



Study on Attitude towards Research among the Research Scholars

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Abstract: In recent world, research scholars' attitude is considered more important than their experiences and academic preparation. A positive attitude towards research is a key to success and progress in the knowledge based societies. Attitude is a mental position relative to a way of thinking or being. Attitude is a hypothetical construct that represent an individual's like or dislike for an item. For any researcher to research any where their attitudes are the key success and give the effective outcome. This study explored the research scholars' attitude towards research among the doctoral research scholars.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent world, research scholars' attitude is considered more important than their experiences and academic preparation. The present study examined the attitudes of research scholars towards research. What are doctoral scholars feeling and thinking about research and what their attitudes are? Hence, review report generalized research attitudes which are positive and negatives. More attention should be paid to understand scholars' anxiety about research which is connected with the scholars' attitude. Attitude is prepared to act to certain issues. What constitute these could be emotions, feelings, fear, anxiety, and prejudices. According to some researchers, Attitude is not an innate tendency but it is learned. Attitude is organized through experience.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mathew Jain et al, (2022) in their study on design and validation of the academic research aptitude scale. The objective of the study was to design a scale that would measure an individual's aptitude for research. This would enable faster and more accurate identification of persons more suitable for research work and also assist in the identification of areas of development and planning of developmental activities.

Pallathadka Laxmi Kirana et al, (2021), observed in their study about the several changes in teaching methodology with reference to teacher's ability and attitude. According to experts, new technology or pedagogical tools will be effective only if the teacher has the ability and mindset to utilize them. Additionally, instructors' aptitude and demeanor increase students' interest in attending lessons and being more engaged throughout the class. Students demand value for their time in class.

Abun Damianus et al, (2019), in their study on the attitude of graduate students toward research and their intention to conduct research in the future and observed that students' positive cognition toward research is high or agree and their negative cognition is low or disagree. In terms of their affection toward research, it is found that students' affection toward research is still considered high or agree and their disaffection toward research is moderate or somewhat agree. Their cognitive and affective attitude toward research affects their intention to conduct research.

Haron Hamdzum et al, (2018), in their study on the reasons concerning teachers' attitude toward computer in education at primary level and observed that the teachers' attitudes toward computers are positive; The teachers seem to have some confidence in using computers, tend to like computers, and perceive the computers as being useful and do not experience any anxiety. Even though the findings are very satisfactory, steps should be taken to increase and improve computer literacy among teachers and users generally so that their understanding and knowledge of computers is not limited to using application packages only.

Hussain Tariq et al, (2016), in their study on a study on attitude towards research among technology education students in Pakistan and found that students represented highest level of attitude in Research is Usefulness in their Profession subscale comparatively. However students dis-agreed that research is relevance to their Life. The overall attitudes of students towards research remained positive. There is significant difference found in Positive Research Attitude sub scale.

III. OBJECTIVES

On the basis of the various review of literature and discussion the various important question related to the research attitude of the doctoral research scholar have been asked and all the factors affecting to it. Following are the objectives of the study-

1. To analyze the important factors related to research attitudes towards the research of research scholars.
2. To analyze the association between research attitude and doctoral research scholars.

IV. HYPOTHESIS

In this study, in order to complete the objective the hypothesis may be as-

Null Hypothesis: There is no association between research scholars' attitude and doctoral research work.

Alternative Hypothesis: There is significant association between research scholars' attitude and doctoral research work.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data collocation for the research has been based on **265** respondents of doctoral research scholars of Bundelkhand University Jhansi. Out of the **265** respondent, science commerce, arts and educations subjects have been taken for the responses. The purposive sampling method has been used to collect the data and all the questions have been analyzed through percentage and appropriate non parametric test Chi-Square Test. The study area for this study was Bundelkhand University; Jhansi only shows its limitation of the study.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the basis of collected primary data and after analysis following results were observed for this study-

1. It may be observed that 36% of the research scholars agreed, 18% strongly agreed, 23% of the research scholars were neutral, 17% of the research scholars were disagreed and 6% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed about the challenging situation during research make them uneasy. It means it shows the degree of the research attitude towards research of the doctoral research scholars.
2. It may be observed that 26% of the research scholars agreed, 15% strongly agreed, 26% of the research scholars were neutral, 26% of the research scholars were disagreed and 7% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed about often get disappointed with the procedural paperwork of Progress Report of research. It means it shows the interest with the procedural paperwork of Progress Report of research.
3. It may be observed that 28% of the research scholars agreed, 17% strongly agreed, 22% of the research scholars were neutral, 24% of the research scholars were disagreed and 10% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed about the compulsion of research paper publication in UGC care-listed/peer reviewed journals has made research difficult. It means it shows the passion or capacity to face the regress process of doctoral research.
4. About the research criteria for participation in seminar/conference is also unnecessary, it was observed that 30% of the research scholars were disagreed, 28% of the research scholars were agreed, 17% of the research scholars was neutral, 15% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed and only 10% of the research scholars were strongly agreed. We may conclude that most of the doctoral research scholars were disagreed than agreed scholars.

5. It was observed that 34% of the research scholars were disagreed, 24% of the research scholars were agreed, 19% of the research scholars was neutral, 12% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed and only 11% of the research scholars were strongly agreed. We may conclude that most of the doctoral research scholars were disagreed than agreed scholars about too much involvement of the research supervisor.
6. It may be seen that most of the research scholars 28% were agreed, 12% of the research scholars were strongly agreed, 25% of the research scholars were neutral and 35% of the research scholars were disagreed about it is only for acquiring a Ph. D. degree so data can be manipulated to some extent. We may conclude that data should be manipulated to any extent.
7. It may be seen that most of the research scholars 23% were agreed, 10% of the research scholars were strongly agreed, 12% of the research scholars were neutral and 54% of the research scholars were disagreed about the major aim of research outcome to complete the Ph. D. degree, not to public benefits. We may conclude that disagreed research scholars are more than agreed research scholars.
8. It was observed that 26% of the research scholars were agreed, 12% of the research scholars were strongly agreed, 20% of the research scholars were neutral, 26% of the research scholars were disagreed and only 16% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed. We may conclude that most of the doctoral research scholars were disagreed that working daily on research is not necessary than agreed research scholars.
9. It may be seen that most of the research scholars 42% were agreed, 24% of the research scholars were strongly agreed, 19% of the research scholars were neutral and 15% of the research scholars were disagreed about while review existing literature other's expression of facts should not be changed according to your own judgment. We may conclude that facts should not be changed according to your own judgment.
10. About the monetary consideration should not affect your research whereas research should be predesigned as per available financial support, it was observed that 46% of the research scholars were agreed, 23% of the research scholars were strongly agreed, 16% of the research scholars were neutral, 10% of the research scholars were disagreed and only 5% of the research scholars were strongly disagreed. We may conclude that most of the doctoral research scholars were agreed than disagreed.

Testing the Hypothesis

H₀: There is no association between research scholars' attitude and doctoral research work.

H_a: There is significant association between research scholars' attitude and doctoral research work.

Research scholars' attitude and doctoral research work.

S. No.	Research Scholars Attitude	Doctoral research work			
		Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
1.	Agree	67	26	52	145
2.	Neutral	7	27	27	61
3.	Disagree	18	12	29	59
----	Total	92	65	108	265

Source: Primary Data

$$\text{Chi - Square Value } (\chi^2) = \sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}; f_o = \text{Observed frequency}; f_e = \text{Expected frequency}$$

Particulars	Level of Significance	Degree of freedom	Chi-Square Value
Calculated Value	5%	4	4.023
Table Value	5%	4	9.488

Analysis and Inference: Since the nature of the variables are qualitative in nature, hence in order to prove the hypothesis, Chi-Square Test (χ^2) has been applied and calculated value of Chi-Square at 5% level of significance, 4 degree of freedom was 4.023. The Table Value of Chi-Square at 5% level of significance, 4 degree of freedom is 9.488. Since Calculated value of Chi-Square is less than the Table Value of Chi-Square, hence null hypothesis may be accepted. We may conclude that there is no association between research scholars' attitude and doctoral research work.

VII. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this research paper, around 10 parameters were setup to fulfill the objectives and hypothesis and it could be seen in result and discussion. All the parameters are directly concerned with the research attitude of the doctoral research scholars. Other important observations and conclusions may be as follows-

1. Research attitude of the doctoral research scholar towards research is very high.
2. Around 40% of the doctoral research scholars show the interest with the procedural paperwork of Progress Report of research.
3. 45 % of the research scholars show the passion or capacity to face the regress process of doctoral research.
4. About the research criteria for participation in seminar/conference is also unnecessary, it was observed that most of the doctoral research scholars were disagreed than agreed scholars.
5. Most of the doctoral research scholars were disagreed about too much involvement of the research supervisor.
6. Research scholars agreed that data should be manipulated to any extent.
7. Most of the research scholars' attitude agreed that the major aim of research outcome to complete the Ph. D. degree, not to public benefits.
8. Most of the doctoral research scholars were disagreed that working daily on research is not necessary than agreed research scholars.
9. Whatever the result it should not be changed according to your own judgment.
10. About the monetary consideration should not affect your research whereas research should be predesigned as per available financial support, around 69% of the doctoral research scholars were agreed than disagreed.

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