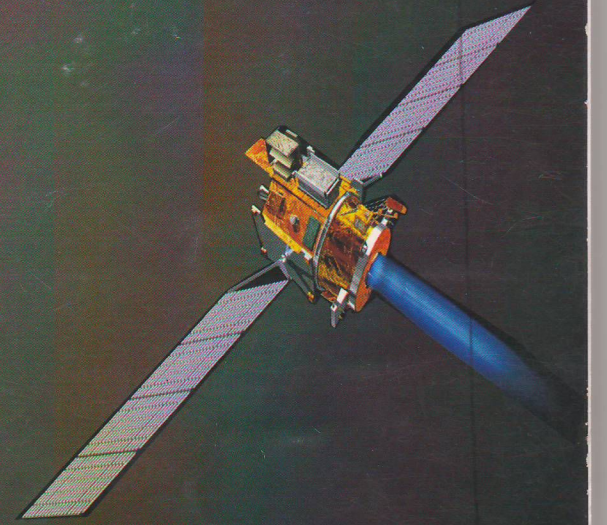


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संशोधन क्रांती



# SANSHODHAN KRANTI

*International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*

Chief Editor  
Mr. Chetan B. More



**1<sup>st</sup> Multidisciplinary National Conference**  
**on**  
**Research in Higher Education**

**Organized by**  
**Dnyanpeeth Pratisthan,**  
Nandurbar Dist. Nandurbar (M.S.)  
**&**  
**V.E.S.'s Sarvajanic Arts & Comm. College,**  
Visarwadi Tal. Navapur Dist. Nandurbar (M.S.)

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# **SANSHODHAN KRANTI**

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## EDITOR'S PAGE.....

It is a pleasure and privilege for us to present you volumes of the souvenir of the multidisciplinary national conference on '**Research in Higher Education**' organized by **Dnyanpeeth Pratishthan, Nandurbar** (a multipurpose social-service oriented institute) in association with **Sarvajanik Arts and Commerce College, Visarwadi, Tal. Navapur, Dist. Nandurbar**. We are also delighted to inform you that this souvenir is enriched with more than 125 research articles from various parts of the nation - really an unbelievable grand success for us.

'Science' and 'research' are being used as the catchphrases of the modern era. Nobel Prize winner Hungarian biochemist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi has rightly said, "Research is to see what everybody else has seen, and to think what nobody else has thought". Research is a multi-faceted task, a creative art, multidisciplinary approach and an interactive systematic process. Research is much more than collecting, analyzing and generalizing of data, it is like to dive into the ocean of information to get the valuable gems of knowledge. Albert Einstein has said, "If we knew what we were doing it wouldn't be research".

Though we are dreaming of being a superpower and one of the most promising economies of the world, adverse issues like lack of will power, negligence on the part of the government and brain drain have posed great challenges for excellence in research in our country. Though there is a quantitative increase in research projects in India, but it cannot be said of corresponding to an increasing in their quality. Since past twenty years globalization, information and communication technology and knowledge economy, emergence of post modern and hyper-rational ideologies, multicultural social structures have widened the horizons of the procedures and practices of research.

Much of the scientific achievements is the result of the endeavor of the research personnel in higher education. Higher education institutes, universities, UGC, CSIR and IITs are expected to play their vital role in conducting research. But due to their confinement to local and national-level policies instead of implementing international policies as well as serious lack of means and resources, they have not been able to breed competent human resource personnel in researchers. To face local and global challenges, there is a need in higher education for research-oriented vision.



The Conference aims to provide a platform for a good get-together of eminent academicians and research scholar participants to discuss the current situation, challenges and advancements regarding strategies, models, techniques and methods of academic research keeping in view the emerging new paradigms in research. Further, discussions will include practical suggestions on how to promote academic research towards greater excellence. This conference is the first national-level event organized by the **Dnyanpeeth Pratishthan**.

In closing, on behalf of Dnyanpeeth Pratishthan and Sarvajanik Arts and Commerce College, we would like to extend cordial thanks to the research scholar participants, reviewers, invited speakers, chief guests, members of organizing committee and advisory board, publisher and printers of the souvenir, the manager of D.S.K. Hotel, Nandurbar for providing necessary infrastructure and all the volunteers who have contributed in the successful organization of the conference.

Hoping the conference will be thought-provoking and a high profile event.

Date: 03 August 2014

**Editors -**

**Prof. Gautam B. Thorat**

**Prof. Madhukar A. Desle**

(Special Issue Sanshodhan Kranti)



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6. An electronic document delivery should also be introduced into the library at the earliest opportunity. Moreover, instead of expecting users to accept whatever exists in the market, the right perspective is to know and provide whatever electronic resources suits users under their respective circumstances. The library management therefore needs to conduct user study programs to know more about electronic resource needs of users.
  7. There is, finally, the need for the institutional governing body to integrate adequate information (technology) literacy content into the curriculum for lecturers and students in the University.
- If such actions as outlined above are taken, then the situation regarding electronic resources information in University and other academic institutions would improve substantially.

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### Preparing Research Proposal

Prof. Kruti A. Patel (Assistant Professor)

Women's Afternoon Additional Class

C/o J. Z. Shah Arts & H. P. Desai Commerce College, Amroli

#### Abstract

When we think of undertaking any research study the important point to be taken into consideration is the preparation of a research proposal or research project. As an architect it is required to prepare a blue print or draw a plan before constructing a building, in the same manner researcher is required to prepare a detail plan for proposal before initiating a research study. A carefully prepared research proposal enables the researcher to reach the solution of the problem envisaged in the research study and the result obtain can become more acceptable. This paper would definitely help researchers in preparing the research proposals with meticulous care. The researcher will get sufficient guidance for conducting research work. In the same manner a comprehensive research synopsis becomes quite helpful to future research workers working in the related area of research.

**Keywords:** preparing research proposal, research project.

**Introduction** - A proposal is a request for support of sponsored research, instruction, or extension projects. Good proposals quickly and easily answer the following questions:

- What do you want to do, how much will it cost, and how much time will it take?
- How does the proposed project relate to the sponsor's interests?
- What difference will the project make to: your university, your students, your discipline, the state, the nation, or any other concerned parties?
- What has already been done in the area of your project?
- How do you plan to do it?
- How will the results be evaluated?
- Why should you, rather than someone else, do this project?

These questions will be answered in different ways and receive different emphases depending on the nature of the proposed project and on the agency to which the proposal is being submitted.

#### Section of Research Proposal

Research proposal is generally divided into two sections, namely, (1) Introductory Section and (2) Method Section

**(1) Introductory Section:** this section gives the introduction of the problem of the research study and includes the following aspects :

1. Title of the research proposal.
2. Statement of the problem
3. Review of related literature
4. Area of research
5. Objectives of research study
6. Hypothesis or questions underlying the study
7. Significance of study
8. Delimitations of the area under study

**(2) Method Section:** The section of the research proposal consists of the following aspects:

9. Population and sample
10. Tools
11. Research method
12. Analytical procedure
13. Time schedule
14. Budget
15. References

#### Steps of Research Proposal:

Several steps in relation to different section of the research proposal are to be stipulated in a systematic and planned manner. The steps are to be represented sequentially according to the different aspects given in each of the sections of the research proposal. The description involved in steps covering all aspects is given below:

**(1) Title of research Proposal:** the title of the research proposal signifies the theme of the research study. The title need not to be bombastic, full of alliterations, unscientific and prejudicial. The language of the title should be professional in terms of research and it should not be very long. The title should be framed in such a manner that it implicitly contains all meaningful aspects of the research study.

Moreover the title should have focus towards research study. It should be borne in mind that the title of the research proposal cannot specify all aspects of research study. But it should be such that it gives the clear idea of the nature of study to be undertaken with specific reference to the population and the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

**(2) Statement of the problem:** Statement of the problem is not only a little but also an extension of the title by means of which the reader gets a clear idea of the research to be pursued in the study. It essentially contains those aspects of the research study leading to final goal of research. The problem of research stated in two to three sentences, which should include all types of variables and interrelationship. Here the variables are introduced and identified in the statement of the problem but no description of how these variables are to be measured is to be given.

The title may not give the correct picture of what is to be done in research study but the statement of the problem gives the idea of the type of research work is to be undertaken in the proposed study.

**(3) Review of related literature:** The researcher should provide a comprehensive review involving theoretical and research aspects of the literature. This should include the latest research trends in the area. The review of relevant literature equips the researcher with the type and depth of research work done and what further research remains to be done in the concerned area of research. The following aspects are ascertained with the help of review of literature,

1. The researcher gets clarification of types of variables to be included in the problem.
2. The need for tackling the problem by research is understood.
3. Hypothesis consistent with the problem of research can be formulated.
4. Clarification pertaining to sources of data
5. Directions about the proper tool for collection of data
6. Design of study can be constructed

While the points of importance are listed below,

1. Design of study involving defined variables, research method, tools for data collection, population, procedure of selection of a sample, procedure of analysis with reference to objectives of study.
2. Conclusion of research drawn from review of past literature.
3. Extraneous variable not related with study.
4. Defects which could have been avoided.
5. Recommendation(s) regarding future research.

**(4) Area of Research:** There are various fields of research in each subject. The researcher should specifically mention the area to which the problem of his research belongs. The significance and appropriateness of research can be known on the basis of such information. The area of research for example, could be educational, philosophy, evaluation of measurement, teaching and training etc.



**(5) Objective of Research:** The objectives of study comprise central part of the entire research. Which indicate,

1. Explanation of things to be studied.
2. The different types of variable involved in the study.

The objectives must be clear and simple. The selection of tool is linked with the objectives of study and the totality of objectives leads to the title of the research study.

**(6) Hypothesis underlying the study:** Research Hypothesis are assumptions of results or temporary solution of the problem. It represented in two ways (1) Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) and (2) Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>). The null hypothesis is such a statement, if it is false it support a good alternative hypothesis.

**(7) Significance of study:** Research proposal should indicate the appropriateness, utility and urgency of the study. It should also clearly mention as to how the results of the present study will affect the educational principles and procedures. The necessity of undertaking research can be emphasized in several ways some of which are given below,

1. To whom and how the results of the study will be useful.
2. The time duration between the earlier study and present study is very long and therefore there is a need to verify the results by new methods and procedures.

**(8) Delimitation of area of study:** It is more important to undertake intensive and systematic work by embarking on a problem with limited scope rather than undertaking a poor work by selecting a problem with wider perspective. It is therefore desirable to determine the delimitations of field or area to solve a problem meaningfully y avoiding confusion and shallowness in a research study.

**(9) Population and Sample:** Researcher should describe the universe very clearly and accurately; and thereafter he should have clear understanding of the sampling method to be chosen from the available methods of sampling in order to draw a sample from the following,

- a. Probability Sampling:
  - i. Random Sampling, ii. Stratified Sampling, iii. Systematic Sampling, iv. Cluster Sampling
- b. Non-Probability Sampling:
  - i. Incidental Sampling, ii. Purposive Sampling, iii. Quota Sampling
- c. Other Methods of Sampling:
  - i. Sampling by pairs, ii. Double Sampling, iii. Sequential Sampling, iv. Snowball Sampling, v. Multistage Sampling

**(10) Tools:** During research process any instrument used to collect data consistent with the objectives of the study is known as tool. Various tools are employed to collect quantitative as well as qualitative data in educational research. The researcher can either use the available tools or construct new tools, if need arise, for his research study. Available tools are as follows,

(a) Observation Tools:

1. Observation, 2. Rating scale, 3. Check List, 4. Evaluation Sheet

(b) Tools based on self Report:

5. Questionnaire, 6. Interview, 7. Opinionaire, 8. Attitude Scale , 9. Sociometry

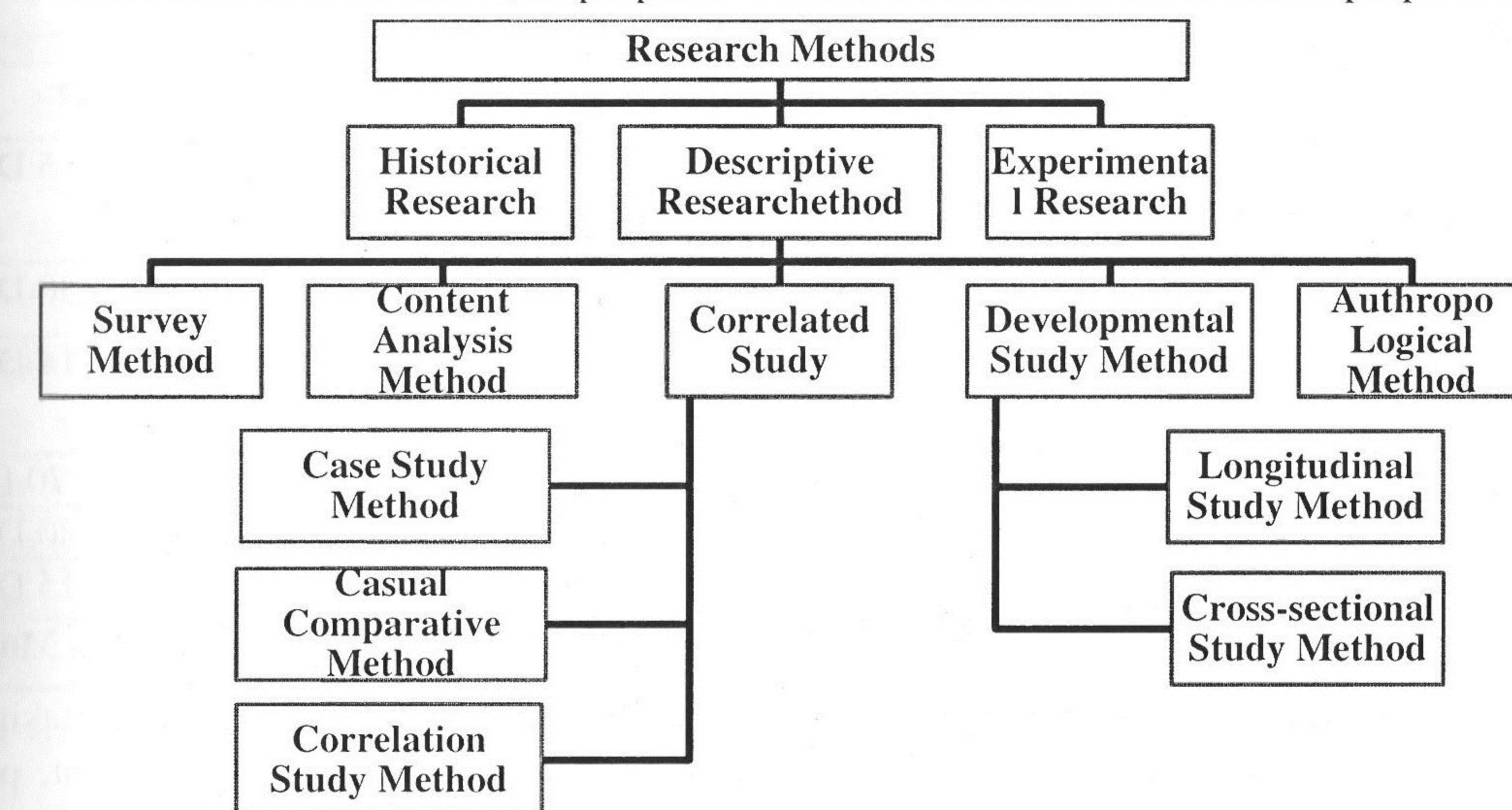
(c) Other Techniques:

10. Q-sort technique, 11. Sementic Differential scale

(d) Standardized Tests:

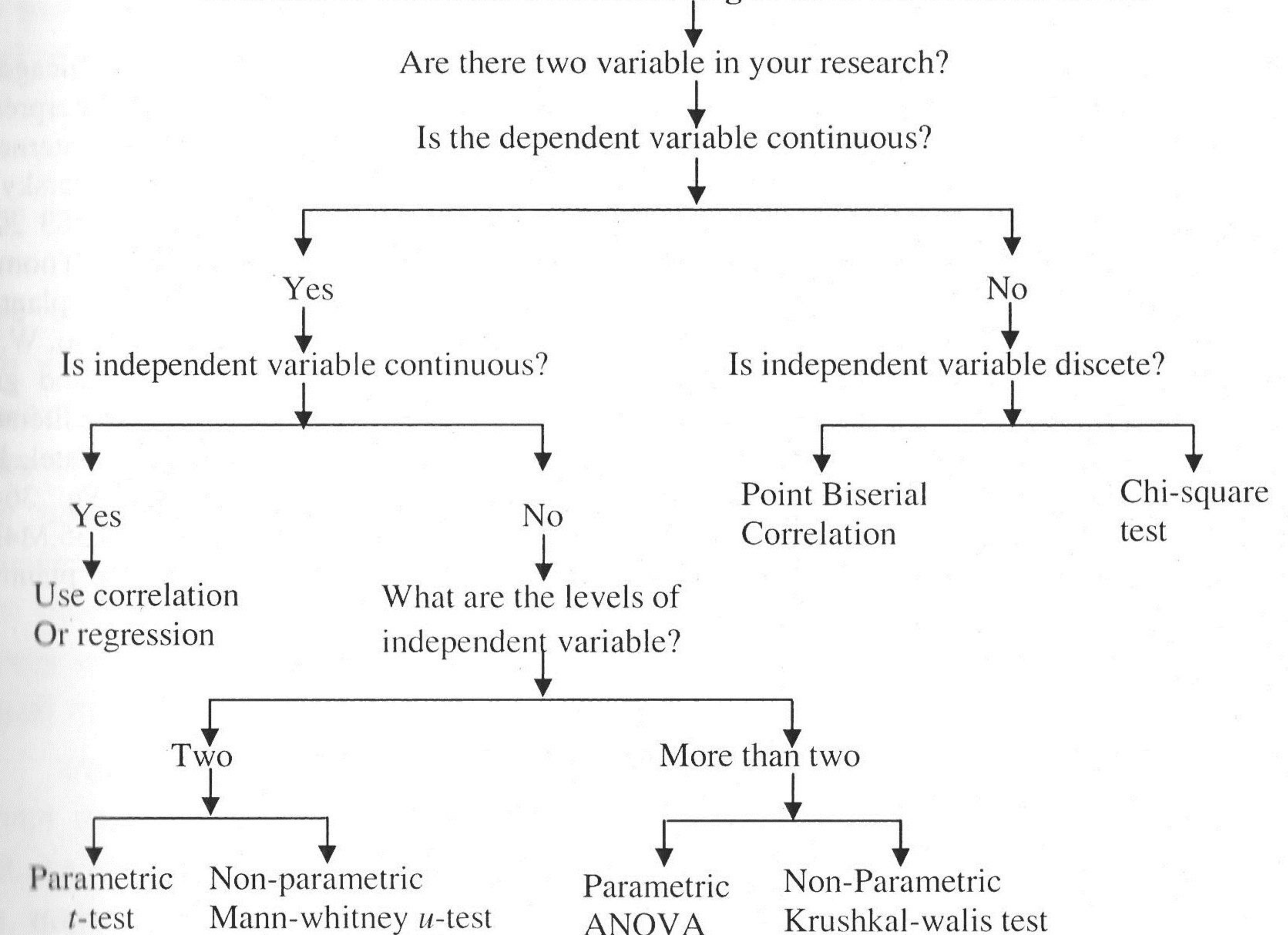
12. Achievement test, 13. Intelligence test, 14. Aptitude test, 15. Diagnostic test, 16. Interest inventory, 17. Personality Measurement test, 18. Projection technique

**(11) Research Method:** Researcher has to provide the details of which method out of available research methods mentioned below, he proposes to use with reasons in the research proposal.



**(12) Analytical Procedure:** This section of the research proposal deals with the details of clarification and analytical procedure used by him to classify and analyses the data collected from the subjects selected in sample with the use of tools. The choice of statistical procedures for analysis of collected data mainly depends on the relationship among the variables involved in the study and the nature of conclusions he wishes to draw from the analysis of available data. The following table gives information of the type of statistical test to be selected.

#### Selection of statistical tests according to different research model



**(13) Time Schedule:** It is essential to stipulate the time duration for completing the entire research work. For this purpose the researcher should divide the research work in several stages and stipulate



the expected time required for accomplishing the research work on a given topic. The details of how time schedule can be determined in a research proposal are shown as an illustration in the following table.

No.	Subject	Time
1	Primary preparation and description for the project work in consultation with research experts.	2 Weeks – 15 Days
2	Preparation of tool workshop training	4 Weeks – 30 Days
3	Preparation of data collection and prepermission of databooks and BRC CRC	2 Weeks – 14 Days
4	Data collection	10 Weeks – 70 Days
5	Data entry classification and analysis and conclusion	4 Weeks – 30 Days
6	Reports writing, printing, binding	2 Weeks – 15 Days
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24 Weeks – 6 Months</b>

**(14) Budget:** The researcher should include the details of expenditure to be incurred undertaking the research work. This is very much necessary if the proposal is to be sent to government, private organisation or autonomous institution or other agencies like U.G.C., S.S.A., EdCIL for financial support. Different types of expenditure under different heads such as equipments, books and journals, travel, tools, computer, stationery, typing, printing and technical or administrative assistance in the budget for meeting the cost of research to be undertaken in the project.

**(15) References:** list of exhaustive references consisting of books, journals, treatises, theses and other documents relevant for preparing the research proposal should be provided. References presented in APA style generally become acceptable. Some organisations provide specific information for preparing the research proposal and in such case research proposal should be prepared accordingly.

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#### "संशोधन स्वरूप"

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#### सारांश -

सदर शोध निबंधात संशोधनाचे प्राथमिक स्वरूप मांडण्याचा प्रयत्न आहे. संशोधन प्रारंभ करण्यापूर्वी विषयाची निवड खूप महत्वाची आहे. विषय लादलेला नसावा. प्रसिद्धी, अर्थ हा हेतूही त्यामागे नसावा. संशोधकाचा 'रस' यात

महत्वाचा आहे. संशोधनात Outline (प्रारूप) याला महत्त्व आहे. यानुसार विषयातील तपशिला मांडत जावे लागते. संशोधन कोणत्या प्रकारात होणार आहे. याचाही विचार संशोधकाने करणे गरजेचे आहे. प्रबंध लेखन हे मार्गदर्शकांच्या सूचनेनुसार होणे गरजेचे आहे. संशोधनात शेवटी निष्कर्ष महत्वाचे आहेत. त्यानुसार उपाययोजनाही सूचवावेत. त्यावर समाज, शासन, विद्यार्थी निश्चितच सुधारणा करण्याचा प्रयत्न करतील.

संशोधनाचे प्रारूप पाहण्यापूर्वी 'संशोधन' या शब्दामागे काही विचारवंतांनी जो अर्थ गृहीत धरलेला आहे त्या अर्थाचा प्रथम विचार करावा लागेल. वेबस्टरच्या शब्दकोशात संशोधन म्हणजे "तथ्ये वा तत्त्वे शोधण्यासाठी करण्यात येणारी चिकित्सा किंवा परीक्षण किंवा एखादी गोष्ट शोधून काढण्यासाठी सतत व पद्धतशीर केलेले परिश्रम."<sup>1</sup> कोणत्याही घटनेतील तत्त्व शोधण्यासाठी त्या घटनेकडे चिकित्सक दृष्टीने पाहणे तसेच त्या घटनेच्या माहितीचे परीक्षण करणे हे वरील व्याख्येतून स्पष्ट होते. बेस्टने यांनी संशोधनाचे स्वरूप मांडतांना "खऱ्या अर्थाने संशोधन म्हणजे वैज्ञानिक पद्धती प्रत्यक्षात कार्यान्वित करण्याची अधिक नियमबद्ध वा आकारबद्ध, सुव्यवस्थित व खालील अशी प्रक्रिया होय."<sup>2</sup> असे म्हटले. संशोधनात शास्त्रोक्त पद्धतीला महत्त्व आहे. लेखन करतांना नियम, व्यवस्थितपणा यांना महत्त्व द्यावे असे त्यांना सूचवायचे दिसते. यावरून संशोधनात शोधाला महत्त्व आहे. हा शोध शास्त्रोक्त पद्धतीने व्हायला हवा. शोधण्यात सुव्यवस्थितपणा असावा. तरच त्या शोधातून काही निष्कर्ष व्यवस्थित येतात. संशोधन करण्यापूर्वी विषय निवडणे गरजेचे आहे. तो विषय निवडतांना खूप काळजी घेणे गरजेचे आहे.

संशोधनाचे प्रामुख्याने दोन प्रकार पडतात.

१) मुलभूत संशोधन, २) उपयोजित संशोधन

#### १) मुलभूत संशोधन -

नवीन माहिती प्राप्त करणे किंवा जुनी माहिती योग्य आहे का? याचा शोध संशोधनात महत्वाचा आहे. नवीन शिद्धांत मांडणे ही गोष्ट मुलभूत संशोधनात महत्वाची आहे. समस्येचे मुळ कारण या प्रकारात शोधले जाते.

#### २) उपयोजित संशोधन -

समस्यांचे अध्ययन या प्रकारात केले जाते. शिवाय त्यावर उपाययोजना शोधली जाते. या प्रकारात समस्यांचे तथ्य शोधले जाते. त्यातून निष्कर्ष काढला जातो. तसे पाहिले तर हे दोन्ही प्रकार एकमेकांत मिसळलेले आहेत. मुलभूत संशोधन हे उपयोजित संशोधनाला मार्गदर्शन देते. तर उपयोजित संशोधन हे मुलभूत संशोधनाला चालना देते. दोन्ही प्रकारातून येणारे सत्य हे समाजाला उपकारक होते.

संशोधन करण्याची एक विशिष्ट पद्धत आहे. प्रथम विषय निवड करावा लागते. त्यानुसार मार्गदर्शक निश्चित करावा लागतो. तेव्हा संशोधनाला प्रारंभ होतो. संशोधनाच्या रूपरेषेत पुढील घटक महत्वाचे आहेत - १) संशोधन समस्या निश्चित करणे. २) साधन सामग्री. ३) संशोधन हेतू. ४) गृहीतकृत्य. ५) संशोधन आराखडा ६) तथ्य संकलन ७) निष्कर्ष. यानुसार संशोधन प्रारूप तयार करावे लागते. वाङ्मयीन संशोधनाचा विचार केला तर त्यात विषयाची वाणवा भारात नाही. अनेक नवेनवे विषय शोधण्यास उपलब्ध होवू शकतात. "नांगरल्याविण भुई बरी। असे कितीतरी। परि शेतकरी। सनदी तेथे कोण वदा।"<sup>3</sup> थोडक्यात संशोधनाला खूप विषय मिळतात. हेच सूचवायचे आहे. कवितेच्या रचनेला जसे महत्त्व आहे तसे संशोधनात लेखनाच्या रचनेला महत्त्व आहे. संशोधनाची चार उद्दिष्टे आहेत. कोणतीही घटना घडते तेव्हा त्या पाठीमागे काहीतरी प्रयोजन असते. तसे संशोधन करण्यामागे काहीतरी हेतू आहे. १) वर्णनात्मक संशोधन, २) परिचयात्मक संशोधन, ३) कारणात्मक संशोधन, ४) प्रयोगात्मक संशोधन. संशोधन करण्याची कारणे व्यक्तिपरत्वे बदलतील पण संशोधनाचा वापर समाजहित, लोकहित यासाठीच व्हावा ही रास्त अपेक्षा आहे. अज्ञानाचा नाश करून विकासाकडे समाजाला घेवून जाणे यासाठी संशोधन महत्वाचे आहे. संशोधनात मार्गदर्शकाची भूमिकाही महत्वाची आहे. पण त्याच बरोबर संशोधकही महत्वाचा आहे.

संशोधनाची रूपरेषा ठरविल्यानंतर (Outline) प्रारूप तयार करावा लागते. त्यानंतर प्रत्यक्ष साधन सामुग्रीच्या साहाय्याने लेखन करावे लागते. पण प्रारूप प्रमाणे लेखन होतेच असे नाही. कारण प्रारूप ही सर्वसाधारण संकल्पना असते. वेळ, स्थळ, साधन, मार्गदर्शन यानुसार प्रारूप रचनेत बदल होतो. ठरविलेल्या रूपरेषा नंतर उद्देश डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून सत्याचा तथ्यांचा शोध घेणे महत्वाचे असते. तरच सखोल शोधापर्यंत पोहचू शकतो. बऱ्याचदा संशोधक उद्देशापासून भरकटतो. परिणामी सत्याकडे, तथ्याकडेही भरकटतो. शेवटी मग निष्कर्ष निघतातही. पण परिणाम योग्य साधत नाहीत. सत्यावर उपाययोजना नीट मांडता येत नाहीत. प्रारूपच्या रचनेनुसार लेखनास बऱ्याचदा मर्यादा येतात. चार प्रकारे प्रारूपमध्ये असतात. पण कधी कधी पाच-सहा प्रकारे अंतिम प्रबंधात करावी लागतात. संशोधन कधीही