A STUDY OF RESEARCH DESIGNS ADOPTED AND DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS BY FACULTY OF POST GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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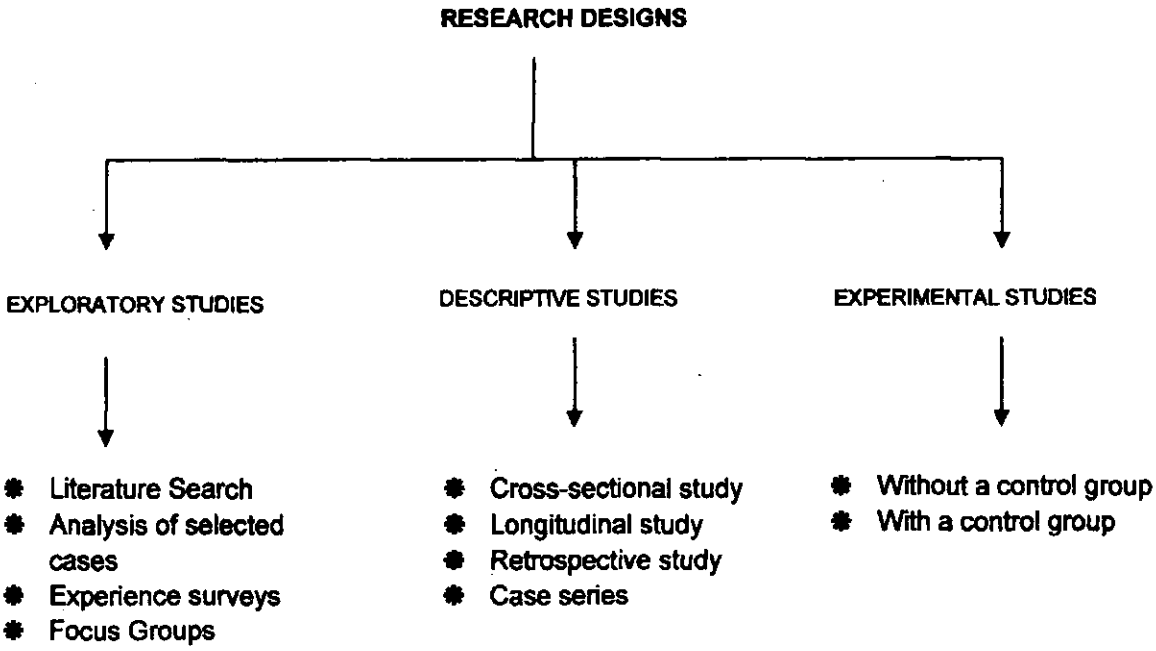
Introduction:

In India, according to the regulations of University Grants Commission (UGC), A national body of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The functions of P.G faculty are categorized in three areas namely Teaching, Research and Extension. How ever it is a common notion that P.G.faculty engage most of their time in teaching, then in Research activities. Since Research Designs investigates the process of designing in many fields, a primary interpretation of Research Designs is concerned with undertaking research into the design process. It Challenges the growing advocacy of systematic methods of problem solving. Dissemination methods help to circulate: Scatter; disperse: spread: distribute the principles, ideas and opinion of the subject for widespread discussion and debate. It also enhances the knowledge sharing among the individuals in the society to know the outcomes of the Research work and the findings. "Research" *Research* is an examination of the relationship between one or more independent variables and one or more dependent variables. In even more precise terms, we can define research as an examination of the effects of one or more independent variables on one or more dependent variables. Educational research refers to a systematic attempt to gain a better understanding of the educational process, generally with a view to improving its efficiency. It is an application of scientific method to the study of educational problems. Research Design can be thought of as the structure of Research—it is the "glue" that holds all of the elements in a research project together. We often describe using a concise notation that enables us to summarize a complex design structure efficiently.

Types of Research Designs:



Dissemination of Research findings:
Dissemination is the act of being disseminated; diffusion for propagation and permanence; a scattering or spreading abroad, as of ideas, beliefs etc, Arthur (2008) ". In the last decade the activity of research dissemination has undergone a profound transformation, which is still in progress. Unfortunately most university most University researchers and research supervisors, have not woken up to this change. Since Wide dissemination of research results ensures the value of their research through public exposure, will receive enquiries, and will be encouraged in their careers as researchers. Research graduates will be enhanced, as well as their opportunities to broaden their research training through international post-doc experiences. It maximizes the benefits from research findings need to be disseminated as broadly as possible to allow access by other researchers and the wider community. Exposing the metadata of the research on the Internet will in any case create the circumstances for interested researchers to discover the research and to request a copy under 'fair use'. Research students will become used to using open access facilities to expose their research to others. Thus Researcher should aim to contribute actively to the dissemination and use of Scientific methods and achievements and to provide the university's employees, students and the surrounding society with relevant information and documentation.

Ways of Disseminating Research findings:

- Journal articles, usually in scholarly or professional journals
- Web pages or links to the research items of importance
- Multimedia slides or videotape presentations to other researchers
- Conference presentations (local, regional, national and international)
- Lectures, seminars and workshops for other researchers, policy makers, and practitioners.
- Columns or articles in national or community newspapers.
- Publications in Books

Need and Importance of the Study:
Research Design is a structure of research that holds all the elements in a research project together. It enables us to summarize a complex design structure efficiently. It improves access and retrieval of research and enhances its impact. Wide dissemination of research results ensures value and importance of research works through various means of exposure. Unfortunately most university researchers and research supervisors have not woken up to this change and continue assuming that it still holds and will hold for perpetuity. Consequentially, Post graduate researches are not being prepared adequately for a life in the ways of disseminating the scientific results. Research findings should be disseminated through scholarly publication, Journals, Conference, Books, Internet, Seminars, Lecture, regardless of their discipline. Research findings should be made open and access through various sources. Unfortunately most of the University Researchers and Research guides have not realized the importance of Research designs and disseminating of Research findings. Through the review of related research literature it is also found that there was no study conducted on the Research designs adopted and dissemination of Research findings by faculty of Post Graduate Departments of Education. Hence the Researcher felt the need to conduct this study.

Review of Related Literature:

Catherine Chojenta, Julie Ellen Byles, Deborah Loxton, Rosemary Mooney (2007) Studied the Communication and dissemination of longitudinal study in the University of New Castle Callaghan NSW Australia. Communication of results is one of the most important outputs of a longitudinal study. In each case the different style of communication

channels and distinctions in writings for different audiences were made. The findings are disseminated to fellow researchers, through conference presentations, journal articles, reports, mass media interviews.

Steven M.Ross,Gary R. Morrison, Deborah L.Lowther (2008) Studied Using Experimental methods in higher education research, The present study examines ways in which experiments can be used by higher education researchers to increase the quality and rigor of studies. Specific topics include types of experiments, common validity threats, advantages and disadvantages of experiments, operational procedures for designing and conducting experiments, and reporting and disseminating results. Emphasis is given to helping prospective researchers evaluate the circumstance that favor or disfavor usage of experimental designs relative to other methods.

Objectives of the Study:

The following are the objectives of the study:

- To find types of Research design adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education.
- To find the percentage of Experimental design adopted by Male and Female faculty in post Graduate Department of Education.
- To find the Percentage of the Research findings which have been disseminated through various methods
- To find whether there is any difference in Research designs adopted by Male and Female faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education.
- To find whether there is any difference in Research designs adopted by faculty in post graduate department of Education having background of Arts and Science

Methodology:

Hypotheses:
In order to pursue the objectives of the study the following hypotheses were framed:

- There is no significant difference in Research designs adopted by Male and Female faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education
- There is no significant difference in Research designs adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education having background of Arts and Science

Sample: Ph.D's guided by the faculties during 2010-2011 in all the Universities of Karnataka State in India form the population of the study. The Whole population is considered in the study for collection of data. . The Frame is given below:

S.No	Universities in Karnataka state (India)	Number of faculty in P.G Department of Education	Number of Ph.D'sGuided
1	Bangalore	5	25
2	Mysore	7	20
3	Kuvempu	3	0
4	Karnatak	5	22
5	Gulbarga	4	8
6	Bijapur	3	0
7	Mangalore	5	5
Total	7	32	80

Design: - Survey method was adopted to collect the data regarding Research designs and disseminate the findings of the study during 2010 – 2011.

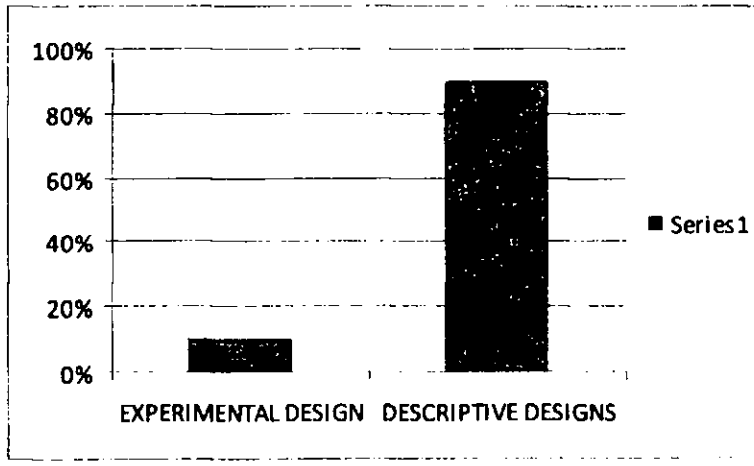
Tools of Research:
The tool used for the present study was "Research Design and Dissemination of Research findings Questionnaire "developed by the investigator.

Statistical technique Used: - Percentage analysis and Chi-square test.

Analysis and interpretation:

Objective 1- To find types of Research design adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education

The Graph 1 Shows the Percentage of faculty in Post graduate department of Education adopting different Research designs.

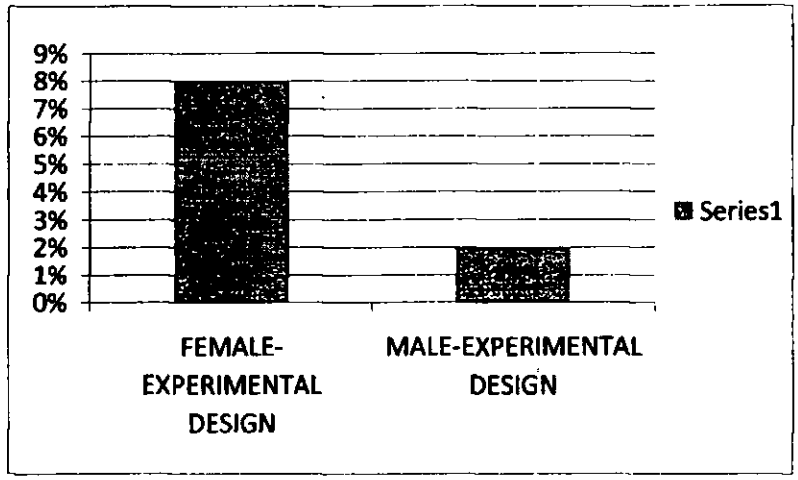


GRAPH-I

In the above Graph -1 It has been found that Researches adopted nearly 10% of the studies related to Experimental designs and the rest 90% have adopted Descriptive methods.

Objective 2- To find the percentage of Experimental design adopted by Male and Female faculty in post Graduate Department of Education

The Graph 2 Shows the Percentage of male and female faculty in Post graduate department of Education adopting Experimental design.

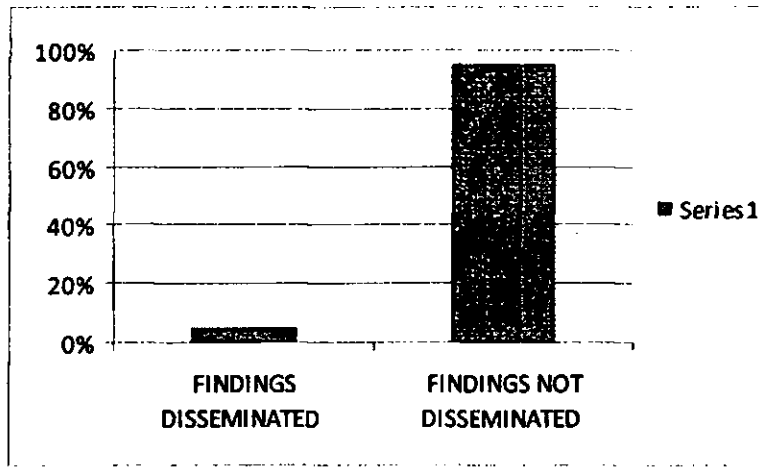


GRAPH 2

In the above Graph 2 It shows that out of 10% of the studies adopting Experimental method, Nearly 8%have been undertaken by female Faculty and remaining Nearly 2% by Male Faculty.

Objective 3-To find the Percentage of the Research findings which have been disseminated through various methods

The Graph 3 Shows the Percentage of faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education adopting various methods for disseminating the Research findings



GRAPH -4

In the above Graph -3 It shows that only 5% of all the Studies have attempted to disseminate their Research findings through Publications in Educational Journals, Magazines, Books, Conferences, and Seminars. Out of these the most popularly adopted one is the Educational Journal Publications.

Ho-1 - There is no significant difference in Research designs adopted by Male and Female faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education.

Group	Research Design Experimental	/ Descriptive	df	X2 (Chi-square)	Level of Significance
Male	1	20	1	0.08	NS *
Female	2	9			

* NS= Not Significant

Table -1 shows the different Research Design adopted by male and female faculty of Post Graduate Department of Education. The Obtained x2 (Chi-square) Value 0.08 is less than the tabled value of 3.841 at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in Research designs adopted by male and female faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education.

Ho-2- There is no significant difference in Research designs adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education having background of Arts and Science.

Back ground	No. of Research Design Experimental / Descriptive		df	X2 (Chi-square)	Level of Significance
Arts	1	17	1	0.04	NS *
Science	2	12			

* NS= Not Significant

Table -2 shows the different Research Design adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education having back ground of Arts and Science. The Obtained x2 (chi-square) Value 0.04 is less than the tabled value of 3.841 at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant difference in Research designs adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education having background of Arts and Science.

Major Findings of the Study:

- It has been found that nearly 90% of the Research have adopted descriptive Method and Research studies adopting Experimental method in Educational Research are very few in number. Nearly 10% of the studies have adopted Experimental designs.
- The Study shows that out of 10% of the studies adopting Experimental method, 8% have been undertaken by female Faculty and remaining nearly 2% by Male Faculty.
- It has been found that only 5% of all the Studies have attempted to disseminate their Research findings through Publications in Educational Journals, Magazines, Books, Conferences, Seminars. Out of these the most popularly adopted one is the Educational Journal Publications.
- Research designs adopted by male and female faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education do not differ significantly.
- Research designs adopted by faculty in Post Graduate Department of Education having background of Arts and Science do not differ significantly.

Educational Implications:

- It has been found that nearly 10% of the studies have adopted Experimental designs so there is a need to take up studies based on Experimental method, so that new strategies would be tired out to make Educational Research Processes more effective Popular.

- The Survey shows that out of the 10% of studies adopting Experimental methods nearly 8% have been undertaken by Female faculty. So it is very essential for male faculty to adopt the Experimental based Research design so that the Researcher can come across the knowledge of Experimental design.

- It has been found that only 5% of all the studies have attempted to disseminate their Research findings through Publications in Journals, Magazines, Conferences and Seminars. Out of these the most popularly adopted one is the Journal Publications. Dissemination of research results ensures the value of their research through public exposure, will receive enquiries, and will be encouraged in their careers as researchers. Research findings need to be disseminated as broadly as possible to allow access by other researchers and the wider community. There is a dire need for dissemination of research. The researchers have to make attempts for dissemination of Research findings.

- It has been found that there is no significant difference in the methods adopted by both male and female faculty having Science and Arts background. Hence it is concluded that Experimental designs are not commonly used among both these groups. Hence Experimental methods have to be popularized among both male and female having Arts and Science background, So that new strategies and educational packages would be developed.

References:

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