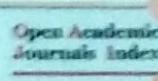
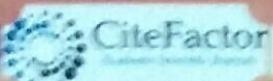
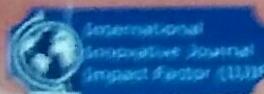


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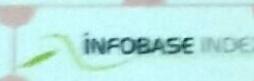
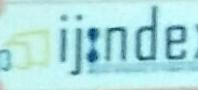
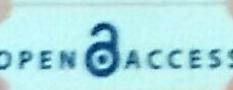
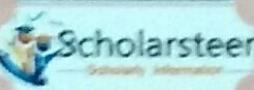
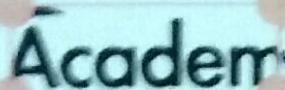
# RESEARCH TRACKS

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## ABSTRACT

Research has moved during this century from the periphery to the center over social and economic life. What is the nature of force? Why it is getting momentum? Most of us recognize that the progress which has been made in our society has been largely the result of research. Research is a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge. The most valuable research carried by the very good researcher one who posses's special attributes like inquisitiveness and assiduousness. The aim of this paper is to understand the concepts of inquisitiveness and assiduousness. The review of this paper clarifies the meanings related to inquisitiveness as a curious, inquisitiveness as an inquiry, assiduousness as a hard work, assiduousness as perseverance and it deals with related studies, qualities, important and types of inquisitiveness and assiduousness.

### Keywords:

Assiduousness, Inquisitiveness.

### Introduction

Development of any country depends mainly on the field of research. The purpose of research is to inform action. Thus, it seeks to contextualize its findings within the larger body of research. Research must always be high quality in order to produce knowledge that is applicable outside of the research setting with implications that go beyond the group that has participated in the research. Furthermore, the results of the research should have implications for policy and project implementation. However, the key factor for this to be successful is the involvement of students in the research field. But in this competitive world Education become more commercial over the past decade. Nowadays doing research is only for a professional purpose. Can anyone be a good researcher? Do researchers possess specific qualities that make them succeed in the field of scientific inquiry?

Every person had specific characters according to their specific field. Researcher plays a vital role in a research environment. Regard that they are possessing some innate attributes to overcome the bottlenecks, which are interfere in research process. Inquisitiveness is responsible for the real achieving forces that push and pull an individual to move for achieving a specific goal. And assiduousness prefers dedicated action along with great care of particular activity of an individual. Here in this case Inquisitiveness is a best quality of researcher and assiduousness is an important quality of researcher. All researchers are having these two main, but only few researchers reach the optimum level of particular field. This is because of the amount that they are having. If researchers have an attributes of inquisitiveness and assiduousness, they precede their research successfully. If not, then they train and build their self upon those qualities that researcher find their self wanting.

### What is Inquisitiveness?

Inquisitiveness means to seek information by questioning, to make investigation and to inquire into incident. Inquisitiveness is a synonym of Curious. It is quality related to inquisitive thinking such as exploring, investigation, and learning, evident by observing in human and many animal species. The term can also be used to denote the behavior itself being caused by the emotion of curiosity. As this emotion represents a thirst for knowledge, curiosity is a major driving force behind scientific research and other disciplines of human study. Inquisitiveness is a concept which tells to desire to know the anything of a person. The human being is a being who thinks, judges, interrogates, argues by its nature that, he/she wonders too things and wants to know. There are very reasons of the inquisitive on a person.

### Inquisitiveness as a Curious

Plaget expresses that inquisitiveness is a natural drive to grow the knowledge. Curiosity is the most supreme of all the affections; it changes its object periodically, has an appetite which is very sharp, but very easily satisfied; and it has always an appearance of greediness and anxiety (Edmund Burke, 1757). Curiosity as innate love of learning and of knowledge without care of any profit (Cicero, 1914). Curiosity is "thirst of knowledge" (Freud, 1915). Colloquially "Curiosity" or exploratory behavior (Pavot, 1977). Curiosity has been consistently recognized as a positive trait influences and negative way at all ages. Curiosity is identified as a driving force in child development (Stern, 1973). Less happily curiosity is associated with mental disorders such as waywardness has been blamed to un sanctioned behavior such as drug and alcohol use (Gilligan, 1990). Curiosity has been investigated as an important ingredient in successful social interaction. Responsiveness has been defined as the "intrinsic