



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Achievement In Research Of Scholars Of State Universities Of Uttar Pradesh

Jai Prakash Singh, Anshuman Dwivedi

Research Scholar, Research Scholar

Department of Education

University of Lucknow, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract: Research is the backbone of any country. The world's most powerful nations have the best research and development culture. Research in recent years has yielded results that were never thought of before, who would have thought a decade ago about 5G data at such nominal prices in India, thanks to research? Obviously, the answer is 'Yes'. In contemporary times, with the introduction of NEP 2020, UGC has introduced various initiatives for the betterment of the quality of research done by research scholars. UGC chairman Prof. Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar, once pointed out that most of the research theses uploaded on Shodhganga are substandard. This raises a big question about scholars' knowledge concerning the process of research and research analysis. The study is concerned with the 6th theme of the National Seminar, i.e. "Data-Driven Decision Making in Education", and more precisely the sub-theme 6.3 "Educational Research and Big Data Analytics". The study was conducted to check the Achievement in Research of Scholars as it is an important part of educational research & data analytics, taking into consideration, the basics of research and data analysis. The objective of the Study was to study the influence of Gender, Educational Qualification, NET Qualification and their various interaction on Achievement in Research of Scholars. The hypothesis was that "There is no significant influence of Gender, Educational Qualification, NET Qualification and their various interactions on Achievement in Research of Scholars". The sample consisted of 100 Scholars, belonging to Post Graduate (P.G.) and Ph.D. courses of the State Universities of Uttar Pradesh, selected through the Random Sampling Technique. Survey Research Method was used by the researchers. The tool that was used by the researcher for data collection was an unstandardised self-made test to test the Achievement in Research of Scholars, which was administered to the scholars either via a Google Form or via a hard copy. The data were collected in the Excel sheet and then analysed with the help of the 'Three Way ANOVA' statistical technique. The Achievement in Research was found to be dependent on Gender, NET qualification, interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification, and interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification.

Index Terms- Research, Achievement, Scholars, Three Way ANOVA, State Universities and Uttar Pradesh.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In this world, every nation's strength is dependent on various types of research that are being conducted in various fields of study. The technological advancements are the best example of research, for example, who would have thought that 5G data would be available at such nominal prices in India? A nation can become stronger based on the quality of research that is conducted in that nation. In our country Bharat, research is conducted in various fields of importance, but for conducting good research, knowledge and clarity about the research process becomes crucial because if you do not know how to conduct research of good quality, you cannot give your contribution to the already existing information for that specific field.

Nowadays, the use of AI in writing theses and research papers has become rampant, which is not good for research. AI is a useful tool in various ways in conducting research but a researcher cannot be fully dependent on AI. So, checking the knowledge of the Researcher about research becomes a matter of utmost importance and this is the reason the following research study has been conducted.

In the past, many types of research had been conducted by researchers whose objective was to find the Attitude of students towards Research, but the point to be noted here is that a student with a good attitude towards research and not having good knowledge about the research becomes a researcher of least importance and recognition as their contribution to research goes unproductive and unnoticed. Thus, we can say that the attitude of students becomes useless without the necessary requisite knowledge of students towards research.

Deepa (2014) conducted a study titled “Attitude among college students towards research in Coimbatore city,” which revealed that male students exhibit a greater inclination towards research compared to their female counterparts. Additionally, the study identified variations in research attitudes based on the type and location of the college, highlighting the necessity for enhanced awareness regarding research.

Shah and Purani (2014), in their examination titled “A Study of The Attitude of P.G. Students towards Research,” discovered that M.Ed. and M. Phil. students demonstrated a notable difference in their attitude toward research, with students from the science and commerce streams showing a more positive attitude than those from the arts stream. However, no significant differences were observed between male and female students, nor between undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Upadhyay K. A. (2019) conducted a study titled “A Comparative Study of Attitude towards Research, Mental Health and Stress among JRF, NET and Non-NET Research Scholars in Universities situated in Uttar Pradesh.” This research indicated that JRF, NET, and Non-NET Research Scholars share similar attitudes toward research. Furthermore, it was found that there is a significant difference in research attitudes among scholars from various universities in Uttar Pradesh, with male scholars exhibiting a more favourable attitude towards research than their female peers.

Singh N. (2023) did a study, ‘A comparative study of Research Attitude and Achievement Motivation of Doctoral Research Scholars with reference to Gender, Universities and Faculty.’ which found that there is a significant difference in the research attitude of doctoral research scholars of central and state universities; another finding of the study shows that male research scholars possess a positive attitude towards research when compared to the female research scholars.

The rationale for conducting this research study was that, since most of the studies that have been conducted have studied the attitude of students or scholars toward research, and almost none have studied the achievement in research of Students or Scholars, there is an urgent need to assess the Achievement in Research of Scholars. Achievement in research helps in assessing the knowledge of research of students or scholars under study.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem was worded as given below:

Achievement in Research of Scholars of State Universities of Uttar Pradesh

1.2 OBJECTIVES

1.2a: To study the influence of Gender on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.2b: To study the influence of Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.2c: To study the influence of NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.2d: To study the influence of interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.2e: To study the influence of interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.2f: To study the influence of interaction between Gender and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.2g: To study the influence of interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3 HYPOTHESES

1.3a: There is no significant influence of Gender on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3b: There is no significant influence of Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3c: There is no significant influence of NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3d: There is no significant influence of interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3e: There is no significant influence of interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3f: There is no significant influence of interaction between Gender and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.3g: There is no significant influence of interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars.

1.4 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

1.4.1 Achievement in Research

Achievement in Research refers to the Total number of questions answered correctly by the scholars, in an unstandardised test developed by the researcher. The better the score, the better will be the Achievement in Research, and it means that the researcher possesses good knowledge about research.

1.4.2 Scholars

In this research study, the term 'Scholars' refers to the students pursuing Post Graduate (P.G.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) courses from their respective departments in the two universities from where the sample was taken.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample

The population included Post Graduate (P.G.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) students of the University of Lucknow and Jananayak Chandrashekhar University. The sample was selected from these two state universities of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The sample was selected using a Probability Sampling Technique called Random Sampling Technique.

2.2 Delimitation

2.2.1 The study was delimited to 100 Scholars only.

2.2.2 The study was delimited to P.G. and Ph.D. courses only.

2.2.3 The study was delimited to the Two State Universities of Uttar Pradesh only.

2.3 Tool

A Non-standardised Test that can assess the Achievement in Research of scholars was prepared by the researchers for collecting the requisite data. The test included a total of 32 items.

2.4 Data Collection Procedure

A Non-standardised Test was prepared by the researchers for data collection. This test was administered in the form of 'Google Form and also in the form of a hard copy. The subjects were informed about the research study and its objective. After getting responses from the participants the scoring was done by the researcher and then it was tabulated in an Excel sheet.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Data Analysis and Interpretation

INFLUENCE OF GENDER, EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION, NET QUALIFICATION AND THEIR VARIOUS INTERACTIONS ON ACHIEVEMENT IN RESEARCH OF SCHOLARS

The objective was to study the influence of Gender, Educational Qualification, NET Qualification, and their various interactions on Achievement in Research of Scholars. There were two levels of Gender, namely Female and Male. Post Graduate (P.G.) and Ph.D. were the two levels of Educational Qualification. There were three levels of NET Qualification, viz. Not Applicable (NA), National Eligibility Test (NET), and Junior Research Fellowship (JRF). The data were analysed with the help of Three Way ANOVA or 2 X 2 X 3 Factorial Design ANOVA; the results are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of 2 X 2 X 3 Factorial Design ANOVA of Achievement in Research of Scholars

Source of Variance	df	SS	MSS	F-Value	Remark
1. Gender	1	78.230	78.230	4.429	p<0.05
2. Educational Qualification	1	38.295	38.295	2.166	ns
3. NET Qualification	3	415.525	138.508	7.842	p<0.05
4. Gender*Educational Qualification	1	72.364	72.364	4.097	p<0.05
5. Gender*NET Qualification	2	79.664	39.832	2.255	ns
6. Educational Qualification*NET Qualification	2	89.739	44.870	2.541	ns
7. Gender*NET Qualification*Educational Qualification	2	198.128	99.064	5.609	p<0.05
Error	87	1536.531	17.661		
Total	100	52677.000			

*ns – not significant

1. Influence of Gender on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F-Value for Gender is 4.429 which is significant at 0.05 level with df = (1/87). It shows that there is a significant difference between the mean scores of Achievements in Research of Male and Female Scholars. So, there is a significant influence of Gender on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that There is no significant influence of Gender on Achievements in Research of Students is **rejected**.

Further, the mean score of Achievement in Research of Male scholars is 20.82 which is significantly lower than Female scholars whose mean score of Achievement in Research is 23.35. It may be said that female scholars were found to have higher Achievement in Research than male scholars.

2. Influence of Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F-Value for Educational Qualification is 2.166 which is not significant. It shows that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Achievements in Research of P.G. and Ph.D. Scholars. So, there is no significant influence of Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars is not rejected. It may be said that Achievement in Research was found to be independent of Educational Qualification of scholars.

3. Influence of NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F-Value for NET Qualification is 7.842 which is significant at 0.05 level with $df = (3/87)$. It shows that there is a significant difference between mean scores of Achievement in Research of NET/ JRF Qualified and Non-qualified Scholars. So, there is a significant influence of NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of NET Qualification on Achievements in Research of Students is **rejected**.

Further, the mean scores of Achievement in Research of JRF and NET Qualified scholars are 24.81 and 23.63 respectively, which is significantly higher than Not Qualified Scholars whose mean score of Achievement in research is 18.94. It may be said that JRF and NET Qualified scholars were found to have significantly higher achievement in research as compared to scholars who were not qualified for any of them.

4. Influence of interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F Value for interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification is 4.097 which is significant at 0.05 level with $df = (1/87)$. It shows that there is a significant difference between mean scores of Achievement in Research of Male and Female Scholars doing PG and Ph.D. courses. So, there is a significant influence of interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that There is no significant influence of interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars is **rejected**. It may be said that achievement in research was found to be dependent on interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification of Scholars.

5. Influence of interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F-Value for interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification is 2.541 which is not significant. It shows that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Achievement in Research of NET & JRF Qualified and Unqualified Scholars doing P.G. and Ph.D. courses. So, there is a significant influence of interaction between NET Qualification and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Students is not rejected. It may be said that achievement in research was found to be independent of interaction between educational qualification and NET qualification of Scholars.

6. Influence of interaction between Gender and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F-Value for interaction between Gender and NET Qualification is 2.255 which is not significant. It shows that there is no significant difference between mean scores of Achievement in Research of Male and Female Scholars with NET/ JRF Qualified and non-qualified criteria. So, there is no significant influence of interaction between gender and NET qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of interaction between Gender and NET Qualification on Achievements in Research of Students is not rejected. It may be said that achievement in research was found to be independent of interaction between Gender and NET Qualification of Scholars.

7. Influence of interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars

From Table 1 it is evident that the F-Value for interaction between Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification is 5.609 which is significant at 0.05 level at $df = (2/87)$. It shows that there is a significant difference between mean scores of Achievement in Research of Male and Female scholars who are NET/ JRF Qualified or Unqualified and pursuing P.G. and Ph.D. courses. So, there is a significant influence of interaction between Gender, NET Qualification, and Educational Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars. Thus, the null hypothesis that there is no significant influence of interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification on Achievement in Research of Scholars is **rejected**. It may be said that achievement in research was found to be dependent on interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification of Scholars.

3.2 Findings

3.2a Female Scholars were found to have higher Achievement in Research than Male Scholars.

3.2b Achievement in Research was found to be independent of the Educational Qualification of Scholars.

3.2c JRF and NET Qualified Scholars were found to have significantly higher achievement in research as compared to Scholars who were not qualified for any of the two.

3.2d Achievement in Research was found to be dependent on the interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification of Scholars.

3.2e Achievement in Research was found to be independent of the interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification of Scholars.

3.2f Achievement in Research was found to be independent of the interaction between Gender and NET Qualification of Scholars.

3.2g Achievement in Research was found to be dependent on the interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification and NET Qualification of Scholars.

3.3 Discussion

From the findings, we can see that female scholars were found to have higher achievement in research when compared to male scholars, which is in contrast to what the review of related literature has shown us. Although it showed us about the Attitude of Scholars and not the Achievement of Scholars. This shows that, although male scholars, as can be seen from the review of related literature, show more inclination towards research, it is the female scholars that have higher achievement in Research when compared to male scholars, and what is more important? Achievement or Attitude can surely be a debatable topic but it can be said for sure that 'Attitude or Inclination towards Research does not guarantee Achievement in Research'. Similarly, JRF and NET-qualified scholars were found to have higher achievement in research than non-NET scholars which is but natural, as they have qualified for a test that the other person has not. The achievement was found to be independent of educational qualification which is a debatable finding since we suppose that Ph.D. students should have good knowledge of research when compared to that of the P.G. students. If both have almost the same knowledge of research or the knowledge of research is not significantly different between the two groups i.e., Ph.D. students and P.G. students, then, it raises concerns about the quality of coursework programs run in the universities. The study also finds out that the Achievement in Research of Scholars is independent of the interaction between Educational Qualification and NET Qualification, as well as, the interaction between Gender and NET Qualification. The Achievement in Research was found to be dependent on the interaction between Gender and Educational Qualification as well as, the interaction among Gender, Educational Qualification, and NET Qualification of Scholars. Researchers possessing good knowledge of research can conduct research that will be helpful in the development of their field of study and ultimately, indirectly, help in the improvement of the quality of research itself.

REFERENCES

- [1] Agarwal, J. C. (1966). Educational Research, New Delhi, Ariya Book Depot.
- [2] Best, J. W., & Kahn, J. (1993). Research methods in Education. Boston, London: Allyn and Bacon
- [3] Deepa, C. K. (2014). "Attitude among college students towards research in Coimbatore city". Research expo international multidisciplinary research journal. Vol-iv. Issue-iv.Dec.2014. ISSN 2250-1630. Pp.37-42. Retrieved from <http://www.researchjournals.in> dated 04/04/2020.
- [4] Shah, H. T. & Purani. (2014). A Study of the Attitude of P.G. Students towards Research. International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, (1), 1-5. Retrieved November, 2015, from <http://www.academia.edu>.
- [5] Singh N. (2023) "A Comparative Study of Research Attitude and Achievement Motivation of Doctoral Research Scholars with Reference to Gender, Universities and Faculty". [Doctoral Thesis, CSJMU]
- [6] Upadhyay Kumar Ashish. (2019). A comparative study of attitude towards research, mental health, and stress among JRF, NET and non-NET research scholars in universities situated in Uttar Pradesh. [Doctoral Thesis, Integral University]