

LIVE



राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी
National Testing Agency
Excellence in Assessment

UGC-NET 2021

Step of Research

NET अब दूर नहीं



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NET+GATE

Google Student

1+ Year Online teaching



91-8209837844



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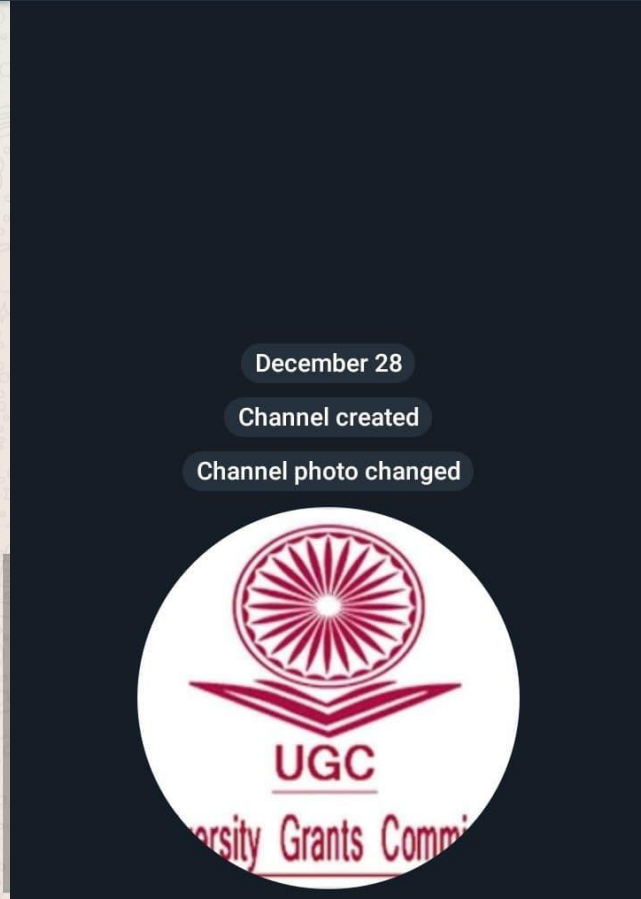
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December 28

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- 1. Baisc computer
- 2. Web development
- 3. Hackig ... more

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Daily Current Affairs

21- February



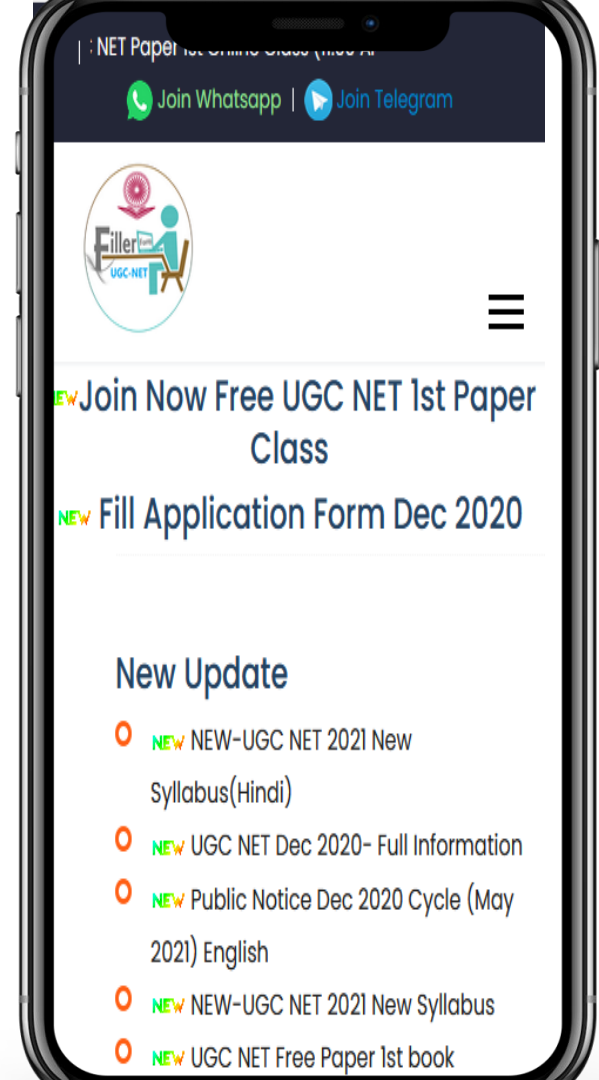
Time- 9:00 AM

4

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A man in a dark suit and tie is shown from the chest up, looking intently at a globe. He is holding a magnifying glass over the globe, which is resting on a surface. The scene is dimly lit, with a strong blue and green color cast. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

**कल को आसान
बनाने के लिए आज
आपको कड़ी
मेहनत करनी ही
पड़ेगी**

Unit-II

Research Aptitude

- Research: Meaning, Types, and Characteristics, Positivism and Post-positivistic approach to research.
- Methods of Research: Experimental, Descriptive, Historical, Qualitative and Quantitative methods.
- Steps of Research.
- Thesis and Article writing: Format and styles of referencing.
- Application of ICT in research.
- Research ethics.

Step OF ReSearch





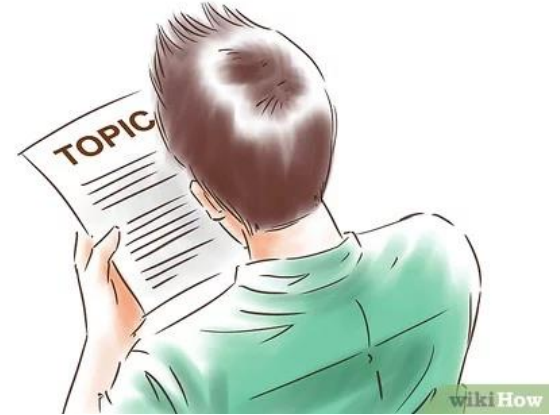
1. Select a topic
2. Define the research Problems
3. Review
4. Objectives
5. Variables and Hypothesis
6. Design
7. Carryout sampling
8. Collect the data
9. Data analysis
10. Carryout Generalization
11. Report

1. एक विषय का चयन करें
2. अनुसंधान समस्याओं को परिभाषित करें
3. समीक्षा
4. उद्देश्यों
5. चर और परिकल्पना
6. डिज़ाइन
7. नमूना लेना
8. डेटा एकत्र करें
9. डेटा विश्लेषण
10. कैरीआउट सामान्यीकरण
11. रिपोर्ट good

1. Select a topic

एक विषय का चयन करें

1. Topic should not be too narrow or too vague
2. Familiar topic
3. Be feasible
4. Scope of New Discovery in this field
5. Cost of study, skills, area, time factors for study



1. विषय बहुत संकीर्ण या दो अस्पष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए
2. परिचित विषय
3. संभव हो
4. इस दायर में न्यू डिस्कवरी का स्कोप
5. अध्ययन के लिए स्टूड, कौशल, क्षेत्र, समय तथ्य की लागत

2. Define the research Problems

शोध समस्या को परिभाषित करें

1. whether all problems require research.
2. क्या सभी समस्याओं पर शोध की आवश्यकता है।

Researcher need to identify both;

1. Non-research Problem, and
2. Research Problem.

3. Review the Literature

साहित्य की समीक्षा करें

1. Why spend time merely repeating what other investigators have already done?
2. It avoids duplication of the work that has been done in the recent past
3. It helps the researcher to become familiar with the types of methodology followed by others.
4. Will see books, journals, articles etc, related to the topic of research

1. केवल अन्य जांचकर्ताओं ने जो किया है उसे दोहराने में समय क्यों व्यतीत करें?
2. यह उस कार्य के दोहराव से बचता है जो हाल के दिनों में किया गया है
3. यह शोधकर्ता को दूसरों द्वारा अनुसरण की जाने वाली कार्यप्रणाली के प्रकारों से परिचित होने में मदद करता है।
4. शोध के विषय से संबंधित पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं, लेखों आदि को देखेंगे

4.Objectives

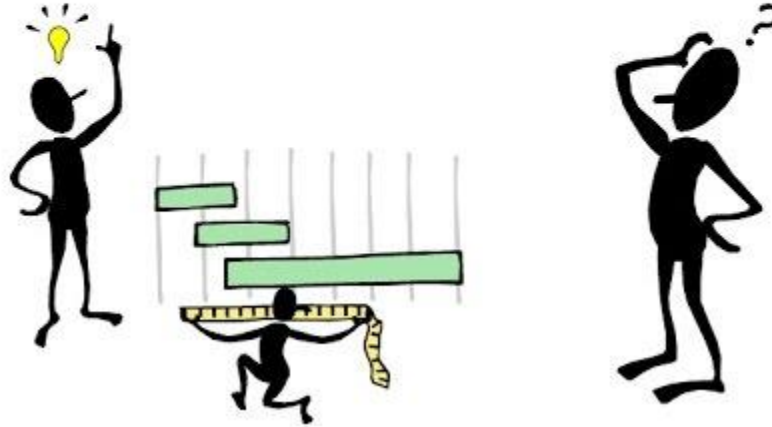
उद्देश्यों



5. Variables and Hypothesis

चर और परिकल्पना

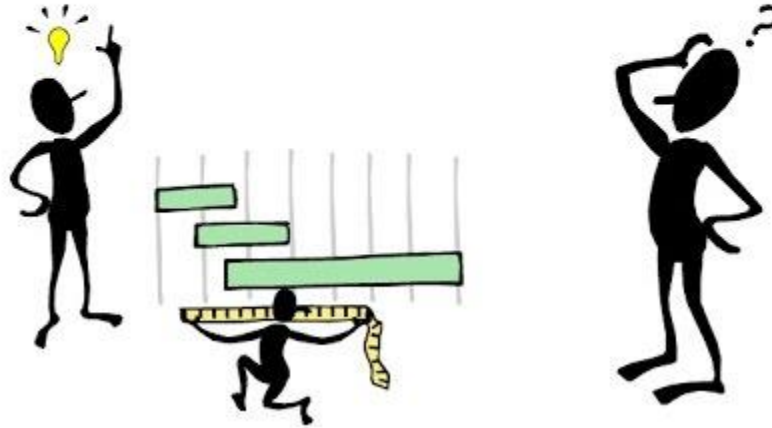
What is a Variable?



Variables

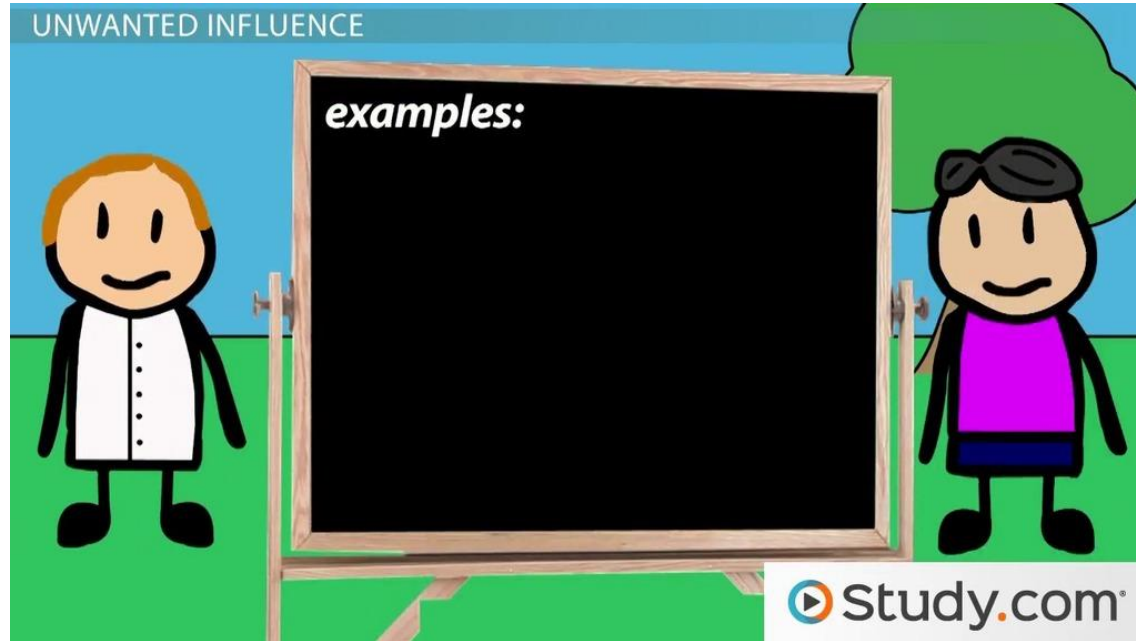
चर

What is a Variable?

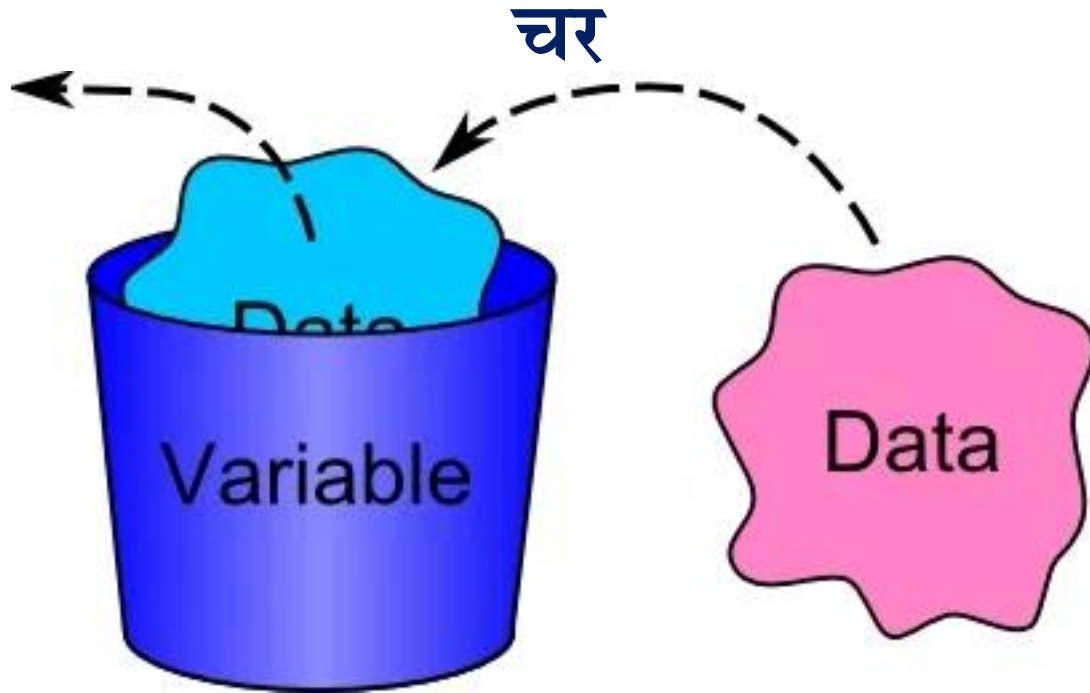


Variables

चर



Variables



Variables

चर

1. A variable in research simply refers to a person, place, thing, or phenomenon that you are trying to measure in some way.

अनुसंधान में एक चर बस एक व्यक्ति, स्थान, चीज या घटना को संदर्भित करता है जिसे आप किसी तरह से मापने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

2. Activates are the Variable

Independent vs dependent variables

स्वतंत्र and निर्भर चर

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

VARIABLE THAT IS CHANGED

Amount of Water



DEPENDENT VARIABLE

VARIABLE AFFECTED BY THE CHANGE

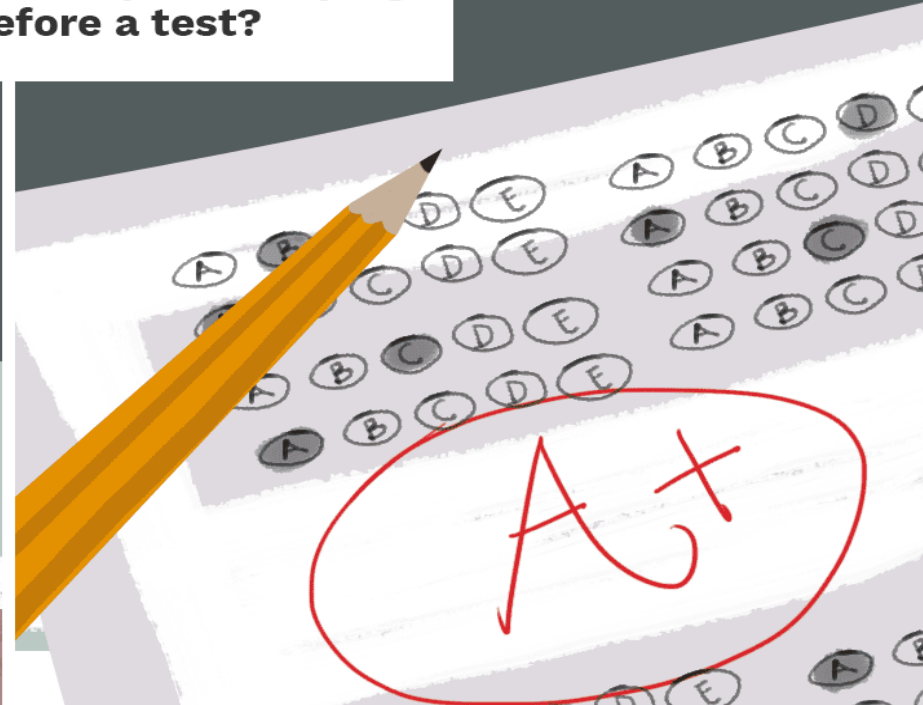
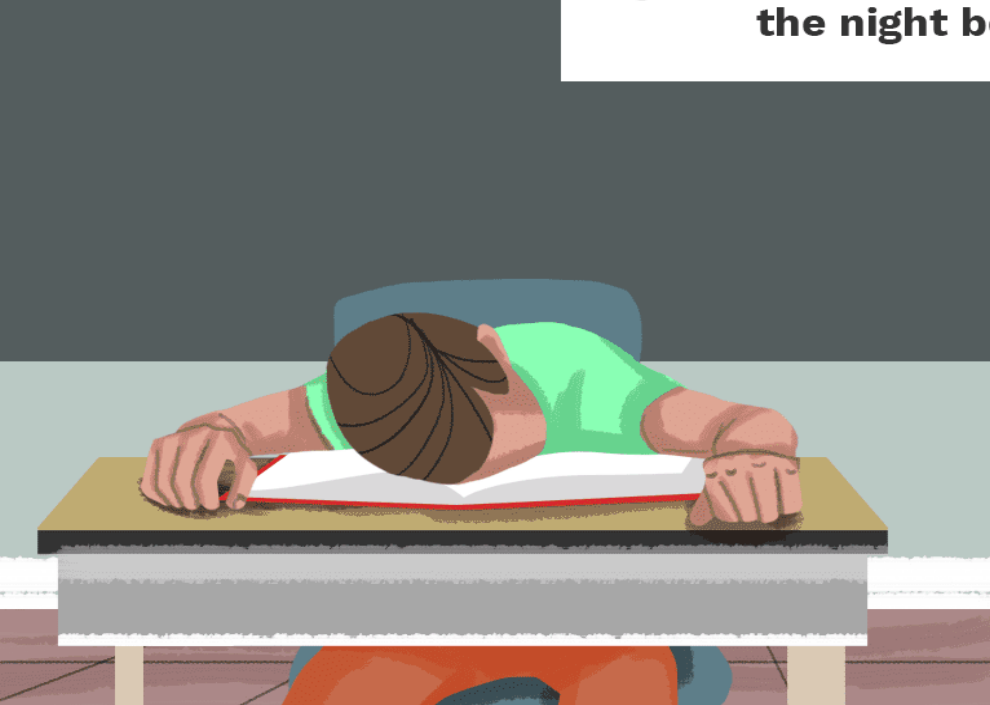
Size of Plant
Number of Leaves
Living or Dead?



Independent Variables

Dependent Variables

Experiment: Are test scores impacted by the amount of time spent sleeping the night before a test?



Independent vs dependent variables

स्वतंत्र and निर्भर चर

1. **independent variable** (the one you think might be the **cause**) and then measure the **dependent variable** (the one you think might be the **effect**) to find out what this effect might be.
2. स्वतंत्र चर (आपके विचार से इसका कारण हो सकता है) और फिर आश्रित चर को मापें (आप जो सोचते हैं वह प्रभाव हो सकता है) यह पता लगाने के लिए कि यह प्रभाव क्या हो सकता है।

Active vs Attributed variables

स्वतंत्र and निर्भर चर

1. Active- Changed ,control of Researcher
2. Attributed- Cant changed, Not control of Researcher

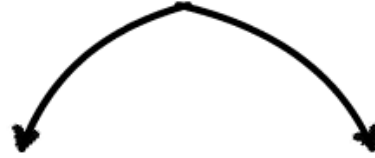
Hypothesis research

परिकल्पना अनुसंधान

Problem



Hypothesis



Idea #1



Idea #2



Hypothesis research

परिकल्पना अनुसंधान



Hypothesis research

परिकल्पना अनुसंधान

A **research hypothesis** must be:

- Specific & clear
- Testable
- Falsifiable



Calibri (Body)

12

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Results

Before

A striking resemblance has been seen between the success rate of Netherlands and that of the US. In the study by Martynova and Renneboog (2010) it already became clear that shareholder protection was almost equal between the US and the Netherlands. This corresponded in the fact that the success rate is approximately the 40%.

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Results

After

~~There is a~~ A striking resemblance ~~has been seen~~ between the success rates of the Netherlands and that of the US. ~~In the study by Martynova and Smith (2019) found it already became clear~~ that shareholder protection was almost equal ~~in both countries~~ between the US and the Netherlands. This corresponds ~~to~~ in the fact that they both have a success rate of approximately the 40%.

Hypothesis research

परिकल्पना अनुसंधान

1. A hypothesis states your predictions about what your research will find. It is a tentative answer to your research question that has not yet been tested
2. A hypothesis is not just a guess — it should be based on existing theories and knowledge.
3. It also has to be testable
4. A single study may have one or many hypotheses.

1. एक परिकल्पना आपके पूर्वानुमानों के बारे में बताती है कि आपके शोध क्या पाएंगे।
2. यह आपके शोध प्रश्न का एक अस्थायी उत्तर है जिसका अभी तक परीक्षण नहीं किया गया है
3. एक परिकल्पना केवल एक अनुमान नहीं है - यह मौजूदा सिद्धांतों और ज्ञान पर आधारित होना चाहिए।
4. यह भी परीक्षण करने योग्य है एक एकल अध्ययन में एक या कई परिकल्पनाएं हो सकती हैं।

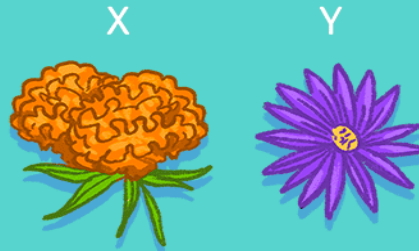
What Makes a Good Hypothesis?



1 A solid question



2 Background research



4 Independent and dependent variables



3 Making sure it's testable

Types of Hypothesis

1. Simple hypothesis
 2. Complex hypothesis
 3. Directional hypothesis
 4. Non-directional hypothesis
 5. Null hypothesis
 6. Associative and casual hypothesis
1. सरल परिकल्पना
 2. जटिल परिकल्पना
 3. दिशात्मक परिकल्पना
 4. गैर-दिशात्मक परिकल्पना
 5. शून्य परिकल्पना
 6. साहचर्य और आकस्मिक परिकल्पना

1.Simple hypothesis

सरल परिकल्पना

1. It shows a relationship between one dependent variable and a single independent variable.

1. यह एक आश्रित चर और एक स्वतंत्र चर के बीच एक संबंध को दर्शाता है।

2. Complex Hypothesis

जटिल परिकल्पना

1. It shows the relationship **between two or more dependent variables and two or more independent variables**. Eating more vegetables and fruits leads to weight loss, glowing skin, reduces the risk of many diseases such as heart disease, high blood pressure and some cancers.

1. यह दो या अधिक निर्भर चर और दो या अधिक स्वतंत्र चर के बीच संबंध को दर्शाता है। अधिक सब्जियां और फल खाने से वजन कम होता है, त्वचा चमकती है, हृदय रोग, उच्च रक्तचाप और कुछ कैंसर जैसे कई रोगों के जोखिम को कम करता है।

3. Directional Hypothesis

दिशात्मक परिकल्पना

1. It shows how a researcher is intellectual and committed to a particular outcome. The relationship between the variables can also predict its nature

1. यह दर्शाता है कि एक शोधकर्ता कैसे बौद्धिक है और किसी विशेष परिणाम के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। चरों के बीच का संबंध इसकी प्रकृति का भी अनुमान लगा सकता है

NULL HYPOTHESIS EXAMPLES

THE NULL HYPOTHESIS ASSUMES THERE IS NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO VARIABLES AND THAT CONTROLLING ONE VARIABLE HAS NO EFFECT ON THE OTHER.

CATS SHOW
NO PREFERENCE
FOR FOOD
BASED ON SHAPE.



PLANT GROWTH IS
NOT AFFECTED
BY LIGHT COLOR.



AGE HAS
NO EFFECT
ON
MUSICAL ABILITY.



5. Alternative hypothesis

वैकल्पिक परिकल्पना

1. defines there is a statistically important relationship between two variables.

1. परिभाषित करता है कि दो चर के बीच सांख्यिकीय रूप से महत्वपूर्ण संबंध है।

2. H_a and H_1

4.Null Hypothesis

शून्य परिकल्पना

1. It provides the statement which is contrary to the hypothesis. It's a negative statement, and there is **no relationship between independent and dependent variables**. The symbol is denoted by "**HO**".

1. यह कथन प्रदान करता है जो परिकल्पना के विपरीत है। यह एक नकारात्मक कथन है, और स्वतंत्र और आश्रित चर के बीच कोई संबंध नहीं है। प्रतीक "HO" द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

2nd Part

.....

Soon.....



Feedback