RESEARCHER'S PERSPECTIVES ON ISSUE AND CHALLENGES IN RESEARCH: A STUDY

[1]Seethalashmi R. and [2]Dr. Chinnasamy K.

[1]Assistant Librarian, Ramco Institute of Technology & Research Scholar, Department of Library and Information Science , Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal, Tamilnadu.

[2]Head, Department of Library and Information Science, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai, Tamilnadu.

ABSTRACT

Research is a systematic enquiry into the facts of knowledge domains. The research work is a series of interconnected and interrelated phases which are complicated and time taking. The present study aims to analyze the perceptions of the research scholars on the issue and challenges in carrying out the research work. This is a descriptive survey research. Questionnaire method was adopted to collect the data. Out of 350 Questionnaires distributed, 299 were received back, making the response rate of 84.42%. The top most purposes why the research scholars use ICT are "easy access". The least challenging issues are 'Critical analysis of the Literature ' and 'Mention the Limitations'.

KEY WORDS:

Issues, Challenges, Research, Research Scholars.

INTRODUCTION :

Research is an essential process to find out the solution to the problems. The research consists of a sequence of actions namely identification of the problem, critical evaluation of previous studies, formulation of hypothesis, collection of reviews of related literature, framing of the objectives, designing the questionnaire, identifying the sample size, identifying the methods of data collection, determination of the tools and techniques to be used for analysis, incorporation of the research plan and interpretation of the results. Research is importance in all aspects and walks of life - agricultural, medical, economical etc., - to find the new solution. As a developing country, we need more researches to find out new technologies to raise the pride of our country among other countries in the world. The research is not that simple to produce new results. The researchers face so many problems during their research work. The researcher overcomes the barriers in research and also the constraints of finance and time duration. For a successful research, planning is essential. It is the back bone for any research. The proper guidance is one of the key aspects for the successful research. The researcher needs the so many qualities to carry out the research

successfully.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mercer (2007) explained the challenges faced by educational researchers investigating the places where they work. It argues that the insider/outsider dichotomy is actually a continuum with multiple dimensions, and that all researchers constantly move back and forth along a number of axes, depending upon time, location, participants and topic. The assumption that one kind of research is better than the other is challenged, and the advantages and disadvantages of insider research are discussed in terms of access, intrusiveness, familiarity and rapport. Finally, three dilemmas relating to informant bias, reciprocity in interviews, and research ethics are examined from an insider researcher's perspective, and the ways in which the author responded to these dilemmas at different points in her own four-year two site study are critiqued. Boote and Beile (2005) suggested the criteria to evaluate the quality of dissertation literature reviews and report a study that examined dissertations at three universities. Acquiring the skills and knowledge required to be education scholars, able to analyze and synthesize the research in a field of specialization, should be the focal, integrative activity of pre dissertation doctoral education. Such scholarship is a prerequisite for increased methodological sophistication and for improving the usefulness of education research.

OBJECTIVES
* To shows the gender-wise distribution of the respondents
* To identify the age wise distribution of the respondents
* To study the purposes of using ICT in Research
* To assess the preferred media for collecting Review of Literature
* To know the issues and challenges in Research

METHODOLOGY

This analysis attempts to study the perspectives on motivation and challenges in research among the research scholars. A well tested questionnaire was distributed personally to the scholar community and also sufficient time was given to the respondent to furnish the information. 350 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Out of this, 299 were received back, making the response rate of 84.42%. The collected data were classified and tabulated according to the objectives of the study and analyzed by statistical tools like WAM and Simple percentage.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
GENDER-WISE DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows that out of 299 questionnaires, 183 (61.20%) were distributed to the male respondents and 116 (38.80%) were issued to the female respondents.

Table.1 Distribution of Questionnaire

S. No	Gender	Respondents	%
1	Male	183	61.20%
2	Female	116	38.80%
	Total	299	100.00%

Source: Primary data

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table. 2 Age Wise Distribution of the Respondents

S. No	Age frequency	No. of Respondents	%
1	Below 30 Years	135	45.15%
2	30-40 Years	86	28.76%
3	40-50 Years	54	18.06%
4	Above 50 Years	24	8.03%
	Total	299	100.00%

Source: Primary data

It is revealed from Table 2 that the 45.33 percent of the respondents were below 30 years age group, followed by 28.67 percent of the respondents in 30-40 years age group, 18 percent in 40-50 years ager group and just 8 percent of the respondents belong to above 50 years age group.

PREFERRED MEDIA FOR COLLECTING REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Table 3. Preferred Media for Collecting Review of Literature

S. No	Preferred Media for Collecting Review of Literature	No. of Respondents	%
1	Printed Materials	74	24.75%
2	Electronic Resources	76	25.42%
3	Both Printed & Electronic	149	49.83%
	Total	299	100.00%

Source: Primary data

It is assessed from Table 4 that 24.67 percent of the scholars preferred printed materials for collecting Review of Literature and 25.33 percent of the respondents preferred electronic materials for collecting Review of Literature and 49.83 percent of the scholars preferred both printed and electronic materials.

PURPOSE OF USING ICT FOR RESEARCH

Table 4. Purpose of Using ICT for Research

S. No	Purpose of using ICT for Research	SA %	A %	NO %	D	SD %	WAM	Rank
1	Downloading the Digital Content	108 36.00	125 42.00	22 7.33	18 6.00	26 8.67	3.91	6
2	Fast information delivery	118 39.33	143 48.00	14 4.67	8 2.67	16 5.33	4.13	5
3	To Share information easily	136 45.33	125 42.00	22 7.33	6 2.00	10 3.33	4.23	2
4	To avoid the communication gap	116 38.67	137 46.00	26 8.67	14 4.67	6 2.00	4.15	3
5	Easy access	144 48.00	121 40.67	12 4.00	6 2.00	16 5.33	4.24	1
6	To search the Scholarly literature	98 32.67	113 38.00	26 8.67	38 12.67	24 8.00	3.75	7
7	For Reading e-books, E-Journals etc.	124 41.33	127 42.67	22 7.33	18 6.00	8 2.67	4.14	4
8	Access the video lectures	94 31.33	77 26.00	26 8.67	46 15.33	58 18.67	3.36	9
9	To access the Knowledge sharing forums	98 32.67	73 24.67	48 16.00	46 15.33	34 11.33	3.52	8

Source: Primary data

Table 5 reveals that the top most purposes why the research scholars use ICT are "easy access" (WAM of 4.24) and "Sharing information easily" (WAM of 4.23). The next line of reasons for using ICT in research is 'Avoiding the communication gap ' (WAM of 4.15) and 'Reading e-books, E-Journals etc' (WAM of 4.14). The least reasons why ICT is used in Research are 'Accessing the Knowledge sharing forums' (WAM of 3.52) and 'Accessing the video lectures' (WAM of 3.36). The mean value of all the variables ranges between 3.36 and 4.24.

It is evidently shown in Table 6 that the biggest challenge in research for the scholars is ' 'To inculcate the research plan' (WAM of 4.18) followed by the challenge of 'formulating hypothesis ' (WAM of 4.15) and 'framing the Objectives' (WAM of 4.09). The least challenges for the researchers are 'identifying the sample size '(WAM of 2.69) and 'identifying the methods of data collection (WAM of 3.31). The mean value of all the variables ranges between 2.69 and 4.18.

CHALLENGES IN DOING RESEARCH

Table.5 Challenges in Doing Research

S. No	Challenges in Doing Research	SA %	A %	NO %	D %	SD %	WAM	Rank
1	To identify the research problem	104 34.67	93 31.33	54 18.00	30 10.00	10 6.00	3.79	7
2	To formulate the hypothesis	114 38.00	143 48.00	22 7.33	14 4.67	6 2.00	4.15	2
3	To frame the Objectives	146 48.67	91 30.67	18 6.00	30 10.00	14 4.67	4.09	3
4	To design the questionnaire	96 32.00	141 47.33	24 8.00	16 5.33	22 7.33	3.91	6
5	To identify the sample size	58 19.33	25 8.67	54 18.00	90 30.00	72 24.00	2.69	10
6	To plan the data collection	86 28.67	103 34.67	52 17.33	34 11.33	24 8.00	3.65	8
7	To identify the methods of data collection	70 23.33	97 32.67	38 12.67	42 14.00	52 17.33	3.31	9
8	To determine the tools and techniques used for analysis	118 39.33	123 41.33	18 6.00	18 6.00	22 7.33	3.99	4
9	To inculcate the research plan & To collect the review literature	138 46.00	115 38.67	22 7.33	10 3.33	14 4.67	4.18	1
10	To interpret the results	90 30.00	151 50.67	18 6.00	26 8.67	14 4.67	3.93	5

Source: Primary data

ISSUES IN RESEARCH

Table.6 Issues in Research

S. No	Issues in Research	SA %	A %	NO %	D %	SD %	WA M	Rank
1	Critical analysis of the Literature	78 26.00	73 24.67	34 11.33	64 21.33	50 16.67	3.22	9
2	To mention the Limitation	38 12.67	45 15.33	24 8.00	74 24.67	118 39.33	2.37	8
3	Assumption is an important	106 35.33	85 28.67	18 6.00	52 17.33	38 12.67	3.57	7
4	Formulation of variables	146 48.67	103 34.67	22 7.33	10 3.33	18 6.00	4.17	2
5	To justify the research problem	116 38.67	155 52.00	6 2.00	10 3.33	12 4.00	4.18	1
6	Suggestion for further research	106 35.33	123 41.33	18 6.00	30 10.00	22 7.33	3.87	6
7	Lack of proper training	126 42.00	113 38.00	10 3.33	38 12.67	12 4.00	4.01	5
8	Lack of knowledge in Statistical applications	132 44.00	113 38.00	14 4.67	22 7.33	18 6.00	4.07	4
9	Lack of Proper Guidance	138 46.00	105 35.33	30 10.00	14 4.67	12 4.00	4.15	3

Source: Primary data

Table 7 shows that the biggest issue for the scholars in research is 'To justify the research problem "(WAM of 4.18). 'Formulations of variables' (WAM of 4.17) and 'Lack of Proper Guidance' (WAM of 4.15) are the next set of issues faced by the scholars. The least challenging issues are 'Critical analysis of the Literature ' (WAM of 3.22) and 'Mention the Limitations ' (WAM of 2.37). The mean value of all the variables ranges between 3.22 and 4.18.

CONCLUSION

The most important issues in carrying out a research are critical analysis of the Literature, drafting the Limitations, framing the assumptions, formulation of variables, justifying the research problem, suggesting directions for further research, lack of knowledge in statistical applications and lack of proper guidance. Only when these issues are addressed properly by the researcher, the work will conform to the ethics of research. The researcher also needs self confidence and motivation to complete the research successfully. The factors like moral support, time management and proper planning etc will help them complete the research within the duration. The researcher needs to take the risk of bringing out a good, qualitative and creative research output.

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