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## **Importance of Research Plan in Social Philosophy**

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**Dr. Shedage Vijay Sopanrao**

Head, Department of Philosophy Agasti Arts, Commerce and Dadasaheb Rupwate  
Science College, Akole Dist. Ahmednagar

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### **Abstract**

Social philosophy is a very important branch of philosophy. This branch studies the basic rules that affect human relations in a society. What is the purpose of society as well as human existence? Social philosophy explores what its purpose is. In this branch of philosophy, the work of presenting the meaning and the philosophical side of the human group in terms of the unity of the whole human race is done. Social philosophy studies the interactions between individuals and their groups. Rapid advances in science and technology are affecting human society. Social philosophy works to provide a comprehensive thinking system by presenting the theoretical side of the findings of various disciplines. The man who exists in society is the focal point of social philosophy. As a social animal, man has moral, economic and cultural ties. Man has to carry out his various roles, norms, traditions and rules of social organization. An individual's life is a set of moral, political, economic and social roles. In the present age, the world and society are getting smaller. So social issues are becoming global. Birth, education, skills, age, gender, occupation and wealth are some of the factors that are neglected in the society. To solve a problem in social philosophy, the researcher has to first plan the research work.

### **Problem Solving Process:**

Various factors have to be studied while doing research. Also many factors need to be considered.

Process problem formulation is important in this.

There are three components to this process:

Preliminary Questions- Various questions arise in the early stages of research. They have to be thought. Also, there are some questions that need to be considered. It mainly insists on social facts. There are some questions related to that. What are the facts in question. Searching means search for questions. Some of the researchers' questions are true. It has to be explored. This is called truth-seeking questions. These are important. Preliminary questions relate to different sections of society. We have to find out that their nature is different and we realize that these are the initial questions from the problem formula.

1) Research Usufruct: Research benefits a person in the society who forms a group. That group is called the beneficiary group. He could be a researcher or a scientist. This factor is called the beneficiary factor.

2) Characteristics of research results: It benefits the person who is found in such difficulty. He is the beneficiary. He had difficulty in some way. At that time, the researcher is stating the objectives of the research.

3) Alternatives to accomplishing objectives: Some tools need to be considered to accomplish objectives in research work. They also want to find alternative tools. They have to be found. One of the two factors that needs to be explored is research. At such times, the researcher has to consider many situations. So there are no problems in research work. Choosing this problem is easy, but it is difficult.

### **Research Problem Solving:**

The researcher has to first select a topic for research, and then select one of the problems or questions. This clarifies the direction of research. The most important part of research is choosing the topic. The first step of research is called problem solving.

Factors of Problem: Research begins with problems. If there is a problem solving problem in the research work then there are no problems in the research work. Finding question in the research work is a process that the researcher has to go through. Three factors required to identify a research problem:

- 1) Research plan: In any method, the researcher has to first examine a problem. The researcher then has to plan his research work. First of all, what is your research problem? Let's see.

Definition of Research Problem: The problem faced in research work is the research problem.

From the above definition, it is clear that the problem is determined by determining the subject, giving it the right form and analyzing it. In fact, the first step in research is problem solving. This is called as a problem for the researcher. Problems are the form of theory. Research begins with problem solving.

- 2) Support for the question: After considering the initial questions in the problem process, it should be able to be properly supported. This second factor is important. The researcher should be able to explain it. It should be supported by the force of knowledge or by considering the social system. As well as its practicality.

The format should be clear. The researcher should be able to argue. It is necessary to find the right question in this regard.

- 3) Special questions: Special questions have a more important place in the research process. This is the last part of the problem solving. It should be able to be properly supported. It should be supported on the basis of knowledge or considering the social situation. The researcher should also be able to explain its practical nature. It is necessary to find the right question in this regard. This question must be properly argued. Finding special questions is an art. The researcher who understands this art has to think about it in the problem formula. Even if the nature of the question is pervasive, it should be shortened. It is used for problem solving, it should be considered conditions for choosing the right problem:

- 1) Proper study is required. Various books, information should be collected.
- 2) The researcher should be an observer. Observations reveal problems.
- 3) Study of related subject should be good. The researcher should understand your subject well. It should also be a good study.
- 4) You should be able to choose the right subject.

- 5) The researcher should be attuned to the subject or problem.
- 6) Awareness about question is necessary.

Meaning of research plan: Social research should be done in a scientific way. The findings have to fit into a scientific framework, and research has to do with a definite plan or research outlines. This framework is called a research plan. Estimates of problems or issues that may arise during research. The outline gives the researcher a kind of direction. Outline is more important in research work. A plan has to be prepared before doing the research work. This plan is a plan for research. The research process is accelerated by the plan.

**Research Plan Definition:**

A research plan is a plan in which the answers to the structure and research questions are obtained. This is called a plan. In short, a research plan is an outline that outlines a plan for the beginning and end of research work. It costs less time and money.

- Features of the research plan: The research plan is a guide for the researcher. The plan is more useful for social research. Social issues can be presented in simple language in the research plan. The outline is an outline. It contains information on how to complete the research. It is used to facilitate research. The research plan saves human labor and money. They are used to solve problems that arise in research work. The framework expands the scope of research and provides more useful information. The right decision can be made due to the outline on the difficulties that arise in the research work.

**Necessary components for research planning:**

- 1) Research topics
- 2) Nature of study
- 3) Preface and background
- 4) Objectives
- 5) Social, cultural, political and geographical context
- 6) Concepts and assumptions
- 7) Sample selection basis
- 8) Analysis
- 9) Survey, Time, time and money

The importance of the research plan: The plan is of special importance in the research work. Properly covered, it will withstand a great deal of adverse conditions. Some of the key uses can be summed up as follows.

Information can be interpreted in the right way. Errors in information are noticed. Information can be gathered properly. Inquiry techniques can be created. Research becomes easier.

Purpose of the research plan: The main objective of the research plan is to complete the research work in a timely manner. It also saves time and labor. The goal is for researchers to find the right answers to their problems.

The research plan has two main objectives which can be stated as follows:

- 1) Providing answers to research problems While conducting research, it is necessary to find objectively accurate answers by collecting studies or information. Considering the overall layout, it definitely helps to get the exact answer to the problem posed in the research work. Different designs are made by getting different types of information and from it exact answers are found.
- 2) Checking the exact answers to the problem – The second purpose of the plan is to find out the various dimensions of the answers that have been found and to control it. The answers that need to be found in research work should be reliable, objective, accurate and financially affordable.

Research requires concepts. For that, the researcher has to be a scientist, his proper observation, contemplation, or experience. Such a person is also a conceptualist. That is changing. The purpose of the concept is to understand the reality.

The concept depends on the theory. Concept is abstract. Concept is based on actual knowledge and actual observation and experience. Creating a concept is not a straightforward process, the researcher needs to have knowledge, experience and scientific knowledge. Without this the concept is not formed. The concept is in an abstract form, it has no tangible form, but its replica is noticeable. Importance of concepts in social research: Concepts have a very important place in research work. Concepts are actually implemented. An event or action can be created through concept. Its appearance was clear. It is a process in which it develops into research. This concept has a different meaning.

Research depends on the concept. Understanding the depth of research is easy if the concept is right.

Concept has an important place in science. The concept is used in science. Concept has an important place in science. Concept means concept is an abstract replica. It is presented by considering the fact that it is clearly seen in research.

Definition of a concept: A term that refers to a descriptive quality or relation is a concept. In short, a Statement of fact is a concept.

Features of the concept: The concept can be expressed in one or two words. Concepts are created in a scientific way. It has a combination of observation and contemplation. The concept is also realistic, it has a combination of experience. This creates the concept. This leads to research activities. Thoughts grow. And he is accompanied by action. The importance of the concept in research work can be explained as follows.

- 1) Creation of new methods and techniques: New methods can be found based on concepts. They were created. Also new techniques are understood. The use of this technique is a classical method to be useful in creating concepts.
- 2) Probability: The concept of probability is in the context of that nyana. When a statement is made, the probability of that statement becomes clear. This pattern is related to technique.
- 3) Reliability: When the meaning of the concept becomes clear, their credibility becomes clear. The need for this is evident in social research work. This helps in the research work. There should be credibility in the overall research. It requires a concept.
- 4) Symmetry: The researcher needs a concept to explain the scale of his work. When measuring social research, its symmetry is seen, it is a concept and therefore it must be used in research. Any incident should be measured. Thus the importance of concept in research work can be seen from the above point. Social research requires concepts for practical use. From this, its importance becomes clear.

**Conclusion:**

When conducting research in social philosophy, the researcher has to choose a topic first and then a problem or a question. From that, the direction of research becomes clear. When choosing a problem, they should first study the subject in depth. While acquiring knowledge of that subject, many questions arise in his mind about that subject. Those questions need to be directed in the right direction. That topic has to be planned properly. Many subjects are getting out of it. Social research should be done in a scientific way, the findings of which should fit into the scientific framework and for that the researcher has to come up with a definite plan or outline the research. This framework is called a research plan. The research plan predicts the difficulties or problems that may arise during the research. In a nutshell, the outline gives the researcher a sense of direction as well as expands the scope of research and provides more useful information. Thus research design has an important place in social philosophy. It is hoped that the new researcher will find the research plan useful.

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