An Exploratory Study about Awareness of Research in Corporate and Academics

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Abstract

Research today is a skill that is taught or learned by the students as well as research scholars, as a part of information knowledge unit. A lot of information is privately, publically available by the different organizations and syndicate data provider. 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. Research is significant when conducted correctly because it helps us to understand and possibly even solve existing or probable problems. In this competitive era many researcher are facing number of problems. The researchers, in this paper try to find out the practical problems while doing research. This research paper aims to explore the awareness, experience and prerequisites for fluency in research knowledge.

Keywords: *Research, Process, Methodology, Design, Knowledge, Information, Problems etc*

I. Introduction

To acquire a respectful status as a credible teaching faculty each and every academic scholar understands the importance of research. Not only the academician but also the corporates require the data for their further decisions and growth. Due to this advancement, research plays a crucial role in today's competitive world. Research is not forever a perception that practitioners, managers and policy makers admires. In fact, research is always new learning, finding out new things, analyzing information according to the requirement, perceiving to improve and adapting to contemporary trends and policies. Research can help scholars to know the facts and provide supports to their actions. What are the effective and lasting solutions available for solving the problems or understanding the situation can be traced out with the help of advance research and forecasting. Research will provide a good reason and rationale for results and actions help to construct a repertoire to help transaction with the unexpected, recognizable problems, and notify improvement. Policy makers want to observe the large picture. On the other hand, practitioners want to know why some system works and other system fail in their performance.

Research in social science equip researcher with cross-cultural awareness, social research skills, critical thinking and communication skills. Research knowledge helps to understand a historical and contemporary problem which leads to intellectual debates for further analysis and solutions.

II. Conceptual Background

A. Meaning and Importance of Research in Social Sciences

Research can be defined in many different ways. Research is the systematic investigation and study of materials, sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions. Research is the investigation of a particular issue with a diversity of dependable, learned resources.

The major objectives of research are to find out the facts, analyzing information, and attainment of new conclusions.

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

The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines 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".

According to Clifford Woody, research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions; collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deductions and reaching conclusions and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis.

It is the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment.

Steps involved in research Process:

Research is a continuous process. Many scholars define different steps or process to do research. Research process give guideline to the researcher or it may be a blue print to work upon to get the desired outcome or solution. Researcher can rearrange these steps depending upon their topic or problem. The research process is the systematic activity of developing ones research or the research paper. Researcher should understand that these activities are interwoven and can overlap.

In order to get fruitful result the researcher needs to follow following steps as defining of research problem or opportunity, extensive literature review, developing workable hypothesis, preparing research design, defining sampling plan, data collection and analysis, testing of hypothesis, interpretation, suggestions and conclusion.

Other related areas to research:

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

III. Research Methodology

1) Research Objectives:

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

b) To study the various problems faced by researchers

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

2) Hypothesis:

a) H_0: Researchers are not aware about research process and other research related area like financial assistance, Software etc.

H_1: Researchers are aware about research process and other research related area like financial assistance, Software etc.

b) $H_{0:}$ Researchers is not facing any problem while doing research.

H_1: Researchers are facing problems while doing research.

c) H_0: Researchers are not getting adequate guidance in research process.

H_1: Researchers are getting adequate guidance in 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 collages and corporate in Ahmednagar City.

4) Data Collection Method:

Primary and Secondary data was collected and used for the present research study.

a) Sources of Data:

1) Primary data:

Primary data is collected through Questionnaire. It include **29** close ended and **one** open ended question.

2) Secondary data:

Secondary data was collected from reference books, journals, articles, publications various web sites information and various printed material.

b) Sampling Method:

Convenient Sampling method is used for collecting data.

c) Sampling Size:

60 Samples were taken for present research work from colleges and corporate in Ahmednagar City. Sampling units were Ph.D. Scholars, faculties and corporates who are pursuing Ph.D.in various colleges in Ahmednagar City (New Arts Commerce and Sciences Collage, Premraj Sarda College, Institute of Business Management and Rural Development (IBMRD), Ahmednagar Collage and Institute of Management Studies Career Development and Research (IMSCD&R).

d) Tools for Data Presentation:

Chi square tables are used for data analysis and presentation of the data.

e) Statistical Tools for Hypothesis Testing:

The statistical tools such as Percentages, Proportions and Chi-square test are used for Hypothesis testing.

5) Limitations of study:

Present research is based on available information collected through questionnaire.

IV. Data Analysis and Interpretation

a) H_0: Researchers are not aware about research process and other research related area like financial assistance, Software etc.

H_1: Researchers are aware about research process and other research related area like financial assistance, Software etc.

Chi-Square test= $\Sigma (O-E)^2/E$

Table-1

Sr. No.	Factors	Observed value (O)	Expected value (E)	(O-E)	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
1	Research work	54	55	-1	1	0.01
2	Research methodology	38	40	-2	4	0.1
3	Research process	34	38	-4	16	0.42
4	Research Problem	52	50	2	4	0.08
5	Review of Literature	36	35	1	1	0.02
6	Questionnaire Design	21	25	-4	16	0.64
7	Analysis of Data	40	42	-2	4	0.09
8	Hypothesis Testing /Statistical Methods	12	20	-8	64	3.2
9	Report Writing	36	35	1	1	0.02
10	Methods of References	12	20	-8	64	3.2
11	FDP, Seminar, Workshop and training programmes	44	40	4	16	0.4
12	Learning resources	42	32	10	100	3.12
13	Statistical software	10	15	-5	25	1.66
14	SPSS	10	16	-6	36	2.25
15	SYSTAT	6	15	-9	81	5.4
16	Financial assistance	56	36	20	400	11.11
17	Financial agencies	32	25	7	49	1.96
18	Formatting	36	32	4	16	0.5
Total						**34.22**

Degree of freedom= (n-1) = (18-1) = 17

Level of confidence= 0.9 (90% significance level)

Chi square table value= 10.08

Calculated value is more than table value, the null hypothesis is accepted at 90% significance level.

b) H_0: Researchers is not facing any problem while doing research.

H_1: Researchers are facing problems while doing research.

Chi-Square test= $\Sigma (O-E)^2/E$

Table-2

Sr. No.	Factors	Observed value (O)	Expected value (E)	(O-E)	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
1	Efficiency of research	46	40	6	36	0.9
2	Research Problem	12	30	-18	324	10.8
3	Research Design	42	36	6	36	1
4	Data Collection/Coding/ tabulation	11	20	-9	81	4.05
5	Data Analysis and Interpretation	19	20	-1	1	0.05
6	Hypothesis Testing/Statistical Methods	45	20	25	625	31.25
7	Report Writing	44	40	4	16	0.4
8	Need of research education	56	45	11	121	2.68
9	Usefulness of research	24	35	-11	121	3.45
10	Proper guidance	14	25	-11	121	4.84
11	Resources	39	45	-6	36	0.8
12	Time and money	24	20	4	16	0.8
Total						**61.03**

Degree of freedom= (n-1) = (12-1) = 11

Level of confidence= 0.9 (90% significance level)

Chi square table value= 10.08

Calculated value is more than table value, the null hypothesis is accepted at 90% significance level.

c) H_0: Researchers are not getting adequate guidance in research process.

H_1: Researchers are getting adequate guidance in research process.

Chi-Square test= $\Sigma (O-E)^2/E$

Table-3

Sr. No.	Factors	Observed value (O)	Expected value (E)	(O-E)	$(O-E)^2$	$(O-E)^2/E$
1	Research education	56	50	6	36	0.72
2	Resources	39	45	-6	36	0.8
3	Lack of Guidance	58	55	3	9	0.16
4	Sampling	45	50	-5	25	0.5
5	Lack of factual data	34	40	-6	36	0.9
6	Lack of review	34	30	4	16	0.53
7	Linguistics barrier	15	20	-5	25	1.25
8	Time duration	34	37	-3	9	0.24
9	Financial support	48	35	13	169	4.82
10	Analysis of data	34	35	-1	1	0.02
Total						**9.96**

Degree of freedom= (n-1) = (10-1) = 9

Level of confidence= 0.75 (75% significance level)

Chi square table value= 5.89

Calculated value is more than table value, the null hypothesis is accepted at 75% significance level.

V. Findings

1) Researchers are not aware about research process and other research related area like financial assistance, Software etc.
2) Researchers are facing problems while doing research.
3) Researchers are not getting adequate guidance in research process.
4) Many Professional people are engaged in doing various research projects, but only near about 50% researchers clearly aware about concept and methodology of research.
5) More than 50% people are aware about research process. In research process maximum people (More than 80%) professionals are not well known about Hypothesis Testing/Statistical Methods and Methods of References, they are facing difficulty in that.
6) Many professionals have attended FDP/Seminars/training programme 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.
7) Teachers, Library/Books, Various media sources and Friends are major sources for getting knowledge of research methodology.

8) Very less number of professionals is known about statistical software's. Out of 60 professionals, only 10 professionals are aware about statistical software's in that 10 researchers are aware about SPSS and 6 are aware about SYSTAT.
9) The Researchers are highly aware about BCUD but very less awareness found about other agencies for research funding.
10) In technical formatting, the critical areas are Headers and Footers, Graphs and Tables and Figures. Researchers are facing difficulties in formatting of the same.
11) According to the present research, Research Design, Hypothesis Testing/Statistical Methods and Report Writing are the very difficult task in research.
12) The above survey shows that, Researchers want/need of more guidance /education /counseling/ training of research process, design, statistical methods and software's.
13) According to the present research work maximum current research work is useful to the self and research scholars as well but not for the society, industry or academicians.
14) Researchers are facing following problems wile doing research such as how to define sampling, lack of proper guidance, financial support etc.

VI. Suggestions

1) There is need for practical training of research process.
2) FDP/MDP/Seminars/Workshops/Training program should be practical oriented.
3) Financial agencies should develop awareness among the researchers regarding financial support for research.
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 consultancies.
6) Researchers should be more alert about their topic of research. It should be useful for the welfare of Society, Industry and Economy.

VII. 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 researcher's proper guidance, Consultancy, Practical training, Faculty Development Programmes (FDP) 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 hypothetically are in it's 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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