AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ABOUT AWARENESS OF RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Research is a significant part of professional being of all researchers and it pressures society in many ways. Though, awareness of ethics, its values and its significance may considerably differ between persons, disciplines, and nations. Different views and lack of awareness have led to contentious debates about the reimbursement of science, innovation & new technologies, as well as the societal responsibility of researchers. New researchers may be mainly affected, as they don't often have the opportunity to talk about appropriate topics. Research is significant when conducted correctly because it helps us to understand and possibly even solve existing or probable problems in the globe. This could be everything from social problems to management problems. Governments take our research all of the points in order to move toward to conclusions regarding policies and strategies. They will frequently and over again decide experts in the exacting field to go out and take out in-depth research to assist them out. Without this research and information, it would be hard to make modify the world. It would also denote that the changes wouldn't be fully considered which could result in bigger problems in the upcoming future.

It is found that, In this competitive & innovative era, many researchers has been facing a number of problems while doing research, such as Process of Research, Research Methodology, use of Statistics in Research and use of Statistical Software's for data analysis.

Key words: Awareness of Research, Research Methodology, problems of research, Problems of Researchers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Research is not forever a perception that practitioners, managers and policy makers admiration. In fact, research is always new learning, finding out new things, analyzing information according to information convention, looking to improve and adapting to contemporary difficulties.

Research can helps professors to know what works and why, what the small and lasting suggestions are, provide a good reason and rationale for results and actions, help to construct a repertoire to help transaction with the unexpected, recognize problems, notify improvement.

Some structures of facts are more useful to some experts than others. Huge scale studies into the learner's performance can help to recognize trends and allow educational and economic outcomes to be regarding social and economic requirements.

Policy makers want to observe the large picture. On the other hand, practitioners want to know why some system works and further don't. All professionals need to be able to belief the source of information and severe research ethics gives that guarantee.

Research Means:

Research has been defined in a number of different ways.

Research is the investigation of a particular issue with a diversity of dependable, learned resources. The 3 major objectives of the research are set up facts, analyzing information, and attainment new conclusions. The 3 major acts of doing research are penetrating for, analysis, and evaluating information.

A broad definition of research is given by Martyn Shuttle worth – "In the broadest sense of the word, the definition of research includes any gathering of data, information and facts for the advancement of knowledge".

Another definition of research is given by Creswell, who states – "Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue".

It consists of three steps: Pose a question, collect data to answer the question, and present an answer to the question.

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines the research in more detail as "a studious inquiry or examination; especially : investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws".

Steps involved in research Process:

Research is a Process. Certain steps are involved in this process as like To find out problems, Research Design, Methodology, Making questioner, Data collection, Coding, Tabulation, Presentation of the data, Analysis of data, Hypothesis Testing, Statistical Methods to be used etc. Researchers should know the maximum concept related to research.

Other related areas to research:

Researchers should also know the other area related to research like software for data analysis, financial assistances for research, use of research etc. for qualitative & Useful research.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1) Research Objectives

a) To find out the awareness of Research Methodology, research Process, Statistical Analysis and Software etc.

b) To study the various problems faced by researchers.

c) To find out the gap between research & researchers.

d) To find out the most critical area in research process faced by researchers.

2) Hypothesis

a) There is a lack of awareness of Research process & other research related area like financial assistance, software etc.

b) Researchers are facing problems while doing research.

c) There is a lack of guidance about the research process.

3) Scope of Research

The present research study concentrates upon Ph.D Scholars and Ph.D Scholars, which are working as a faculty in various colleges in Ahmednagar City.

4) Data Collection Method

a) Type of Data

Primary and Secondary data have been collected and used in the present research study.

b) Sources of Data

1) Primary data

Primary data are collected through Questionnaire. It includes 29 close ended and one open ended question.

2) Secondary data

Secondary data was collected from reference books, journals, articles, publications, various media sources, and various printed material.

c) Sampling Method

The random sampling method is used for collection of data.

d) Sampling Size

60 Samples are taken for present research work from in an around Ahmednagar City. Samples are taken from Ph.D Scholars, Ph.D Scholars, which are working as a faculty in various colleges and faculties in Ahmednagar City (New Arts, Commerce & Sciences Collage, Premraj Sarda College, IBMRD, Ahmednagar Collage and IMSCD&R).

e) Tools for Data Analysis and Presentation

Tables are used for presentation of the data.

f) Statistical Tools for Hypothesis Testing

Percentages and proportions are used for Hypothesis testing.

5) Limitations of study

The present paper is based on available information collected through a questionnaire.

III. DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

1. Are you doing any Research Work

Table- 1

Are you doing any Research Work		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	54	90.00
No	6	10.00

Interpretation-

Out of total sample size maximum people (90%) are engaged in doing various research projects. It indicates that researchers are highly aware about research activities. This awareness of research will resulted into bridging the gap between Society, Industry, Academicians and Research Scholars.

2. Awareness about Concept of Research Methodology

Table- 2

Awareness about Concept of Research Methodology		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	34	56.67
No	26	43.33

Interpretation-

The backbone of every research is the design of research methodology, without research methodology research is meaningless. The present research study shows that 57%, researchers are aware about concept & methodology of research. In this competitive world, research is having wide importance, so it is very necessary to make researchers aware about research concept & methodology.

3. Awareness about Research Process

Table- 3

Awareness about Research Process		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	34	56.67
No	26	43.33

Interpretation-

The research process is very vital in the research activity, without research process research is not having any kind of meaning. The researchers are not fully aware about the research process. In the above survey only 57%, researchers are aware about the research process, for widening the area of research it is necessary that other researchers should be aware about it. Awareness of research among researchers should be possible with the help of conducting various research workshops as well as training programmes.

4. Awareness of Research Process with their elements

Table- 4

Awareness of Research Process with their elements				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
Research Problem	52	86.67	8	13.33
Review of Literature	36	60.00	24	40.00
Research Methodology	38	63.33	22	36.67
Questionnaire Design	21	35.00	39	65.00
Analysis of Data	40	66.67	20	33.33
Hypothesis Testing / Statistical Methods	12	20.00	48	80.00
Report Writing	36	60.00	24	40.00
Methods of References	12	20.00	48	80.00

Interpretation-

The awareness of research among the faculties is analyzed with the help of various research criteria's such as Research problem, Review of literature, Research methodology, Questionnaire design Analysis of data, Hypothesis testing/statistical techniques, Report writing and Methods of references. The results of awareness of, the research process and the kind of methods/techniques used in the research are not satisfactory.

5. Attended FDP, Seminars, Workshop or training program of Research Methodology

Table- 5

Attended FDP, Seminars, Workshop or training program of Research Methodology		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	45	75.00
No	15	25.00

Interpretation-

The awareness about research among researchers will be increased with the help of various research activities. Some of the motivational research activities are Faculty Development Programme, Seminars, Workshops, Training programs, Conferences, etc. The above results shows that 75% researchers are aware about various types of research activities.

6. Is that training program was practically oriented

Table- 6

Is that training program was practically oriented		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	4	6.67
No	56	93.33

Interpretation-

Now a many Institutes as well as industrial organizations were conducting research programs. The research programs are having practical as well as theory orientation. The above results of a survey show that the training program is not having practical orientation so, for widening the scope of a research it is must that the research programs are practically orientated.

7. Usefulness of training program

Table- 7

Usefulness of training program		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	15	25.00
No	45	75.00

Interpretation-

The training programs are very useful for widening the areas and scope of a research. The above results show that only 25%, researchers say that the training program is useful. Now a day, it a very big dilemma for the research institutes/organizations to make awareness of the usefulness of research among researchers.

8. Availability of knowledge for research methodology

Table- 8

Availability of knowledge for research methodology		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	29	48.33
No	31	51.67

Interpretation-

Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding about a topic or issue with the help of a research methodology. While doing a research, a researcher has to follow research methodology for getting positive results.

9. Learning resources of research methodology

Table- 9

Learning resources of research methodology		
Parameters	Yes	%
Teachers	56	93.33
Colleague	25	41.67
Friends	36	60.00
Library/ Books	48	80.00
Consultancy	5	8.33
Various media sources	53	88.33

Interpretation-

In this competitive world research is not only based on an autocratic style of leadership, but it has to take the help of various learning resources. The researchers are aware about various learning resources such as Teachers, Colleagues, Friends, Library, Consultancy and various media sources. The researchers are using all the available learning resources for successful research.

10. Awareness of Statistical Software

Table- 10

Awareness of Statistical Software		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	10	16.67
No	50	83.33

Interpretation-

In the globalised world research activity is having many types of software's for data tabulation and analysis. The above study shows that only 17%, researchers are aware about research software's. So it is very necessary to make aware about various types of research software's among the researchers.

11. Awareness about Statistical Software

Table- 11

Awareness about Statistical Software				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
SPSS	10	16.67	50	83.33
SYSTAT	6	10.00	54	90.00

Out of the total sample size only 13%, researchers are aware about research software's such as SPSS, SYSTAT etc. It shows that the unawareness and how casual they are about research software's. The above results prove that the researchers are not aware about research software's as well as they are illiterate about research software's.

12. Awareness of sources of financial assistances for research.

Table- 12

Awareness of source of financial assistances for research		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	58	96.67
No	2	3.33

The awareness of research is increasing among the people with the help of providing various financial supports. Out of the total sample size around 97% people aware about financial assistance for research from different research agencies.

13. Awareness about agencies of financial assistances for research
Table- 13

Awareness about agencies of financial assistances				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
BCUD	60	100.00	0	0.00
UGC	15	25.00	45	75.00
Government Org.	6	10.00	54	90.00
Private Org.	2	3.33	58	96.67
Fellowship	22	36.67	38	63.33

The researchers are highly aware about various oranisations who provide financial support such BCUD, UGC, Government organisations, Private organisations, Fellowships for research scholar etc. It proves that researchers highly interested in research activity.

14. Awareness about Technical formatting
Table- 14

Awareness about Technical formatting		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	58	96.67
No	2	3.33

Technical formatting is very important while preparing any type of research proposal. This technique formatting is pre-decided/given in research methodology for making a proposal. The researchers are aware about technical formatting of research proposals.

15. Awareness about Technical formatting with their elements
Table- 15

Awareness about Technical formatting				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
Paper Size & Quality	58	96.67	2	3.33
Font & Size	45	75.00	15	25.00
Line & Spacing	34	56.67	26	43.33
Margin	34	56.67	26	43.33
Graph , Tables & Figures	34	56.67	26	43.33
Headers & Footers	15	25.00	45	75.00

The researchers are highly aware about technical formatting of research proposal such use of paper size and quality, types of font and font size, line and spacing, margins, graphs, tables and figures, headers and footers.

16. Efficiency of current research education
Table- 16

Efficiency of current research education		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	46	76.67
No	14	23.33

Is very necessary, to have a research subject in education in every discipline. Without education, awareness of research cannot be spread among people. The above results are also showing that, 77%, researchers believe that current research education is efficient.

17. The difficult part of Research
Table- 17

The difficult part of Research				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
Research Problem	12	20.00	48	80.00
Research Design	42	70.00	18	30.00
Data Collection / Coding / tabulation	11	18.33	49	81.67
Data Analysis & Interpretation	19	31.67	41	68.33
Hypothesis Testing / Statistical Methods	45	75.00	15	25.00
Report Writing	44	73.33	16	26.67

In simple words Research means again search for knowledge. Search for knowledge is difficult task in research. The difficult parts of research are deciding/choosing research problem, research design, data collection and tabulation, data analysis and interpretation, hypothesis testing & use of statistical techniques, and report writing.

18. Need of research, education & Practical awareness
Table- 18

Need of research, education & practical awareness		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	56	93.33
No	4	6.67

Many researchers believe that current research education is no more enough in a globalized world. So the need of research, education and practice awareness should be increased among the youth.

19. Usefulness of current research
Table- 19

Need of research, education & practical awareness		
Parameters	Frequency	%
Yes	24	40.00
No	36	60.00

Interpretation
The research data is having long lasting implications in the study in the upcoming future. Research never ends. Many researchers are doing research proposals, but they are not using/referring their studio for further work. Out of the total sample size only 40%, researchers are using their studies for further work.

20. Scarcity of Research awareness
Table- 20

Scarcity of Research awareness				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
Proper Guidance	14	23.33	46	76.67
Resources	39	65.00	21	35.00
Time & Money	24	40.00	36	60.00

Interpretation-
The resources such as food, clothing, shelter, men, machine material, money and methodology are not only scarce but for a research lack of proper guidance, various resources, time and money are scarce.

21. Usefulness of current research, To whom
Table- 21

Usefulness of current research, To whom				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
Self	58	96.67	2	3.33
Society	18	30.00	42	70.00
Industry	9	15.00	51	85.00
Academician	27	45.00	33	55.00
Research Scholars	34	56.67	26	43.33

Interpretation-
The researchers are useful to many stakeholders such as self, society, industry, academician, and research scholars. The above study results show that the research study is highly useful to self only rather than other stakeholders.

22. Problems faced while doing Research
Table- 22

Problems face while doing Research				
Parameters	Yes	%	No	%
Lack of Guidance	58	96.67	2	3.33
Sampling	45	75.00	15	25.00
Lack of factual data	34	56.67	26	43.33
Lack of review	34	56.67	26	43.33
Analysis of data	34	56.67	26	43.33
Linguistics barrier	15	25.00	45	75.00
Time duration	34	56.67	26	43.33
Financial support	48	80.00	12	20.00
Any others	0	0.00	60	100.00

Interpretation-
The researchers are facing various problems while doing research, such as lack of proper guidance, deciding sample size and sample analysis, lack of factual data for correct results, lack of review available in the databases, analysis of data, linguistic as well as cultural barrier, duration of the research activity/time span, financial support from the various research driven organizations.

IV. FINDINGS

1) Maximum Professional people are engaged in doing various research projects, but only near about ½ researchers clearly aware about concept & methodology of research.

2) More than 50% people are aware about the research process. In research process maximum people (More than 80%) professionals are not well known about Hypothesis Testing / Statistical Methods & Methods of References, they are facing difficulty in that.

3) Maximum professionals are attending FDP/Seminars/training programmes regarding Research Methodology, but on the other hand present research shows that these FDP/Seminars are only theoretical based not on practical based so these are un-useful or meaningless to the researchers.

4) Teachers, Library/ Books, Various media sources & Friends are major sources for getting knowledge of research methodology.

5) Very less number of professionals is known about statistical software's. Out of 60 professionals only 10 professionals are aware about statistical software's. Of that, 10 researchers are aware about SPSS & 6 are aware about SYSTAT

6) The Researchers are highly aware about BCUD but very less awareness found about other agencies for research funding.

7) In technical formatting the critical areas are Headers & Footers, Graphs, and Tables & Figures. Researchers are facing difficulties in formatting of the same.

8) According to the present research, Research Design, Hypothesis Testing / Statistical Methods and Report Writing are the very difficult task in research.

9) The above survey shows that, Researchers want / need of more guidance / education /counseling / training of the research process, design, statistical methods and software's.

10) According to the present research work maximum current research work is useful to the self & research scholars as well, but not for the society, industry or academicians.

11) Researchers are facing following problems while doing research, such as sampling, lack of proper guidance, financial support etc.

V. SUGGESTIONS

1. There is a need for practical training of the research process.

2. FDP / Seminars / Workshops / Training programmes should be practically oriented.

3. Financial agencies should develop awareness among the researchers regarding financial support for research to promote researchers.

4. Statistical software agencies should develop awareness about how to use software for data tabulation, analysis, and interpretation.

5. Research experts should start consultancy regarding research. There is ample scope for research consultancy.

- Researchers should be more alert about their topic of research. It should be useful for society, industry and the economy.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this innovative, competitive and globalised world qualitative, functional and practical study of research is very important. If we want qualitative research, qualitative and trained researchers are also important. To create and develop more number of qualitative researchers' proper guidance, consultancy, practical training, practical FDPs and awareness of financial support are very essential. Superior researchers can transform the icon of society and country.

Research is important because it gives direction to deal with a specific problem. Whether the problem is thoroughly solved or not is not the forte of the research work. Accumulating amicable and all the possible solutions hypotheses are in it considered a commendable achievement. There are many types of researches that are carried out Governmental researches, Educational/Institutional researches and Independent researches.

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