Knowledge is simply the exploration of the relationship of study of the variables in contemporary research culture. Study of the variables are determined from literature review and tested in the field by the collection of data or statistics. Statistics is a science of report. Without an authentic report, statistics cannot exist and without statistics, research cannot even be imagined. The source of knowledge in this world is simply based on a statistical report. The statistical report in social science is making a society a static phenomenon for that time. Making a society a fixed or static by a researcher of a dynamic society is making a statement of assumption or hypothesis. A researcher attempts to justify the statement deductively or inductively to develop the statement inductively. Both approaches are entirely based on grounded data or statistics. Statistics are the report generated by either researchers, enumerators or journalists. Thus entire knowledge is based on that data or the report. To collect the data a researcher must be able to fix the philosophy or theories behind the phenomenon. It is a further big challenge to determine the philosophy and managing entire phenomena within the boundary. It needs in-depth knowledge of the theories and philosophies. In fact, research outputs are a measure of evaluation. Rapid improvement in information technology has provided wider access to data to the extent that almost anyone with a mouse and internet access becomes a quasi-researcher (Naidoo, 2011). So what then is research and what brings reliability and validity to research? To study and understand those theories a researcher must have patience, diligent and continuous effort. Those identified and selected theories must be matched in empirical facts and entire this framework is called the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study. Thus a researcher is a knowledge producer must possess certain qualities.

Research is a combination of both experience and reasoning and can be said to be the most appropriate way of discovering the truth, precisely in the natural Sciences. Research is the systematic investigation into a specified study of materials, sources, and society to establish facts and reach new conclusions (Naidoo, 2011). To conduct research, it is only possible by a skillful researcher and good Researcher is a skillful researcher. Being ‘good’ according to the Oxford English Dictionary can be aligned with a multitude of properties of which “high quality”, “competent” and “skillful” are amongst those listed to name a few. A Good Researcher must have, interest, motivation, inquisitiveness, commitment, sacrifice, excelling, knowledge, recognition, scholarly approach, and integration (Toledo-Pereyra, 2012). It means a researcher must be friendly in the field, laborious in work, believer of facts, analysis, truth, accuracy, an expert in a subject, economical, logical, critical, curious, free from biasness or neutrality are the basic requirements. Only such a qualitative researcher can handle social research. It means that a researcher must be free from personal desires. It means that to be a researcher must be like a holy sage (Rishimuni) in his life and daily activities. The
true lover of wisdom whom Socrates frees himself from all sensory pleasures and tries to get more and more closer to the divine. The eschatological teachings of Orpheus, Pythagoras and Empedocles, too, are in striking similarity to the Hindu teachings which are of course based on the Rishi Route (Sharma & Gamlath, 2018). It means that at the beginning the research methods in east or west were the same and based on divine and spiritual bases of explanation of facts. Rishi route implies re-seeing and re-visioning the reality in new perspectives. Thus, a Corporate Rishi is one who can re-see the reality around him/her in new perspectives. Ancient rishis were searching for the ‘light of aum’ presenting itself as ‘light of USC- Universal Spiritual Consciousness’. This light was described by various names and forms. Gita refers to it as ‘Light of all lights’. The continuity of Rishi route suggests that this light has infinite potential and continuity of its own and the modern rishis have also ‘seen’ its unmanifest and manifest forms and described its attributes in their ways depending upon the space-time and location contexts(Ibid.). “Life without inquiry is not worth living for a human being” (Socrates). Socrates (469–399 BC) was one of the major figures of the intellectual revolution in the fifth century Athens (Naidoo, 2011). Thus to be a researcher it is a challenging job, it is possible only by the people who are completely aware of the doctrine of action (Karma) in Gita. Research is an offering or (Arpan) to upcoming generation from great devotion without any expectation and desire from the work. Thus Research is the role and duties of Rishi and a researcher must be a Rishi. Then only the findings of the research will be pure, valid, nonbiased, and reliable.

Research Nepal is always seeking such Rishi types of Researchers for the bright future of the Nepalese knowledge production mechanism. Thus every article has included a brief abstract, keywords, objectives, reviews, methodology and discussions. The editorial team emphasizes the simple, easily understandable and valuable articles rather than the articles on highly technical issues. The Research Nepal Journal of Development Studies welcomes comments, advice and suggestions from all sectors form its quality improvement and sustainability. We highly acknowledge Prof. Dr. Jibraj Pokharel, Prof. Dr. Prem Sharma and Dr. Bharat Prasad Badal, Mr. Kiran Shrestha and Designer Mr. Binod Ghimire their effort as peer reviewers of entire articles of this journal. Similarly, we acknowledge entire colleagues of Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, Research Nepal, University Grants Commission, teachers, students, contributors and others for their support and encouragements for the betterment of the journal.

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