

Topic: Ethnographical Research

Dr. Kalpna Patni Lakheza

28/12/19

Prepared by: Sudhir Pant

This research is one of the qualitative research.

Disciplinary root of this research is Anthropology.

This is related to study of humans, cultures, etc.

e.g. observing customers in Market place, Production floor, etc.

- Study through direct observations of users in natural environment rather than in Lab. Research focuses on social interaction of users in given environment.

Documentary Analysis source of data may be:

Records, reports, printed forms, letters, autobiography, diaries, academic work, films, etc.

- There is a risk that the content may not be true & may be biased.
- Authenticity & Validity of Content is crucial.

Topics

- Describe prevailing practices or conditions.
- To discover relative importance or interest in certain topics & problems.
- Discover difficulty in presentation.

Studies: also known as Cultural Anthropology or Naturalistic Enquiry.

- Participant observation, conversation, etc.

Data Collection Techniques

- Observation of getting physical env.
- Interview To find out what's in someone's mind.
- Combination of above.

~~Data Collection~~ Techniques

Data Analysis

- Organising the data through observation, interview, & document
- Description of data.
- Explaining / Interpreting the findings

- Advantages
- Ability to see first hand how users interact with technology in natural environment
 - Identify unexpected issues.
 - To test new product ideas.

Disadvantages

- Takes longer time to gather & analyze data.
- Cost of such studies are much higher.



UOU Pre Ph.D. Coursework (2019)

Lecture delivered by:
Prof (Dr.) M.M. Joshi
Date: 18/12/2019

Report Prepared by:
Mr. Udit Pandey

The session started with explanation about types of research categorized as (Descriptive vs Analytical, Applied vs Fundamental, Quantitative vs Qualitative & Conceptual vs Empirical). The Historical research being explained under qualitative research method. Historical research emphasized over the past research. The introduction of research discussed under the given premises. The historical research objectives were discussed to understand its practical perspective with reference to Ph.D. studies.

The session continued with the details about stages of historical research and understanding of primary and secondary sources. To proceed for historical research different Approaches were discussed. Involved criticism in historical research validity & reliability of historical research was critically discussed. The historical research strength & weakness was the last point of discussion in the session. Class room session was filled with practical examples from history, explaining the historical research. The session was ^{containing} participation from the research scholar to clear their doubts.

Shahrukh Akhtar

4/Jan/2020

Today's lecture delivered by Prof. J.K. Joshi
on the topic "Computation of Mean and Standard deviation".

He started his lecture with focusing on ancient education system with no. of statistical illustrations.

Computation of Mean (i) Grouped Data
(ii) Ungrouped Data

The Mean is the average of the numbers. It is easy to calculate: add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are.

In other words, it is the sum divided by the count.

Later, he discussed about the Standard deviation

∴ Meaning

∴ formula.

He taught everything in very easy going way with his personal experiences. It was important for making statistical approach.

Report prepared by:

Ms Swati Mainali

Research Scholar

Dept. of English Literature

Topic - Hypothesis Testing

Shahryar Akhtar
(Education)

Date 31/01/2020

Today, On dated 31-01-2020 Dr. Akhil Chitwal delivered a lecture on the topic "Hypothesis testing". He defines What Hypothesis is? He says, A Hypothesis is an educated prediction that can be tested. He describes Statistical hypothesis and Parametric hypothesis with examples. He also says null hypothesis and clear the point that we test the null hypothesis directly and if we reject null hypothesis, then we accept alternative hypothesis. He describes two types of alternative hypothesis -

- ① One sided or One tailed hypothesis
- ② Two sided or Two tailed hypothesis

Date 24/01/2020

Topic - Variance, Correlation & Regression

Lecture delivered by Dr. Akhil Chilwal

Teaching Assistant & Data Analyst

G.B.P.U.A & T, Pantnagar

In probability theory & statistics, Variance is the expectation of the squared deviation of a random variable from its mean. Variance measures, how far a data set is spread out.

Variance of mean

for the population

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \mu)^2}{N}$$

where μ = population mean

for the sample

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

where $\bar{x}$ = sample mean

Dr. Akhil also introduce about Coefficient of Variance, shape of curve, types of correlation, standard deviation and formula of Karl Pearson's product movement for calculating correlation between two groups.

$$r = \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_{xx} * S_{yy}}} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(x) * \text{Var}(y)}}$$

Regression analysis is a set of statistical processes for estimating the relationship between a dependent variable & one or more independent variables.

Report Submitted by → Namita Samant
24/01/2020

Pre Ph.D. Course
Education

Date 23/01/2020

Topic - Qualitative & Quantitative Research
By - Dr. Amit Joshi
Assistant Professor (Management Studies)
K.V. Campus, Bhimtal

Today's session taken by Dr. Amit Joshi. He taught about Qualitative & Quantitative research approaches & suggest that we should use both techniques in partnership. Qualitative research approach has some drawbacks like Dracula Syndrome & Frankenstein syndrome. The Dracula Syndrome occurs when researcher sucks all of the substance out of a few observations while the Frankenstein syndrome takes place when the researcher gather information from targeted people & the information veilet the them of collecting data. Information overloaded & researcher's predispositions are also threats to the qualitative enquiry. He suggest to eliminate our predisposition before starting your research work.

Report Submitted by - Namita Samant
23/01/2020

Pre Ph.D. Course
Education

Date 13/01/2020

Topic - Philosophical Research

Lecture delivered by - Dr. Kalpna Lakhera
Assistant Professor (Education)
UOU, Haldwani

Philosophical research is a qualitative type of research. Qualitative research is the collection of extensive narrative data on many variables over an extended period, in a naturalistic setting to gain insight not possible using other types of research. Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind & language.

Branches of philosophy -

- ① Metaphysics (which deals with the fundamental questions of reality.)
- ② Epistemology (which deals with our concept of knowledge, how we learn & what we can know)
- ③ Axiology
 - Aesthetics (which deals with the notion of beauty & the philosophy of art.)
 - Ethics or Moral philosophy (which is concerned with human values & how individuals should act)
- ④ Logic (which studies the rules of valid reasoning & argumentation)

Namita
13/01/2020

Pre Ph.D. Course
Sub. - Education
UOU, Haldwani

10/1/20

DOMS

Page No.

by - Dr. Kalpana Patni Lalkhera

Today's lecture delivered by Dr. Kalpana Patni Lalkhera on the topic Ethnomethodology. Ethnomethodology is the study of how people use social interaction to maintain an ongoing sense of reality in a situation. To gather data, ethnomethodologists rely on conversation analysis and a rigorous set of technique for systematically observing and recording what happens when people interact in natural settings. It is an attempt to classify the actions people taken when they are acting in groups.

Ethnomethodology has had an impact on linguistic and particularly on pragmatics. Ethnomethodological studies of work have played a significant role in the field of human-computer interaction. Informing design by providing engineers with descriptions of the practices of users. Additionally ethnomethodologically informed management and leadership studies are newly emerging field.

Research Scholar
Shilpa Anja
(Computer Science)

Date 08/01/2020

Topic - Interdisciplinary Research
Lecture taken By - Prof. J.K. Joshi

Interdisciplinary studies involves the combining of two or more academic disciplines into one activity. It draws knowledge from several other fields like sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics etc. It is about creating something by thinking across boundaries. Interdisciplinary research is a mode of research by teams or individuals that integrates information, data, techniques, tools, perspectives, concepts and/or theories from two or more disciplines or bodies of specialized knowledge to advance fundamental understanding or to solve problems whose solutions are beyond the scope of a single discipline or area of research practice.

Namita
08/01/2020
Pre. Ph.D. Course
Sub. - Education
UOU, Haldwani



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प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सुश्री तीर्थजानी पण्डा, रिसर्च स्कॉलर, समाजशास्त्र द्वारा दिनांक 14 से 18 जनवरी, 2020 तक डॉ. आर. एस. टोलिया उत्तराखण्ड प्रशासन अकादमी की लाइब्रेरी में अधोहस्ताक्षरी के निर्देशन में शोध संबंधित कार्य किया गया है।

(डॉ. दीपक पालीवाल)
संयुक्त निदेशक (व्यवहार विज्ञान)

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प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सुश्री नीलम दानू, रिसर्च स्कॉलर, समाजशास्त्र द्वारा दिनांक 14 से 18 जनवरी, 2020 तक डॉ. आर. एस. टोलिया उत्तराखण्ड प्रशासन अकादमी की लाइब्रेरी में अधोहस्ताक्षरी के निर्देशन में शोध संबंधित कार्य किया गया है।

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नैनीताल

9 Jan 2020

By - Dr. Kalpana Patni Lakhara

Today's lecture delivered by Dr. Kalpana Patni Lakhara on the topic Symbolic Interactionism. In this lecture she discussed that Symbolic Interactionism is a major framework of the sociological theory. Perspective of this theory relies on the symbolic meaning that people develop and build upon in the process of social interaction. This theory analyzes society by addressing the subjective meanings that people impose on objects, events and behaviors.

She explained, researchers have used symbolic interactionism to understand many different contexts and relationship in which people interact. This theory is a means used by researcher to provide an understanding of how people make sense of their world, employing aspects they have ~~develop~~ developed over their individual lives in a multiplicity of contexts.

Research Scholar

Neelam Danu

(Sociology)

UOU Pre Ph.D. Coursework (2020)

Lecture delivered by
Prof. (Dr.) J. K. Joshi

Date: 7/01/2020

Report prepared by
Mr. Udit Samal

The day session was continuation of previous day inputs with respect to data & use of statistics. The session began with understanding of correlation & necessity to find out the correlation coefficient. It contained types of correlation discuss with numerical values trying to practice the formulae.

The session was consisting calculation of product moment & Spearman rank correlation coefficient. The values of computed through the application of formulae being discussed with reference to the nature of data. Method to check the computed value against standard value available in the data was described with practical examples. Discussion over SDIS (Self destructive Individual Synchrony) tool was discussed with reference to the correlation coefficient.

7 Dec 19

Dr. Shalini Chaudhary mam

Topic - Research Overview

Mam took the lecture on the Overview of Research.
She told the definition, meaning of key words of research.

- Population - when we study all aspects of variable.

She told important things that must be kept in mind while doing research.

- Proper documentation is very important.

- Review of lit. is essential part of Research by which you can know which tools were used & their implication.

- She told whatever you copy, you must quote it / give reference. [In Italic]

- Your Summary & synopsis must be ready.

- Introduction is very important.

- Search the websites.

- Be attentive

Day monitor -

Shikha Molani

Shikha

Software started with an illustration of Tabulating data & working out frequency, class frequency.

CS	f	CF
45-49	1	1
40-44	10	11
35-39	7	18
30-34	4	22
25-29	1	23
20-24	3	26
15-19	6	32
10-14	7	39
5-9	11	50
0-4	0	50

$$P_0 = 4.5 + \frac{1}{1} \times 5 = 5.5$$

$$P_{10} = 4.5 + \frac{10}{11} \times 5 = 9.04$$

$$P_{20} = 9.5 + \frac{(22-11)}{7} \times 5 = 10.57$$

$$P_{30} = 14.5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 15.5$$

$$P_{40} = 34.5 + \frac{3}{7} \times 5 = 35.64$$

$$P_{50} = 34.5 + \frac{5.5}{7} \times 5 = 38.43$$

$$P_{60} = 34.5 + \frac{6}{11} \times 5 = 42.5$$

$$Q = \frac{P_{25} - P_{20}}{2} = \frac{38.43 - 10.57}{2} = 13.93$$

$$X = \text{Score}, M = \text{Mean}, D = X - M, SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum D^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{Standard error of Mean } SEM = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$\text{Median } SEM_d = 1.253 \times \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$\text{Standard } SEM_s = 0.73 \times \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$SEM_s < SEM < SEM_d$$

$$\bar{M} \text{ Mean of population} = M \pm SEM$$

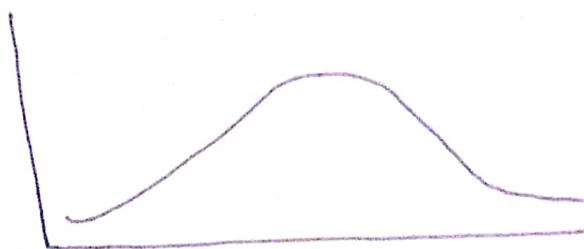
t ratio is statistically significant difference

Ans
 CSK. Patel

Topic : Statistics
 Faculty : Png J.K. Jasli
 Prepared by : Sudhar Pant.

01/11/2020

Discussion on Normal Probability Curve (NPC)
 & its Characteristics. At NPC, ^{ideally} Mean = Median = Mode,
 whereas in actual scenarios, they may not be same,
 However, can be as close as possible.



During, Data Collection process, researcher has raw
 ungrouped data & is required to convert it
 into grouped data.
 - Arrange data in the ascending/descending order of values
 - Check for minimum & maximum values
 - Choose class intervals with odd number length
 - Normally, a group should have 10-15 classes.
 eg. 3, 5, 7, etc.

N - denotes Sample Size, δ = Size of class interval

CI = Class Interval

eg. Frequency Distribution Table.

Sno.	CI	f
1	1-5	HHH III
2	6-10	IIII
3	11-15	HHH III III
4	16-20	"
5	21-25	III

Reference book
 by author J P Guilford

Central Tendencies $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M \text{ Mean (Average value)} \\ Mo \text{ Mode (Maximum frequency)} \\ Md \text{ Median (Middle or Central value)} \end{array} \right.$

Deviation Δ = Gap between M & individual

$$\text{Standard Deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum \Delta^2}{N}}$$

Percentile

P_{10} D_1

P_{20} D_2

P_{25} — 1st Percentile Q_1

P_{30} .

$\vdots$.

P_{75} — 2nd Percentile Q_2

$\vdots$
 P_{90}

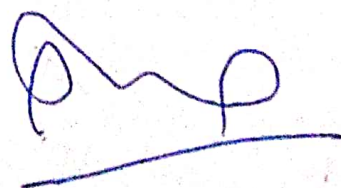
SK = Skewness of curve, for NPC $SK =$
 Ku = Kurtosis, for NPC $Ku = 0.263$

Definition,

Statistics is the branch of knowledge that deals with Collection of Data, Tabulation of Data & Analysis of Data.

Statistics

- Descriptive — describes nature of Scores
- Inferential — Inference / Conclusion / Results of data



(S.K. Pant)

By- Dr. Kalpana Patni Lakhera

Today's lecture delivered by Dr. Kalpana Patni Lakhera on the topic Phenomenological Research. In this lecture she discussed that phenomenological research is an approach to qualitative research that focuses on the commonality of a lived experience with in a particular group. Phenomenological studies help in raising an understanding of the relationship between states of individual consciousness & social life.

She explained, in phenomenological approach, ideas are generated from rich amount of data, by the means of induction and human interests.

Phenomenology attempts to uncover how human awareness is in the production of a social action, social situation and the social world.

Research Scholar

Neelam Danu

(Sociology)

21 Dec 19

Prof. J.K. Jishi Sir

TOPIC - Variables

Prof. J.K. Jishi Sir took the lecture on 'variables' in research.

Meaning of variable - variables are the characteristics or condition that experimental / Researcher manipulate, control or observes.

Types of variables

① Independent variables

Conditions that researcher control or manipulate.
ex - male / female, Science / commerce, Hills / Plains.

② Dependent variables

Dependent variables are conditions that appear / Disappear, change as the researcher removes / introduce their indep. variables

③ Confounding variables

① Intervening - cause & effect (interfere)

② Extraneous - more readily are uncontrolled, easily detect.

Day monitor -

Shikha Mulani

Shikha

By - Prof. J. K. Joshi

Today's lecture delivered by Dr. J. K. Joshi, on the topic Descriptive Research. In this lecture he discussed that descriptive Research is based on the premise that problems can be solved and practices improved through observation, analysis, and description. The most common descriptive research method is the survey, which includes questionnaires, personal interviews, phone surveys and normative surveys.

He explained that this research is defined as a research method that describes the characteristics of the population or phenomenon that is being studied. This methodology focuses more on the "what" of research subject rather than the "why" of the research subject.

Research Scholar

Neelam Dandu

(Sociology)

Report Prepared By - NAMITA SAMANT
Research Scholar
Deptt. of Education
VOU, Haldwari

Date 17/12/2019

Yesterday, One Day National Seminar On Vocational Education and Open & Distance Learning was organized by School of Vocational Studies, Uttarakhand Open University, Haldwani, Nainital, Uttarakhand. In Collaboration with Uttarakhand Science Education & Research Centre (USERC) Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of Uttarakhand.

The key idea of this seminar was National Skill Development Mission which was approved by the Union Cabinet in July 2015 and officially launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15/07/2015 on the occasion of 'World Youth Skill Day'. The mission has been developed to create convergence across sectors and states in terms of skill training activities. Presently, India faces a severe shortage of well trained skilled workers. To overcome this program seminar suggested to develop and start skill training programs like Data Science, Bakery, Hotel Management, Accountancy, Organic Farming, Marketing of Services through app, skill development program for filling GST etc. On this occasion Vice Chancellor of VOU DR. OPS Negi, Padma Shri DR. Pushpesh Pant, DR. Durgesh Pant, DR. Gopal Datt, DR. J. K. Joshi, DR. D. K. Singh, DR. M. K. Sharma, DR. Bisht as well as all faculty members of VOU along with all Ph.D. students were participated and put their ideas for developing new Vocational Courses.

Date - 17-Dec-19

Dr. Shalini Chaudhary Mam

Topic - Experimental Research

Today's lecture was taken by Dr. Shalini Chaudhary Mam. She took the lecture on 'Experimental Research'. The research which is based on experimental i.e. Pre Test & Post Test.

She told whatever variable you take you must have control over it.

There are 3 types of Exp. Research -

1. Time Series
2. Pre experimental
3. Causal

She told about the importance of pilot survey, Appendix, importance of diff. areas of knowledge - in

Day Monitor -
Shikha Molani

Shruti

Vou Phd. course work

DT- 13/12/2019

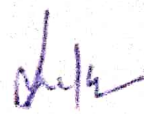
Lecture delivered by

Dr. Nandan kr Tiwari
Asst. professor Vou

&
Dr. Rajendar kera
Asst. professor Vou

Duty monitor:- Sunil Kumar (Research Scholar Yoga)

On 13/12/19 Dr. Nandan kr Tiwari & Dr. Rajendar kera
delivered
sir[^] lecture on Qualitative and Quantitative Research
methodology. Describe what is the difference
between Quantitative and Qualitative research
and where we should apply. Quantitative and
Qualitative research. Also describe about
Vedic Anushandhan and existence of vedic knowledge.
Sh. Rajendar kera sir also delivered lecture
on Research methodology and describe 5 words
for Research. When, Where, How, Why and Why so. In
our Research all these questions are necessary without
these questions our research will not complete.


SUNIL Kumar
13/12/19

Report Prepared by - NAMITA SAMANT
Research Scholar
Deptt. of Education
UOU, Haldwani

On 21.11.2019, lecture delivered by Prof. MM. Joshi on the topic 'Practical Aspects of Research'. He explain all practical problems about thesis writing, selecting the Research area and identifying the research gaps. and so on.

Later, He discussed about the ethical issues which can occur during our research process.

UOU PHD course work

7/12/2019.

Lecture delivered by -

Dr. Nandan Kumar Tiwari

Asst. Professor UOU

Dept. of Tyotish

Day Monitor - Anil Kothari (Research - Scholar)

On 7 dec. Dr. Nandan Kumar Tiwari delivered lecture on Research related to PHD course work.

On this day various topics have been covered specially the etymology of research word and the research which was prevalent in Vedic period.

It was emphasized in class, the origin of word Anusandhan in Sanskrit and also how the word made and come in existence.

To know the answer of every question there are five things which must take into consideration like When, Where, How, Why and Why so. So we should come into answer by going

~~प्रो. देवेश मिश्रा जी~~

प्रो. देवेश मिश्रा जी

प्रो. देवेश मिश्रा जी ने बताया कि शोध का आकार क्या है, शोध के लिये आवश्यक है क्या है। उन्होंने सरल शब्दों में बताया कि शोध में अनुमान का क्या महत्व है। उन्होंने बताया कि शोध के लिये नवीन परिवर्तन होना आवश्यक है। शोध के लिये कारण होना आवश्यक है।

उपलब्ध आँकड़ों, उपलब्ध तथ्यों, उपलब्ध प्रमाण से अनुपलब्ध का प्राप्त करना ही शोध है।

[भारतीय दर्शन में अनुमान को प्रमाण माना गया है]

शोध की परिवर्तन सकारात्मक होनी चाहिए, शोध करते समय सीमा निर्धारण होना आवश्यक है।

शोध ऐसा होना चाहिए इस विषय में प्रो. देवेश मिश्रा जी ने काफी गहनता से समझाया व विचार विमर्श किया।

~~शोध शोध ही है जिसका अर्थ है नया ज्ञान प्राप्त करना। शोध शोध ही है जिसका अर्थ है नया ज्ञान प्राप्त करना। शोध शोध ही है जिसका अर्थ है नया ज्ञान प्राप्त करना।~~

शोध के अतीत में सिद्धांतों के लोच में समझाया गया।

अंत में सभी शोधार्थियों ने प्रो. देवेश मिश्रा जी का आभार प्रकट किया।

Lecture delivered by:

Dr. Intashar Khan Tameer

School of Tourism & Hotel Management

Date - 05/12/2015

Report submitted by:

Mr. Muneem

Research Scholar

Dr. Intashar Khan Tameer Sir started his lecture with focusing on the chapters of thesis. According to him, there are 4-6 chapters in a thesis. These are:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Review of Literature
- 3) Research Methodology
- 4) Data Analysis
- 5) Conclusion

Later, he described that the first, decide a research area, then review of literature for finding a research gap on undefined area of study. Then formulate an objective, hypothesis, research methodology, research design, data-analysis tools, questionnaire etc. He also explained the variable. A variable is defined as anything that has a quantity of quality that varies. He discussed about plagiarism and copyright.

Thanks for this precious lecture.

Prof. Jankhankar R. Tewari

30/11/19

11:00 - 13:00

Topic: Research Method, Methodology
& Research Design.

Class started with what is Research & have class participants over done Research. Everyone gave his/her perspective. Finally, Dr. Tewari summarized and gave simple illustrations of Research done by us on day to day matter.

Book prescribed:

Research Methods: Step by Step Guide for
Beginners

Author: Ranjeet Kumar, Sage Publications.

Process:

- Problem Identification
- Peer Group Discussion.
- Books & Academic journals.

(Journals: web Directory of open Access Journals)
(Register at Researchgate, academia.edu)
Statistics Tool < Descriptive: describes the data
Interference


C.S.K. Pant

Lecture Delivered by:

Prof. (Dr.) H.P. Shukla

School of Humanities, English

Date - 29/11/2019

Report Prepared by:

Mr. Munmun

Research Scholar

Dept. of Political Science

Prof. H.P. Shukla Sir started his lecture with Qualitative Research. On which grounds research will be qualitative? These grounds are:

⇒ Area of Interest,

⇒ Selection of Topic,

⇒ Language and

⇒ Material.

Above mentioned grounds demonstrate that research is qualitative or not? And these grounds are mainly affected by the reading habits of a scholar. Reading and Listening are the input methods & Writing and Speaking are the output methods. A proper and fruitful reading with high percentage of output (in terms of expression through speech and writing both) is compulsory for research.

He mentioned that for language formation a scholar should read authentic and famous writers such as for Hindi language, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, S.H.V. Agyeya, Ramchandra Shukla & for English language, Charles Dickens, James Austin etc.

Later, he tried to define a great and divine word 'Love'. He also described the real goal of life and as a research scholar what is our duty towards society and nation.

Thanks for delivery precious lecture.

28 Nov. Tuesday

Today's lecture delivered by Prof. H.P. Sukla,
on the topic importance of language in research.
He started the lecture by defining the difference
between research & PhD (per say degree).

The discussion carried on by explaining the
technicality of research thesis. The important
points summed up following manner:-

* difficulties in crossing the barrier of
research process both for examiner &
researcher.

* reasons behind rejection of the thesis.

* Thesis structure:

→ Introduction

→ main body (defined as per your subject
& Topic)

→ conclusion

* In literature "MLA" format of referencing
has to be followed.

* Times New Roman FONT size should be 12.

* He figure out the difference between
work cited & Bibliography.

Further classifying the double behind choosing the research topic, he plead for choosing the topic purely on the basis of interest. One should dedicate 5 most expensive years of life to research judiciary.

✧ To explain the importance of mind, he cited the example of Darwin, Shakespeare etc.

x He concluded the lecture by stating that, "Research should bring qualitative change in your life. It's life long process; should not end up with degree."

Tirthajee Panda
sociology.

Lecture Delivered By: Dr. Shripur 26/1/2019

Topic: Interdisciplinary Approach

Lecture started by quick recap of previous day session. All students were encouraged to answer set of questions asked by Dr. Shripur.

Quote: Our mind is like Parachute, works only when it's open.

Source: Unknown. Nelson Mandela.

Specific topic: Media & Research

Media in Research & Research in Media.

For Research purposes, topic is Media in Research.

Media is Plural of Medium. Medium is a medium of communication.

Communication Media

- Communication is sharing of ideas.

Process - Intra-personal Communication (between 2 persons)

- Intra personal communication (within self)
This is most intense & most frequent.

- Group Communication One closed room.

- Mass Communication through mass media like newspapers, TV, Radio, etc.

Methodology: Theory of Method

Agents - Setting theories process

- Framing: which news to go for.

- Framing: Show every side of it.

Scanning Text in reference to above.

[Signature]
Chitra. Ind

25th Nov. 2019

Today's class took by Dr. Bhupen. He started with introduction. He focussed on zero learning and gaining knowledge. He selected the topic of Politics & Research, how does it influence research. He briefly explained about Politics & its influences. He started from Gorkhal Parampara & correlated with some theories like - Evan Clin: De-schooling theory, Macdonald's learning & unlearning theory, Louis Althusser's theory about RSA & ISA, Michael Foucault's Idea of Relationship between Knowledge & Power. & concluded it.

Day Monitor

Neta Deodha (Neta)

YOGA

25/11/2019

॥ शरीर, इंद्री, विषय ॥

जो संस्कृत विद्वान्
संन्यासि हैं

दिनांक 23/11/2019 को Dr. Devendra Mishra द्वारा उपनिशद्
संन्यासि के द्वि इन्द्रीयों के बारे में बताया, इन्हें इन्द्री के तीन प्रकार-
कमैन्द्र, ज्ञानेन्द्र, एकाग्र के बारे में बताया तथा उनके उपयोग और विज्ञान
और भारतीय परम्परा के हिसाब से अन्तर बताया। उसके पश्चात्
शरीर, इंद्री और विषय के बारे में बताया गया। बुद्धि के बारे में
में बताया, तथा व्यवसाहिक बुद्धि और अव्यवसाहिक बुद्धि।
तथा प्रमाण और उसके प्रकार के बारे में बताया था।

Rajeev Samal
Rajeev

व्याख्यान:-

डॉ. देवेश कुमार मिश्रा

विषय - संस्कृत

डॉ. देवेश कुमार मिश्रा द्वारा शोध में भारतीय दर्शन तथा ज्ञान के महत्व के विषय में व्याख्यान दिया गया। व्याख्यान में ज्ञान की चर्चा करते हुये उन्होंने "ज्ञान अवबोधन" के विषय में बताया तथा शोध में "ज्ञान अवबोधन दृष्टि" विकसित करने के महत्व को समझाया। सर के द्वारा ज्ञान अवबोधन के 3 प्रकार मूल अमूल व उपचारात्मक ज्ञान अवबोधन को साविस्तार समझाया गया।

आज के व्याख्यान में शोध में प्रयोग होने वाली महत्वपूर्ण विधाओं व बिन्दुओं पर चर्चा की गयी जिसमें शोध की समय-सीमा, साक्षिप्तता, मौलिकता, शुद्धता, तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का महत्व, उचित शब्दों का चयन, उचित व तर्कसंगत उपमानों का चयन, वाक्यों तथा विषय-तर्कों की स्पष्टता के विषय में हमें ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ।

शोधार्थी ->

नीलम शर्मा

विषय - समाजशास्त्र

UOU Ph.D. Counselling 2015

Lecture delivered by:

Prof. (Dr.) Gubija Pande

Director (Research)

Date: 20/11/2015

Report prepared by:

Mr. Munim

Research Scholar

Dept. of Political Science

Prof. Gubija Pande started his lecture with focus on ancient education system. He explored the core value of education and he proved this with an example of Upanishad. He also explained the Buddhist education system; the Buddhists in the world first made education open to all and gave emphasis on the moral, mental and physical development of student.

Then he focused upon the medieval education system and described the Enlightenment theory of Immanuel Kant. According to Kant, enlightenment was man's release from "self-incurred tutelage". "Have the courage to use your own understanding" is the motto of the enlightenment. He discussed about the Lord Macaulay who introduced the English education system to British colonies. He also focused upon Dadabhai Naoroji who explained wealth drain theory in his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'.

Then he explained the modern education system and about the Fidel Castro, the former Prime Minister of Cuba and Cuban Health Care System. The Cuban Government operates a national health system and assumes fiscal and administrative responsibility for the health care of all its citizens.

He described about 'the father of modern linguistics', Noam Chomsky. Chomsky is also a major figure in analytic philosophy and one of the founders of the field of cognitive science. He also explained about the aerospace scientist Mr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and share a story of his brilliant act with us.

Later, he discussed about the contemporary education system with futuristic approach. He examined the Yuval Noah Harari and his books: Harari is an Israeli historian and a professor in the Department of History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He is the author of his popular creations, that is:

- A. Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind
- B. Homo Deus: A Brief History of Tomorrow
- C. 21 Lessons for the 21st Century

Sir discussed about the mechanistic approach of human, artificial intelligence and robotic war etc. He also gave examples on these burning issues. He discussed about the Indian-American economist, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2019 for their experiment approach to alleviating global poverty. He focused upon New Education Policy, 2019 and its salient features. He also analysed the Indian Judicial System.

In Summary:

Lecture delivered on the day was very useful in Research ethics. It was important for making dynamic approach and tackle local problems with global aspect.

THANK YOU

दिनांक - 19-11-2019 रिपोर्ट

आज दिनांक 19-11-2019 को डा० मीना स्वर्कवाल
प्रोफेसर कु० वि०, महाविद्यालय पिछौरागढ़ द्वारा
शोध एवं कार्यपाली से सम्बन्धित व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत
किया गया। डा० स्वर्कवाल शून्य रूप से पिछौरागढ़
मिले की रहने वाली हैं जो कि वर्तमान में अंतरा
में रहते हैं। डा० स्वर्कवाल प्रोफेसर के साथ-साथ
एक साइकोलॉजिस्ट भी हैं। उन्होंने भारत व अन्य
देशों में भी साइकोलॉजिस्ट में ख्याति प्राप्त की है।
अलावा अनुसंधान, Mutualize Reading (सीमि रीजिंग)
से सम्बन्धित विषय की चर्चा भी की उन्होंने
पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को होने वाली वैकीय एकोप
(पारि) के सन्दर्भ में चर्चा की और वे भी चर्चा की
अधिकतर लाल कपड़े पहने हुए महिला से ही
परि ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में
उन्होंने साइकोलॉजिकल कारणों का उल्लेख किया है।

अंत में डा० स्वर्कवाल का सभी शोधार्थी द्वारा
बधाई प्रकट किया गया।

धन्यवाद

शोधाधी

सन्तोष कुमार

दिनांक 19-11-2019 रिपोर्ट

आज दिनांक 19-11-2019 को डा० जीवा स्वर्कवाल
एड प्रोफेसर कु० वि०, महाविद्यालय पिछोराद द्वारा
शोध एवं कार्यपाली से सम्बन्धित व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत
किया गया। डा० स्वर्कवाल मूल रूप से पिछोराद
जिले की रहने वाली हैं। जो कि वर्तमान में भारत
में रहते हैं। डा० स्वर्कवाल प्रोफेसर के साथ-साथ
एक साइकोलॉजिस्ट भी हैं। उन्होंने भारत व अन्य
देशों में भी साइकोलॉजिस्ट में ख्याति प्राप्त की है।
आज डा० स्वर्कवाल द्वारा साइकोलॉजिस्ट के
अन्तर्गत अनुसंधान, Individual Reading (सीढ़ी-रिवाज)
से सम्बन्धित विषय की चर्चा भी की। उन्होंने
पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं को होने वाली दैवीय प्रकोप
(पारि) के सन्दर्भ में चर्चा की और वे भी चर्चा की
अधिकतर लाल कपड़े पहने हुए महिला से ही
परि ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में
उन्होंने साइकोलॉजिकल अध्ययन किया है।

अंत में डा० स्वर्कवाल का सभी शोधार्थी द्वारा
आभार प्रकट किया गया।

धन्यवाद

शोधार्थी

सन्तोष कुमार

आज दिनांक 16/11/2019 को डॉ० राजेन्द्र सिंह वैद्य के द्वारा शोध विद्यार्थियों को शोध में सम्बन्धित विषय पर व्याख्यान दिया गया,

शोध में परीक्षण की महत्ता पर चर्चा की गयी तथा बतलाया गया कि परीक्षण में धारणा (Rationale) तथा निष्कर्ष (Conclusion) को धैर्य की बैसे व्याख्या करनी है।

शोध में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाना चाहिए, जिससे शोध करने में सुविधा रहती है, तथा किस आह वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण की ज्यादा आवश्यकता नहीं होती, इस बात पर भी विस्तृत चर्चा की गयी। प्राचीन समय में भी शोध में सम्बन्धित कार्य होते रहे हैं तथा आधुनिक समय में भी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण पिछड़े तथा उच्च वर्ग में भी मौजूद है।

खेल में भी उनके द्वारा वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण पर चर्चा की गयी। शोध के दौरान पूर्णग्रह से बचने के लिए प्रश्नवाचक प्रवृत्ति का होना आवश्यक है।

वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण भी कभी अन्तिम सत्य नहीं होते, ये केवल एक हैं, इनके भी दो नियम हैं - ① कोई भी अन्तिम सत्य नहीं होता

② जो भी असंगत है उसे हराना जरूरी है

या उसमें सुधार की बहुत संभावना है। सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण के साथ शोध कार्य करना चाहिए, शोध के दौरान कार्य कारण सम्बन्धों को समझकर ही शोध कार्य करने चाहिए।

सुनील कुमार (योग)

जब राजेन्द्र कौंडा जी द्वारा दिए गए व्याख्यान में ये समझाया गया, कि किसी भी शोधार्थी के द्वारा शोध विषय का चयन किस आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए। सभी शोधार्थियों को विषय सम-सामयिक तथा भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुनना चाहिए। शोध का विषय ऐसा हो कि समाज तथा आम जनता की पीढ़ी को सकारात्मक रूप में प्रभावित कर सके।

यह शोधार्थी को यह भी आवश्यक रूप से ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि विषय उसकी रुचि का हो एवं उसकी शोध सामग्री आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सके।

विषय चयन के पश्चात शोधार्थी को निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर अपना ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए।

- ① साहित्यिक समीक्षा (Literature Review)
- ② लचीलापन (Flexibility)
- ③ शोध के विषय के निरंतर अध्ययन से उसकी अपनी जानकारी में वृद्धि करनी चाहिए।
- ④ सतत प्रयास से ही उसे सफलता की प्राप्ति होगी।

Statement of class topic

Held on - 14/Nor/2019

By Prof. R.C. Mishra Sir

Prof. R.C. Mishra Sir conducted lecturer on 14/Nor/19 related to 'Research Ethics', & other relevant issues in research.

He emphasized on ethical values, dimensions, ethics in research, basic aspects of ethics in research.

He continued the class by defining the meaning of sample, References, Bibliography, Questionnaire, Scoring, fieldwork, Data editing, Report writing, use of language. (avoid using we, me, my in R.writing)

He also told students about how to record / maintain register of review of literature.

Shikha
Shikha Mulani

MARCH

Saturday

Wk 10 • 066-207

09

Friday 8 Nov.

DAY 6:

In continuation with previous lectures of Prof. Joshi on research methodology following points discussed & enhanced with further discussion.

Scaling Technique:

To extend the Scaling Technique & its utility in case of research, discussion moved further with types of Scaling Technique:

1. Nominal scale

2. Ordinal Scale & representation in percent

3. Interval scale.

Sunday 10

APRIL 2019

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

17

Monday

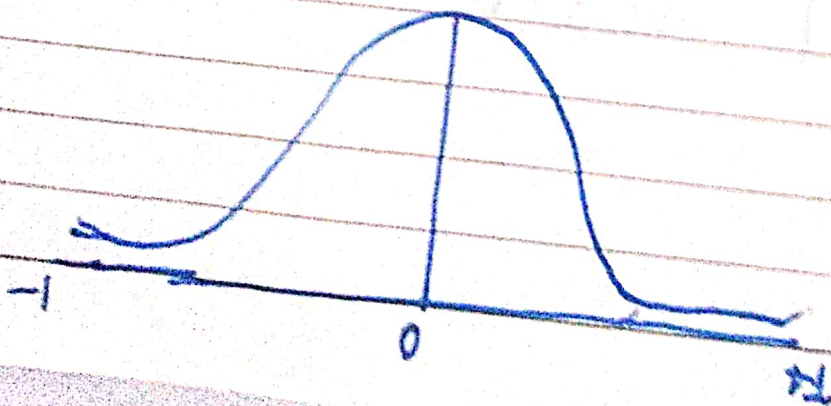
WA 11 • 07/01/2018

→ Ratio Scale (Division possible, Multiplication operation possible)

→ "discussion triggered with the core concept of '3'. Why show the concept of 3 in every field of human life? get developed acrossed disciplines developed from "religion" or "Dharma". Sigmund Freud
"Most of the human relations are triangular in nature".

→ For further analysis of data mean, median & Mode should be used.

$$df = (n-1) + (n-2)$$



MARCH 2019						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

→ class interval

* Do you know?

Mental age >

chronological age >

in order to avoid decimal point

multiply with 100.

IQ cannot be in points It will also be in whole number.

0 Historical Perspectives:

Objectives of Research:

• Solving local problem?

• National expectations are fulfilled

• International parameter / comparison

APRIL 2019						
S	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

13

Wednesday

Wk 11 • 072-293

M

o Thinking fast & slow

Daniel Kahneman

o The idea of Justice
Amartya Sen

o Development democratic citizenship
Objective of Secondary education.

TIRTHAJANI PANDA
Panda.

विद्या वरिधि (पी० एच० डी०) कोर्स वर्क व्याख्यान सार

दिनांक- 07/11/2019

व्याख्याता- प्रो० जे० के० जोशी जी

परमार्णीय प्रो० श्री जे० के० जोशी जी ने बड़े सरल शब्दों में पी० एच० डी० की कार्यप्रणाली के सन्दर्भ में शोधार्थियों का मार्ग दर्शन किया। बुद्धि एवं चेतना के विषय से व्याख्यान आरम्भ करते हुए उन्होंने एक पुस्तक का "द कॉन्सेप्शनेस इन्स्टेक्ट" का परिचय दिया कि इसमें बुद्धि एवं चेतना के विषय में विषय में विशद वर्णन दिया गया है। बुद्धि व चेतना को हम जो भी आदेश देते हैं वह उस कार्य को शीघ्र ही सम्पादित करते हैं। अर्थात् हमें कदापि यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि अमुक कार्य हम नहीं कर सकते। अर्थात् हम सबकोई सबकुछ कर सकते हैं, बुद्धि व चेतना को आदेश देने आवश्यकता है। हमारे आदेश के पश्चात् सभी कार्य आसानी से सम्पादित हो सकते हैं।

आज विज्ञान अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुँच चुका है, जिसके कारण यह कहना सार्थक होगा कि-"आप सबकुछ कर सकते हैं"। यदि यह सच है कि "आप सबकुछ कर सकते हैं" तो फिर लोगों के मन में यह बात क्यों आती है कि "अमुक कार्य हमसे नहीं हो सकता"। इसका कारण हमारा ही वातावरण है। जिसमें कि हम बाल्यकाल से सुनते आये हैं कि-"यह मत करो" "वह मत करो" अर्थात् मत करो-मत करो सुन-सुन कर हम इस बात को अपने मन में बैठा चुके हैं कि "हम कर ही नहीं सकते"। एक शोधार्थी को इन समस्त नकारात्मक अवधारणाओं को त्याग कर यह भली-भाँति समझ लेना चाहिए कि हम सबकुछ कर सकते हैं। इस विषय पर "जीनियस इन ऑल ऑफ अस" नामक पुस्तक जो कि "डेविड शेख" नामक लेखक ने लिखी है का अध्ययन एक शोधार्थी को अवश्य करना चाहिए।

शोध कार्य धैर्य, समर्पण, प्रेरणा व अभिप्रेरणा की परम आवश्यकता होती है। तथा शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु चार पी की आवश्यकता होती है- फिलासिफी, प्रोग्राम, पालिसी, प्रैक्टिस। इन्हीं चार पी में शोध कार्य को संविलीन होना चाहिए। वर्तमान परिपेक्ष में सबसे बड़ी फिलासिफी भारतीय संविधान है, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार की पालिसीस बनी हैं। शिक्षा के उन्नयन हेतु प्रोग्राम्स भी बने हैं। एवं विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रैक्टिस भी की जा रही हैं। अर्थात् शोधकार्य उपरोक्त के अनुकूल होना चाहिए तभी वह सर्वश्रेष्ठ कहलाएगा। जो शोध कार्य भविष्य की समस्याओं का समाधान बताने में सक्षम हो वह शोध कार्य उत्तम गुणवत्ता की कसौटी पर खरा उतरेगा। हम सदैव से ही ऐसा करते आये हैं कि वर्तमान समस्याओं का समाधान पुराने ज्ञान के आधार पर करते हैं, जबकि आज की समस्याओं हेतु नये ज्ञान का सृजन किया जाना चाहिए। तथा भविष्य की समस्याओं हेतु आज ही समाधान तैयार किये जाने चाहिए। शोध का वास्तविक अर्थ होता है कि-"समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु नये ज्ञान का सृजन करना"। जबकि हम पुराने ज्ञान पर ही उलझे रहते हैं।

अन्त में श्री प्रो० जे० के० जोशी जी ने डॉक्टर शब्द एवं प्रोफेसर शब्द का अर्थ शोधार्थियों को बताया। साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे परिवेप के ज्ञान में दिनोदिन वृद्धि हुई। यही कारण आदर्शवाद आदि जैसे वादों का सृजन हुआ। इस सन्दर्भ में "बैजामिन ब्लूम की टैक्सोनीमी" का अध्ययन करना चाहिए। हम सभी प्रो० श्री जोशी जी का व्याख्यान हेतु हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करते हैं।

शोधार्थी- कमल डिमरी
ज्योतिष

5- NPC - Normal Probability Curve and its characteristics.

6- Purpose / Aim of Research - He explained that why ~~do~~ we do research?

- to create new knowledge
- to modify / change the existing knowledge
- to compare the existing and New Knowledge.

7- Difference between Convergent and divergent thinking -

He explained that How Convergent thinking originates from different Poles / Sources and focuses on well established answer to a problem. It doesn't require any significant creativity.

Whereas divergent thinking originates from one point / problem and flows towards different directions and explores many possible answers.

He gave best example to make this concept easier to understand - In a class teacher put an empty bottle in front of students and ask them to write the benefits or use of that object in their life. In result children gave many creative responses which shows their logical thinking.

8- further, He provided surface information on different research terminologies such as -

- ✓ Population
- ✓ Sample
- ✓ Methods of sampling
- ✓ Parametric and non-Parametric
- ✓ Standard error of mean

At the end of his lecture he explained the relation and Association between Motivation and Talent.

Report Present by.

Lata Arya.

Ph.D Student

VOU, Haldwani.

Ph.D Coursework 2019

Day-2 Report

04/NOV/2019

Report

Resource Person: Prof. J. K. Joshi
Topic : Introduction of Research.
(Module - I)

The second day of Ph.D Coursework class started on its schedule time at 11:am. The Resource Person of the day, Prof. J. K. Joshi Sir delivered lecture on different topics related to Research. Such as -

1- Philosophy - He explained how Indian philosophy emerged and confined philosophy to the - 'ज्ञान' vision, whereas western philosophy considered it to - thinking/idea 'चिन्ता'.

2- Knowledge - He gave lecture and explained that the knowledge is divided into two basis -

① Atomic Approach - This approach has been introduced by the philosophers like - Socrates, Aristotle, and the also considered is as scientific approach to knowledge.

② Holistic Approach - This approach talks about the "totality".

3- Insights from Renowned books - Many authors have been told by the Resource Person. and the name of books written by those authors such as -

Carl Sagan - Garden of Eden, Cosmos, Contact;

Fritjof Capra - Tao of Physics; Alvin Toffler - Future Shock;

Yuval Noah Harari - Sapiens, Homo Deus etc.

He motivated and inspired the students to read more books to explore, understand and correlate the different context of Knowledge.

4- In the continuation of Introduction of Research, he also explained, which word should not be used while framing/making Research topic - such as avoid the word - Impact/Influence etc.

04-Nov 2019

Day: 02

Resource Person — Prof. J.K. Joshi ji

Report: —

- Conceptual Knowledge relating to 'being'
- Philosophy vs दर्शन
- Difference b/w Atomic Approach & Wholistic approach.
- Foundations of research
- Epistemology (ज्ञान आदर्श)
- Inside the box to Without the box
- Insights from renowned books —
 - Futureshock
 - Powershift
 - Ward antinwar
 - Tao of Physics etc
(Nature)
- Research problem / (Topic) — how to choose
- Concept VS Construct
- Variables ; Association & difference
- Normal Distribution Curve ; Characteristics
- Parametric & nonparametric test —
- Standard Deviation
- Objectives of research ; Sample ; Sampling ; Techniques ; Error etc

Statement of Class Topic

Held on 5/11/2019

By Dr. J. K. Joshi.

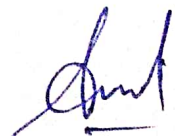
Dr. J. K. Joshi sir conducted class on 5/11/2019 related to module 1st, Introduction of Research.

He emphasized on various terminologies related to research and also covered basic concepts about statistics viz, mean, median, mode and normal probability curve.

He continued the class with discussions about sampling and provide knowledge and its resources. He also put his views on basic assumptions of science and provide knowledge about epistemology in Indian tradition.

He also covered topic related to hypothesis and its basics and also provided knowledge about various research types.

He also put his vast knowledge on various authors of interest related to research and great thinkers of the time.


Anil Kothari.

Report of Class held on 5/11/2019

By Dr. J. K. Joshi

- > Module 1st - Introduction of Research.
- > Various terminologies about research.
- > Some basic concept about statistics viz.,
mean, median, mode and normal probability
curve.
- > Some discussions about sampling.
- > Knowledge and its resources.
- > Basic assumptions of Science.
- > Epistemology in Indian Tradition
- > Hypothesis and its basics.

Extra curricular structure and different books and
author.

Qualitative, Quantitative and historical research.

Module I: Introduction of Research

(03 Credits: 90 Hrs.)

- Research: Meaning and Characteristics. Why Research? Areas of Research.
- Objectives of Research: Exploration, Description, Explanation, Prediction, Influence.
- Research Paradigms/Approaches: Quantitative and Qualitative, Logical Positivist and Phenomenological.
- Research Method, Methodology & Designs.
- **General Kinds of Research (Brief Introduction):-**
 - Basic/Fundamental Research, Applied Research, Action Research; Orientational Research;
 - **Quantitative Research:**
 - Experimental Research (True and Quasi): Concept, Types, Internal & External Validity, Experimental Designs.
 - Non Experimental Research/Descriptive Study
 - Assessment Research
 - Evaluation Research
 - Descriptive Research
 - (a) Interrelationship Study: Ex-Post Facto Research/Causal Comparative Study,
 - (b) Co-relational Study
 - (c) Developmental Study
 - (i) Growth Study- Longitudinal and Cross Sectional Study
 - (ii) Trend Developmental Study
 - **Qualitative Research:** Concept, Characteristics & Types
 - Historical Research: Concept, Resources, Facts & Evidence, Criticism in Historical Researches
 - Philosophical Research
 - Case Study
 - Grounded Theory
 - Phenomenological Research
 - Ethnographical Research
 - Ethno-methodological Research
 - Symbolic Interactionism
 - **Mixed Research:** Concept, Characteristics & Types
- Epistemology, Knowledge and its Sources (Tenacity, Authority/Expert Opinion, Intuition, Empiricism (Experience), Rationalism (Reasoning- Inductive & Deductive), Scientific Approach: Basic Assumptions of Science, Scientific Methods- Exploratory and Confirmatory)
- Epistemology in Indian Tradition: Knowledge (*Jñāna*), Cognition (*Buddhi*), Apprehension (*Upalabdhi*) & Consciousness (*Anubhava*); Valid Means (*Pramāṇa*) of Knowledge (*Jñāna*):- Perception (*Pratyakṣa*), Inference (*Anumāna*), Comparison (*Upamāna*), Verbal Testimony (*śabda*), Postulation (*Arthāpatti*), Non-cognition (*Anupalabdi*) & Logic (*Tarka*).

- Forms of Knowledge: Information & Facts; Concepts and Constructs; Hypotheses, Theories & Laws; Rules, Principles and Generalisation; Assumptions.
- Hypothesis: Concept, Characteristics of good Hypothesis, Types of Hypothesis (Research Hypothesis: Directional & Non-directional, Null Hypothesis, Alternative Hypothesis; Simple & Complex Hypothesis; Causal & Descriptive Hypothesis), Hypothesis Testing, Area of Acceptance, Area of Rejection, Level of Significance, Level of Confidence, Confidence Interval, Type I Error, Type II Error.
- Variables: Qualitative Variables (Organismic or Attribute Variables), Quantitative Variables (Continuous and Discrete Variables); Independent/Experimental Variables (Treatment/E-Type Variables, Attribute/S-Type Variables) Dependent Variables, Intervening Variables (Confounding Variables and Extraneous Variables).
- Universe, Population (Homogeneous & Heterogeneous, Finite & Infinite, Existent & Hypothetical), Sample, Sampling Units, Sampling Frame, Sample Units, Sampling Fraction, Response Rate, Sampling Method, Inferential Statistical Methods, Statistical Inferences, Parameters & Statistics, Sampling Distribution, Standard Error, Central Limit Theorem, Types of Sampling: Probability/Random (Unrestricted/Simple Random, Restricted: Systematic, Cluster, Stratified, Multistage), Non Probability/ Non Random (Incidental/Accidental/Convenience, Quota, Purposive/Judgmental, Snowball); Sampling in Qualitative Research; Basis of determining the Sample Size.
- Contemporary issues and Research, Politics of Research, Media and Research
- Paradigm shifts in the field of Research: Structuralism, Modernism, Scientism, Romanticism, Positivism, Post-structuralism, Post-modernism.
- Intra-disciplinary, Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary, Trans-disciplinary and Cross-disciplinary approaches in Research.
- Ethical issues in Research.

Module I: Introduction of Research

Day	Day Monitor
Day 1	Udit Kumar Pandey
Day 2	Priyanka Lohani / Lata Arya
Day 3	Akash Deep Bamola
Day 4	Anil Kothari
Day 5	Balam Singh Dafauti
Day 6	Kamal Dimri
Day 7	Lata Arya / Priyanka Lohani
Day 8	Munmun
Day 9	Namita Samant
Day 10	Neelam Danu
Day 11	Neeta Deolia
Day 12	Praveen Lakhera
Day 13	Priyanka Lohani /
Day 14	Rajeev Semwal
Day 15	Rakesh Chandra Gunwant
Day 16	Santosh Kumar
Day 17	Shaheryar Akhitar
Day 18	Shashank Sharma
Day 19	Shikha Mulani
Day 20	Shilpa Aneja
Day 21	Siddharth Kumar Pokhariyal
Day 22	Sudhir Kumar Pant
Day 23	Sunil Kumar
Day 24	Swati Mainali
Day 25	Tirthajani Panda
Day 26	Udit Kumar Pandey
Day 27	Vipin Uniyal

Module I Introduction of Research					
Date	Day	Topic Covered	Name of the Resource Person	Name of the Day Monitor	Signature
13/12/19	28	Identitative & qualitative Research method	Dr. Nandamurthy	Sunil Kumar	drk
18/12/19	also	Research methodology	Dr. Rajendra kumar	Sunil Kumar	drk
16/12/19		National Seminar on vocational Education - open & Distance learning	Dr Durgada Pant Dr Rudra Pant.	Navitesh Samarth	Navitesh
17/12/19		Experimental Research	Prof Shalini Choudhary	Shirisha	Shirisha
18/12/19		Historical Research	Prof M Jaggi	Udit	
19/12/19		Evaluation Research	Prof. Gita Pandey	Pravin Lakshman	
20/12/19		Disruptive Research	Prof J K Jaggi	Neelam Dang	
21/12/19		Variables	Prof J K Jaggi	Shirisha	Shirisha
26/12/19		Phenomenological Research	Dr. Kalpana Patni Lakshman.	Neelam Dang	

[illegible]

Jan 2020

Module I Introduction of Research				
Date	Day	Topic Covered	Name of the Resource Person	Name of the Day Monitor
01/01		Statistics - NP, etc.	Prof. J. K. Joshi	Sudha Patil
02/01		Statistics Exercises & Possible	Prof. J. K. Joshi	Sudha Patil
04/01		Computation of Mean, SD, etc.	Prof. J. K. Joshi	Swati Mehta
06/01		Measurement, Scales, Coefficient of correlation	Prof. J. K. Joshi	Swati
07/01		Coefficient of correlation	Prof. J. K. Joshi	Vidit
08/01		Interdisciplinary Research	Prof. J. K. Joshi	Namita
09/01		Symbolic Interactionism	Prof. J. K. Joshi Dr. Kalpana Patil	Neelam Jangir
10/01		Ethno-methodological Research	Dr. Kalpana Patil Lecture	Shirpa
13/01		Philosophical Research	Dr. Kalpana Patil Lecture	Namita

At

Date		Day		Topic Covered		Module 1 Introduction of Research		Name of the Research Person		Name of the Data Monitor		Signature	
14/1				Departmental Introduction									
15/1				— do —									
16/1				— do —									
17/1				— do —									
18/1				— do —									
20/1				Narrative				Dr. J. K. J. J. J.					
21/1				Electronics				Dr. M. J. J.					
22/1				— do —				— do —					
23/1				— do —				— do —					

Variance, Correlation

Asakul Cultural

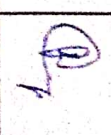
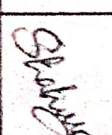
Namita J. J. J.

Signature

Signature

Signature

Module I Introduction of Research

Date	Day	Topic Covered	Name of the Resource Person	Name of the Day Monitor	Signature
25/6		Qualitative Research & Quantitative Research	Dr. Ankit Jogi	Namita Samant	
27/6		Regression	AKhil Chitaval	Rajeev Jandav	
28/6		Projective techniques of personality assessment	Ruchi Teasari Dept of Psychology	Namita Samant	
29/6		Psycho drama (Role Play)	Ruchi Teasari Dept of Psychology	Rajeev Jandav	
31/6/2021		Hypothesis Testing	Dr. Akhil Chitaval	Shalini Aithal	

Module III Introduction of Research

Date	Day	Topic Covered	Name of the Research Person	Name of the Day Monitor	Signature
20/12/19		Hypothesis, Test Statistic	Dr. Arshi Malik	Shruti	Arshi
21/12/19		Parametric Test	Dr. Anjali Chahal	Shruti	Arshi
22/12/19		Adoption of OER	Dr. Manu Rajan	Kamal	Manu
23/12/19		Psychology, TPR Blot Test	Dr. Rishi Taneja	Kamal	Manu
24/12/19		Research & Publisher Information	Dr. Rajesh Singh	Rajesh Singh	Rajesh
25/12/19		Review of literature	Dr. Neha Aggarwal	S. Arora	Neha
26/12/19		Characteristics of good Research Tools	Dr. Arshi Malik	S. Arora	Arshi
27/12/19		TPR	Seminar	S. Arora	Arshi
28/12/19		Review of literature	Dr. Jyoti Shrivastava	Shruti	Jyoti
29/12/19		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
30/12/19		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
31/12/19		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
1/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
2/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
3/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
4/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
5/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
6/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
7/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
8/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
9/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
10/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
11/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
12/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
13/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
14/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
15/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
16/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
17/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
18/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
19/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
20/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
21/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
22/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
23/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
24/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
25/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
26/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
27/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
28/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti
29/1/20		— do —	Dr. Dattatraya	Shruti	Jyoti

20/12/19 Tools Validation & Reliability Dr. Rajat Aggarwal

2014

	Research Person	Day Monitor
02/03/20	DER Ward, Google	SE Pond
02/03/20		
13/03/20	Q15 & Remota Sensory	
04/03/20	Google	
05/03/20	Report & Thesis	
06/03/20	Citaker	