-minded and considerate.

For each of these components, research insights are presented together with a list of the remaining study gaps (Schildkamp, 2019). Moreover, research is not restricted to institutions, jobs, or schooling. It helps us in our day-to-day activities. Whether we're trying to learn something new, choose what to buy, or have a deeper grasp of the world, research always aids in our decision-making. Therefore, instead of seeing research as something challenging or boring, try to see it as a craft. everything we implement. something we get better at. Something that could even be fun.

Reality in Understanding Rhetoric in Practices

Rhetorical questions and the reality matter here to meet the front and flip part to analyze research; it remains one of the major design challenges all scholars face, sometimes petty and sometimes grand. People who connected with the source of knowledge production avoided 'as craft' and accepted 'scattered'; that is the path to the way for the rhetoric and reality. In such a situation, researchers rule others by the I am the rights mentality. 'Research is a process' is a very popular psalm among researchers, but reality is different. The casual relationships between the researcher and the research prevention are very easy to find in every corner of the academic mass. Researchers are increasingly interested in research conversations and the contextual factors that surround them (Yeomans et al., 2023).

The urge to find solutions to real-world issues motivates research. Every study is carried out with an eye toward practical implementation. Business research aims to provide pure theoretical information, but its research methodology is more practical (Khan et al., 2023). Other times we could change our course. The more we do it, the more at ease we grow with first being uncertain and having faith that things will become clearer as we proceed. Honest research is also particularly remarkable because, like any good craft, it requires careful attention to detail and careful execution. That doesn't mean copying others, not rushing through and giving credit to the people whose ideas we learn from. It also means being honest about what we find, even if the answer isn't what we have expected. Additionally, research requires a great deal of perseverance and diligence. Sometimes we don't immediately find what we're looking for. It's okay; it's all a part of the process. Sometimes we feel stuck, confused, or even melancholy. Challenges are

there for the nations that are developing and underdeveloped in nature; the confusion and ambiguities about research and research design and its consequences are academic instability and dysfunctions.

Research always focuses on process and its expected outcome in reality. At the same moment, research's outcomes are the major factor of academic and non-academic governance. Making a research design is a very easy task for the outsiders, but the question here is during its implementation. Design without implementation is like dancing in the dark night, meaning there is no audience and no one can understand the reason for the dance. This manual describes the purpose, methodology and applicability of qualitative research, emphasizing how it may be used to analyze intricate social phenomena and offer comprehensive, human-centered insights (Lim, 2024).

Stakeholder engagement has become a popular but frequently ambiguous concept in business and social studies (Kujala et al., 2022). The idea of research craft is paramount in academic performance, which, in this context, requires each stakeholder, all concerning parties, to pursue spirits of research discourse. Ending misleading ideas in the research field is the major target of academia to meet the principles of academic governance in reality. The role of the modern education system is to establish critical mass in every concern of society and to promote people's participation.

Research as Discourse

Research and the entire research process, with its specific design, are a set of discourses, decisions and practices driven by the researcher and guided by particular academic institutions, sometimes in collaboration with non-academic or social actors, with the intention to achieve diverse objectives related to social phenomena. Few definitions of what makes research good exist and there are few generally accepted quality criteria for research practice. Research is one of the branches of the education system (Mårtensson et al., 2016, and Lim, 2024). So, it is also known as education management, which was accepted by researchers, students, authorities and policymakers. It is also purposive or result-oriented action rather than random behavior. Research discourse is like a set of different discourses where all education-related sectors are put under one research

umbrella. Let's say this is the collective form of knowledge-related research decisions. Research discourse guides academic processes and governmental actions to regulate economic, social, political, religious, administrative, legal, or any other sphere of human life.

The research design and process are directly linked with diverse sectors with multiple ways to become 'craft.' This discourse as craft has tried to create dependent and independent relations with other factors as well. There is no doubt that the analysis of discourse could be conducted from an academic, political and socio-economic perspective. The flexibility, efficiency and productivity of discourse analysis in its most diverse techniques and methods make it a dependable tool for social science research on a wide range of themes (Merino, 2018). Research discourse and its implementation cover wider spectrums of social science. From the governmental to the gross level, many discourses are working as interchangeable natures. So let's say research discourse is not like an individual domain in an academic context; it has huge resources and its own utilization process and practices. There are differences in intensity and degree in the researcher's aims depending on the phenomenon.

In research, people, society and nature must be at the center of the conversation. Without adequate human involvement at every stage, the conversation will be pointless. Despite numerous obstacles, the main focus of study or research discourse is "putting the people in core." Operational definitions of research, "discourse," and "discourse analysis," including as they apply to development studies, are proposed using the analytical perspective of research discourse. It also explains why serious methods and theories are necessary for effective discourse analysis, which calls for systematic attention to both text and context (Apthorpe & Gasper, 1996).

The discourse may present an aspirational vision for researchers in a country with overarching guidelines for how it can be achieved, or it may refer more specifically to rules and regulations for the operation of the research, or it may do both. Research planning includes a very diverse set of activities undertaken by many different groups representing different interests.

Research is a Process

Curiosity and questions abound in the human mind, demanding solutions. From an early age, children have a tendency to ask questions because they are curious about the world around them, not because someone told them to. We all go through it: we begin to wonder about the world around us, how things function, why things happen and what the real reality is. Research is not a single action; rather, it is a sequence of coordinated efforts that lead us from posing a question to determining the answer. It is a procedure that guarantees the information we acquire is true, trustworthy, genuine and practical. Curiosity, wonder and creativity hold a special place in the study of human development and research in human society (Schinkel, 2020). We want to understand the world around us through these questions. Research is a more defined and systematic way of finding answers to questions that arise. It helps to explore ideas, investigate problems and develop knowledge. It is not solely about finding definite answers but about learning how to think critically, ask meaningful questions and engage thoughtfully with information.

Finding a clear topic or problem, or the research question, is the first and most important phase in the research process. To ascertain the desired result or response of the study, a precise question is required. The next crucial step after formulating the question is to collect data from a variety of sources, including books, articles, newspapers, experiments, observations, interviews, and more.

Organizing and analyzing the information gathered is the next step after information gathering. By sorting through facts and ideas, identifying patterns and contrasting various viewpoints, organizing aids in the process of making sense of the material. The essential component of research that increases the effectiveness of the study's findings is data analysis (Alem, 2020). Analyzing entails considering the information critically, determining whether it makes sense, whether the sources are reliable, whether the data or information collected aligns with the study's objectives and how various components fit together. By giving all of this significant thought, you can develop a deeper comprehension of your subject.

From planning to publishing, conducting research may be a highly fulfilling experience. However, there are a number of avoidable setbacks that might happen at any point during the study process (Shreffler & Huecker, 2023). Researchers draw conclusions and offer solutions to the initial queries based on the analysis. The research process doesn't stop there, though. A number of activities, such as creating reports, giving presentations, setting up conversations, or just interacting with others, can strengthen research even more. Sharing research and analysis can help transform personal learning into something that can help more people, or it can generate new questions and ideas that can make the study more thorough and factual.

Conclusion

The special features of the research include attracting more curiosity and making it a best-of-all-seasons process for new researchers. Research is a set of practical goals in a particular field. Research design is a very useful mechanism to run academic and knowledge processes in a smooth way. From the analysis, we can say that research is the hard branch of social science. And making a concept is easier than its implementation for research. So, all researchers and educational institutes are very responsible for making proper utilization of the 'concept of craft' into a reality. It is possible to start with a single inquiry and end up discovering something more intriguing that takes one in a whole different route; thus, research is not a straight line. On the other hand, one may return to the earlier phases to reevaluate the issue from a different angle after realizing that the information acquired doesn't truly address their concern. Research fosters growth, increases curiosity and encourages people to evaluate things from a variety of angles rather than just one. In order to think or analyze more clearly, ask better questions and comprehend better, it is a continuous process of searching and navigating through knowledge. Therefore, research is a thorough and methodical process that includes asking the correct questions, investigating the body of knowledge, gathering reliable data, critically evaluating the data and drawing well-supported conclusions. It is not only about finding answers. Even when the road is unclear or complicated, it requires curiosity, self-control and a willingness to never stop learning. It is an ongoing educational process that

enables people to investigate, challenge and produce information that is advantageous to everyone.

To put it briefly, research is more than merely being inquisitive, posing queries, investigating topics, or gathering information. Anyone can learn it, become knowledgeable about it, improve their talents and develop it over time, just like any craftsman would in order to create the ideal work of art.

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