



## A study of the attitude of reserch scholars towards research

**Dr. Binny Rajpal**

Ph. D in Education Punjabi University, Patiala. Punjab, India

### Abstract

In the present study, the analyst pointed to study the attitude of research scholars towards research. For this study the investigator chose the objectives as to study the attitude of research scholars towards research along with the difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars, difference in the attitude of research scholars who were taking scholarship and those who were not taking any kind of scholarship for research. Descriptive survey method was adopted and 100 research scholars were selected by purpose, stratified and random sampling techniques from Punjabi university, Patiala. Research attitude scale developed by Preslee D. Kharsati (2012) was used for collecting data. After analyzing the information, the discoveries uncovered that Research scholars' perceived neutral attitude towards research, the attitude is neither positive nor negative towards research among research scholars. There was no significant difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars towards research. Further, the male research scholars perceived better attitude towards research than female research scholars and there was no significant difference in the attitude of research scholars towards research, who were taking and not taking any kind of scholarship but the research scholars who were taking scholarship of any kind perceived better attitude towards research than those research scholars who were not taking any kind of scholarship.

**Keywords:** attitude, research, scholars, scholarship, university

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Research

The term research, very basically implies the reflection of materials and sources to set up actualities and reach modern conclusions. The subsidiary of the term investigate is analyst. The term analyst has been started previous French word *rechercher*. Inquire about basically implies an individual who keeps near contact with the study of materials and sources for the foundation of the actualities of a specific circumstance, occasions, marvel, issue etc. In a scholarly sense, research may be an efficient handle for the foundation of truths so as to reach the point of coherent summarization of the stars and cons of a specific issue. It could be an exceptionally precise prepare of consider for the foundation of actualities and reach the point of conclusion in a more disentangled and common way. Inquire about is a perpetual or a never finishing look or journey of information. In other words, investigate makes a difference within the looking of truth in a more brief and acknowledged way. It too makes a difference to re-evaluate, re-examine and survey the built up truths and generalized concepts, thoughts and truths. The part of investigate is to supply a strategy for getting those answers by carefully examining the evidence inside the parameters of the logical strategy. Inquire about may too lead to a sound conclusion that the presumption and approach made for an investigate is off-base. Our information is deficient in all the disciplines of science, innovation and expressions, and issues are posturing challenges to be fathomed. And deficiency in information is appearing to be increasingly as we are opening up unused wildernesses of information, which in turn calls for crossing the boundaries of disciplines for finding arrangements or way better arrangements. Research is situated towards the disclosure of relationship that exists among distinctive marvels of the world. Inquire about is

based on the elemental presumption that invariant connections exist between certain forerunners and certain consequents so that beneath a particular set of conditions certain consequents can be anticipated to take after the presentation of given predecessor. It is a basic and capable apparatus in driving man towards advance. Without orderly investigate there would have been exceptionally small advance. *John W. Best* has also said that The mystery of our social improvement has been inquire about distributing back the ranges of numbness by finding modern truths, which, in turn, lead to way better ways of doing things and superior products.

#### Attitude and Schemes for Research

One's state of mind impacts rationally how an individual rationally approaches research counting all the work and human intuitive related to that investigate. A positive attitude empowers an individual to illuminate the issue rapidly though, a negative attitude hampers the endeavors in investigate both specialized capability and in terms of interpersonal connections that inquire about involves. An ensuing endeavor to organized instructive research for more orderly and arranged endeavors has been made within the final two decade. Amid this short span of time some noteworthy patterns have risen. To begin with, teach just like the National Council of Instructive Inquire about and Preparing have been striving to reach at needs in instructive inquire about. The most reason of such work out is to heighten the logical endeavors to handle those issues which are of quick concern within the field of instruction, and are of more prominent pertinence when seen within the more extensive social setting. Moment, the University Grants Commission (UGC) presented within the early sixties a plot for creating a restricted number of college offices for progressed investigate and preparing in chosen areas. Some

divisions of instruction in Indian colleges have been distinguished by the UGC beneath the Staff Change Modified for granting ten to fifteen educator cooperation to instructors from other colleges and colleges. The plot is planning to have a two-fold reason. One, recognized offices will reinforce their investigate endeavors in certain chosen regions through the specialized affiliation and help of increased quality through educator colleagues; two, the instructor colleagues after their introduction in investigate and association in certain inquire about ventures will go to their parent educate as more illuminate people with superior inquire about intuition, and will interest comparative work there. There has been progressively more prominent endeavors to enhance instructive inquire about through an inter-disciplinary drawn closer. This has been concretized by the UGC through the foundation of cells in certain college divisions in disciplines that are cognate to instruction, viz., brain research, financial matters, etc. This drift of inter-disciplinary approach to instructive investigate is demonstrative of considering the instructive prepare and other related issues of instruction in a broad-based way. This would increment the plausibility of picking up logical understanding of instruction in well-differentiated shapes, and in this way make it more pertinent to genuine life issues of the society. Encourage, for person analysts there are considerably expanded offices both of budgetary and scholastic nature, through different plans of investigate partnership and monetary help not as it were at college and college level but moreover in school. A ceaseless handle of inquire about will toss unused understanding into essential forms and connections within the emerging context which have to be fed into the method of advancing the refined models and structure in arrange to reply to the unused requests put on the instruction framework by the advancing society. Having great attitude offer assistance to extend accomplishment in securing significant actualities, concept, and generalization in inquire about. The student's doing investigate ought to create a satisfactory self-concept. The feeling have to be that each one can create unused information and make an alter. Subsequently we are able say that research attitude has inclination towards diverse perspectives of inquire about issue or able to say an analyst which has an knowledge and instinct to investigate issue. A person with investigate state of mind have tolerance and eagerness towards the investigate work in result they reflect their center and drive in their behaviour by working calmly and logically in hunt for the truth. Attitude towards investigate and make it important within the genuine life circumstance is one of the sign of good inquire about state of mind. This state of mind requires mindfulness towards the region in which investigate is done and a person ought to be energetic sufficient to total the work and not take off it within the center of the work. The analyst ought to have an inquisitive intellect to know all the obscure perspectives or find all the covered up truths of a wonder. Hence, the researcher decided to study the attitude of research scholars towards research.

## 2. Related Literature of the Study

There have been few examinations embraced within the zones of research and the advancement of attitude as given below:

Kumar (2008) [6] found that analyst includes a positive attitude towards research and they were sure to require

investigate as a career alternative. Hussain (2013) [3] appeared that understudy instructors have a negative attitude towards investigate. A critical contrast was found within the states of mind with regard to the sort of program and earlier zones of specialization. The paper illustrates a clear require for center on inquire about into understudy educator attitude towards investigate. Moo understudy instructor demeanors have negative affect on the understudies. Shaukat *et al.* (2014) [9] shown that the males had essentially positive states of mind towards inquire about than the females. So also noteworthy comes about were found on age, distinctive programs of think about, and college type. Siamian *et al.* (2015) [10] investigated students' attitudes towards Research. Cochran strategy was utilized to decide the test estimate, the t test utilized to know the states of mind and the ANOVA test to evaluate contrasts between the groups. Their attitude towards the convenience of rummage around for employments and careers, uneasiness, relationship with existence and Research issue was positive. Conviction in investigate issue with the most noteworthy normal and connection with standard of living with the least normal, positioned the most elevated and least scores individually. The discoveries too appeared that there was inconsequential contrast between the factors of age, sex and level of instruction and the attitude of understudies towards research. The subjects beneath consider had Positive demeanor to investigate and in case of accessibility of investigate offices, understudies would be more fascinated by performing research. Bhattacharya and Tabi (2016) examined undergraduate nursing students' attitude towards investigate. It has been appeared in various ponders that there exists a negative attitude towards research about among undergraduate understudies and this demeanor acts as a boundary. This negative state of mind influences the eagerness and endeavors of understudies to exceed expectations in a research about course. Muthuswamy (2017) [8] investigates the beat reasons that have high level of significance in their choice to connect doctoral course. Best three reasons that have high level significance in their choice to connect doctoral program are intrigued in subject space, needing to work in a to begin with review inquire about gather and accessibility of a curiously venture. Beat three variables that impact the understudy towards doctoral course are instructors, an eager coach and companions. Habineza (2018) [2] found that the levels of the students' attitude were high within the variables of convenience of investigate and the positive predispositions to inquire about. Be that as it may, within the calculation of uneasiness and in by and large, the levels were moderate. Females were more on edge than males and within the rest of the components, males showed higher levels than females. In any case, in spite of these contrasts, the t-test uncovered that there's no measurably noteworthy gender-based distinction. Maqsood *et al.* (2019) [7] explored by studying understudies from College of the Punjab. Strategies: Figure examination connected to extricate critical investigate variables. Clear measurements and inferential investigation is connected to have distant better; a much better; a higher; a stronger; an improved" a distant better understanding of the students' attitude towards investigate. Reactions were analyzed by applying mean, Man Whitney U test and Kruskal Wallis H test. Outcomes revealed that generally the understudies have a positive demeanor towards investigate. The male understudies are more positive compared to their female

Partners. As anticipated those with a high degree show a high positive attitude towards investigate.

Kakupa and Xue (2019) [4] appeared in his investigation that the understudies had modestly positive attitude towards investigate. A comparison between Doctoral and Master's degree understudies uncovered that the previous had essentially more positive inquire about demeanors, higher self-efficacy, and lower inquire about uneasiness than the last mentioned. An increment within the number of investigate courses taken was essentially related with lesser research about uneasiness.

Students' generalized self-efficacy was emphatically related with their by and large attitude towards investigate. There was no noteworthy relationship found between age and attitude towards inquire about. The think about concludes by making suggestions almost the got to upgrade students' positive investigate attitude as implies to dispensing with inquire about uneasiness.

### Conclusion

It can be concluded from the related studies that understudies have positive attitude towards research, but in a few thinks about it was found negative. Assist, boys have more positive and higher attitude towards investigate. Keeping this viewpoint in intellect, the underneath aims and hypotheses were defined for this ponder:

### 3. Objectives of the Study

1. To study the attitude of research scholars towards research.
2. To study the attitude of research scholars towards research in relation to gender.
3. To study the attitude of research scholars towards research with scholarship and without scholarship.

### 4. Hypotheses of the Study

1. The research scholars will have positive attitude towards research.
2. There will be no significant difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars towards research.
3. There will be no significant difference in the attitude of research scholars who are taking any kind of scholarship and not taking any kind of scholarship towards research.

### 5. Significance of the Study

This investigation centered on the attitude of researchers towards research. It can be valuable for inquire about researchers, administrators and instructive teach and in addition, the research agencies for making strides research about criteria for quality upgrade. Hence, the study titled as.

### “A Study of the Attitude of Research Scholars towards Research”

#### 6. Operational Definitions

1. **Research:** in this study research is meant by Ph.D. degree (with scholarship or without scholarship)
2. **Attitude:** It is the person degrees of like or detest depending on the positive or negative sees that an individual has and he tend to act towards any circumstances concurring to his see.

3. **Research scholars:** A research scholar is one who has completed his post-graduation in a specific field of research and are undertaking PhD modified within the Punjabi university, Patiala.

### 7. Delimitation of the Study

The present study is limited to 100 Research Scholars from Punjabi University, Patiala who are pursuing Ph. D. degree in the subjects of Social sciences only.

### 8. Methodology

#### 8.1 Method

The design of this research is descriptive survey method. It is about depicts and deciphers what is. It is concerned with conditions or connections that exist, suppositions that are held, forms that are going on, impacts that are apparent, or patterns that are creating. It is essentially concerned with the display, in spite of the fact that it regularly considers past occasions and impacts as they relate to current conditions.

#### 8.2 Sample

This study includes 100 research scholars from Punjabi university, Patiala, who are pursuing Ph.D. degree in the subjects of social sciences. Further, it was equally divided into male and female categories, and those who are taking any kind of scholarship and not taking any kind of scholarship.

#### 8.3 Sampling techniques

Research scholars were selected through purposely, convenience and random sampling techniques from Punjabi university, Patiala.

#### 8.4 Tool

Research attitude scale' developed by Preslee D. Kharsati (2012) [5] was used to assess the attitude of research scholars towards research. The instrument comprised of 28 items. Each item is given with five choices. Reactions are gotten on the booklet itself. There's no time restrain but for the most part 15 minutes have been found adequate for reacting all things.

#### 8.5 Statistical techniques

Mean, Median, mode, S.D. and t-test was applied to the collected data and analyzed the results.

### 9. Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

Within the display consider, the information has been collected utilizing standardized investigate state of mind scale. The information was classified, organized and analyzed. The investigation of the information was carried out with the assistance of the vital factual tables and graphical representation. Keeping in see the goals of the ponder, endeavors were made to display the collected data in a legitimate arranged shape in arrange to form investigation and elucidation precise for accomplishing the result.

#### 9.1 Attitude of Research Scholars towards Research

For studying attitude of research scholar towards research, mean, median, mode and S.D. was calculated of the attitude scores of research scholars. It is explained below in table 1

**Table 1:** Frequency distribution of attitude scores of research scholars towards research

Class-interval	frequency	Cumulative frequency
45-55	3	3
55-65	14	17
65-75	22	39
75-85	53	92
85-95	6	98
95-105	2	100
Total	100	

Mean=82.30, range=56, median=83.4, mode=84, S.D. =12.23

The above table shows that the attitude mean scores of research scholars towards research is 82.30, median is 83.4, mode is 84 and standard deviation is 12.23.

The scores of research attitude obtained by university research scholars was taken collectively and used to classify positive, neutral and negative kind of attitude towards research. The level depends upon the mean score i.e. ( $M \pm 1SD$ ) ranging from 70.07 (70) to 94.53 (95) as obtained on the sample of research scholars. The specific range for classification of levels of attitude towards research was greater than ( $>96$ ) i.e. 96 to 105 for positive attitude towards research, 70 to 95 for neutral attitude towards research and less than ( $<69$ ) i.e. from 49 to 69 for negative attitude towards research among research scholars. The distribution of attitude towards research in three different kinds given in table 2.

**Table 2:** Classification of kinds of attitude towards research among research scholars

Sr. No.	Kinds of attitude towards research	Range	No. of university research scholars	%age
1	Positive	96 to 105	2	2
2	Neutral	70 to 95	78	78
3	Negative	49 to 69	20	20
	Total		100	

The table II reveals that 2% research scholars covered by the positive attitude, 78% research scholars covered by the neutral attitude and 20% research scholars covered by the negative attitude towards research. Hence, it can be said that research scholars perceived neutral attitude towards research, the attitude is neither positive nor negative towards research among research scholars. Thus, the first hypothesis “The research scholars will have positive attitude towards research” is rejected.

**9.2 Attitude of Male and Female Research Scholars towards Research**

To test the significance difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars towards research, t test has been employed on the attitude mean scores and the results are given below:

**Table 3:** Attitude scores of male and female research scholars towards research

Sr.no.	Male	Female	t-test value	
1. Mean	84.2	81.3	1.14	Not Significant
2. S.D.	13.9	11.2		
3. N	50	50		
Total				

It can be concluded by the table-3 that the mean value for attitude scores towards research of male is 84.2 and for female is 81.3 along with standard deviation 13.9 and 11.2 respectively. The t-value for the significant mean difference of the attitude score of male and female research scholars towards research is 1.14, which is less than the table value at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and thus, the difference is not significant in the attitude score of male and female research scholars towards research. Hence, the second hypotheses that “There will be no significant difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars towards research” is accepted. But it can be also revealed by the mean attitude scores of male (84.2) and female (81.3) research scholars that the male research scholars perceive better attitude towards research than female research scholars.

**9.3 Attitude of Research Scholars towards Research with and Without Scholarship**

To test the significance difference in the attitude of with and without scholarship research scholars towards research, t test has been employed on the attitude mean scores and the results are given below:

**Table 4:** Attitude scores of with and without scholarship towards research

Sr.no.	With scholarship	Without scholarship	t-test value	
4. Mean	81.4	78.2	1.34	Not Significant
5. S.D.	12.2	11.8		
6. N	48	52		
Total				

It can be concluded by the table-4 that the mean value for attitude scores towards research of research scholars taking any kind of scholarship is 81.4 and for those research scholars who were not taking any kind of scholarship is 78.2 along with standard deviation 12.2 and 11.8 respectively. The t-value for the significant mean difference of the attitude score of with and without scholarship research scholars towards research is 1.34, which is less than the table value at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and thus, the difference is not significant in the attitude score of with and without scholarship research scholars towards research. Hence, the third hypothesis that “There will be no significant difference in the attitude of research scholars who were taking and not taking any kind of scholarship towards research” is accepted. But it can be also revealed by the mean attitude scores of research scholars taking scholarship (84.2) and not taking scholarship (81.3) towards research that the research scholars who were taking any kind of scholarship perceived better attitude towards research than those research scholars who were not taking any kind of scholarship.

**10. Testing of Hypotheses**

**Hypotheses were accepted and rejected after the analysis and interpretation of the data**

- 2% research scholars perceived the positive attitude, 78% research scholars had the neutral attitude and 20% research scholars had the negative attitude towards research. Hence, it can be said that research scholars

Perceived neutral Attitude towards research, the attitude is neither positive nor negative towards research among research scholars. Thus, the first hypothesis “The research scholars will have positive attitude towards research” is rejected.

2. The t-value for the significant mean difference of the attitude score of male and female research scholars towards research is 1.14, which is less than the table value at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and thus, the difference is not significant in the attitude score of male and female research scholars towards research. Hence, the second hypotheses that “There will be no significant difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars towards research” is accepted.
3. The t-value for the significant mean difference of the attitude score of with and without scholarship research scholars towards research is 1.34, which is less than the table value at 0.05 and 0.01 level of significance and thus, the difference is not significant in the attitude score of with and without scholarship research scholars towards research. Hence, the third hypothesis that “There will be no significant difference in the attitude of research scholars who were taking and not taking any kind of scholarship towards research” is accepted.

### 11. Major Findings

#### The following findings were revealed by this study

1. Research scholars’ perceived neutral attitude towards research, the attitude is neither positive nor negative towards research among research scholars.
2. There was no significant difference in the attitude of male and female research scholars towards research.
3. The male research scholars perceived better attitude towards research than female research scholars.
4. There was no significant difference in the attitude of research scholars who were taking and not taking any kind of scholarship towards research.
5. The research scholars who were taking any kind of scholarship perceived better attitude towards research than those research scholars who were not taking any kind of scholarship.

### 12. Educational Implications and Suggestions

#### By the findings of this study, the following suggestions can be made

1. There should be arrangements for awareness and encouragement about the research and its importance, benefits in the coming future for researchers as well as the for nation’s development in every field.
2. There ought to be considerably expanded offices both of money related and scholastic nature, through different plans of research partnership and budgetary help not as it were at college and college level but moreover those researchers who work in school.
3. There ought to be proper training workshops arranged time to time for research scholars in research work to avoid any kind of anxiety and stress towards research.
4. Funds like possibility stores ought to too be made accessible in arrange to unravel the budgetary issues confronted by the researchers to travel from one put to another in collection of information conjointly to purchase mandatory facilities for investigate work.

5. There should be availability of positive environment for research scholars to do their work. It can enhance their positive attitude towards research.
6. Only the mentors who have the real ability to do research work efficiently, should assign to guide the research scholars. It will erase the barriers coming out in the way of achieving the aims of research.

### 13. References

1. Bhattacharya Anunay. Attitude towards research among undergraduate nursing students. JGPHA, 2016; 6(1).
2. Habineza Faustin. An Exploratory Survey of undergraduate students’ attitudes towards research in ines-ruhengari in Rwanda. International Educational Applied Scientific Research Journal, 2018; 3(3).
3. Hussain Fehmida. Undergraduate students’ attitudes towards research: lessons from an international branch campus in the UAE. International Journal of Teaching and Case Studies, 2018; 9(4).
4. Kakupa Paul, Xue Han. Students’ Attitudes towards Research: A Study of Graduate Education Students at a Chinese Normal University. edupij. 2019; 82(1):97-110.
5. Kharsati Preslee D. Study of the attitude of nehu research scholars towards research. Department of Education. North-Eastern Hill University, 2012.
6. Kumar, Harshah. H.N. Perception, practices towards research and predictors of research career among UG students. South India: India J Community Med, 2008.
7. Maqsood Zeeshan, Jabeen Syeda, Chaudhry Nauman, Sardar Iqra. Attitude towards research of university students, A Multivariate analysis, 2019, 37-43.
8. Muthuswamy Prema. Attitude towards research among the doctoral students. International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology (IJCIET). 2017; 8(11):811-823.
9. Shaukat Sadia, Siddiquah Aishah, Abiodullah Muhammad, Ali Akbar Rafaqat. Postgraduate Students’ Attitudes towards Research. Bulletin of Education and Research. 2014; 36(1):111-122.
10. Siamian hasan, Mahmoudi Roghayeh, Habibi Fatemeh, Latifi Mahsoomeh, Zare-Gavgani Vahideh. Mater Sociomed. 2016; 28(6):468-472.