



CHAPTER - 2.

CHAPTER-2

STUDY OF RELATED RESEARCH LITERATURE AND PROCEDURE
OF INVESTIGATION WORK :

- 2-1 Introduction .
- 2-2 Study of related research work .
- 2-3 Procedure adopted for research work .

CHAPTER-2

STUDY OF RELATED LITERATURE AND PROCEDURE OF RESEARCH WORK :

2-1 INTRODUCTION :

In the last chapter the researcher had stated the title of the problem, significance of the problem, objectives of the problem, scope and limitations of the problem etc. In this chapter information of some research which is already conducted by other researchers but which is related to this research work is given. In the same way procedure of research and tools used in this research work is also given in this chapter.

2-2 STUDY OF RELATED LITERATURE :

It is but natural that one's aims, objects and thoughts impacts on the learning system as well as the curriculars.

Research work has been already done by some or other, way of thinking, aims, and principles of Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekanand, Shankaracharya, Mahatma Jotiba Fule, Vitthal Ramji Shinde, Dhondo Keshav Karve Chh. Shahu Maharaj, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad. etc. out of the above quoted names the researcher has given summary of the research work.

1) " TAGOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION FOR
INTERHAI ZONAL UNDERSTANDING".

By Dr. Dee J.K.

Dr. Dee J.K. has done research on the 'Tagor's contribution to education for international understanding'.

This disseratation was submitted for p.hd. to the Vishwabharati University in 1972. Dr. Dee J.K. got his p.hd Degree.

In this research work Dr. Dee J.K. has stated that according Rabindranath Tagor the main root clause of war is in the mind of man. Hence he advocated the principle of International understanding in his Shantineketan.

Dr. Dee J.K. in is research had stated the background of International understanding.

Rabindranath Tagore says that -

The ideal education not only gives information but it reconciles our livies with the whole world.

The conclusions of the above research work are as follows :

- 1) The concept of education advocated by Rabindranath Tagore through Shantineketan and Vishwa Bharati had ^{been} accepted by the whole world after twenty years through Unesco.
- 2) The faith within each other creates the understanding between each other.
- 3) Different educational process creates co-operative nature in the human being.
- 4) Personality development is not possible through nearly education alone.
- 5) The education must help to develop immotional Development of mind.
- 6) For cultural co-operation institutes like Shantineketan are necessary.

B) " SHANKARCHARYA KA SHIKSHA DARSHAN (IN HINDI)"

By Dr.Sharma B.D.

Dr.Sharma B.D. has studied the way of thinking of Shankaracharya in his research work.

Dr.Sharma B.D. had submitted his thesis on 'Shankaracharya Ka Shiksha Darshan' to the Meerat University in 1978. And he got his P.hd. by the University.

The objectives of his research work are as under:

- 1) To findout the educational philosophy from the philosophy of shankaracharya.
- 2) To find out the educational process which were advocated by Shankaracharya.
- 3) To study the way of thinking and educational process of Shankaracharya.

PROCEDURE :

- 1) Historical method of research was applied.
- 2) The writings and lectures of Shankaracharya, his discussions with others.

CONCLUSION :

- 1) Jagatguru Shankaracharya was not only philosopher and priest but he was a great educationlist.
- 2) Shankaracharya had advocated three steps in learning process.
 1. Knowledge from the mouth of guru.
 2. Knowledge by asking questions.
 3. Knowledge through discussion.
- C) "A Critical study of the contribution of Karmaveer Dr.Bhaurao Patil to the educational thoughts, practices and development of education in the state of Maharashtra."

Dr. R.A.Kadiyal.

The thesis on the above mentioned subject is submitted by Dr.R.A. Kadiyal to Shivaji University Kolhapur., in 1979. And he got his p.hd. from the Shivaji University.

PROCEDURE :

1. Survey method of research.
2. Questionnaire.
3. Interviews
4. Visits to various institutes.
5. Year books of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

CONCLUSION :

- 1) Education is ^{an} a important tool in social reformation.
- 2) If we want freedom and national integration we must educate our people.
- 3) Free education to all.
- 4) Residential facilities to students must be provided by educational institutes free and ~~residential~~ education / education to all without castism.
- 5) Educational Institutes must do national integration and development of rural areas.
- 6) Ethical development through education.

CHAPTER-2

2-3 PROCEDURE OF RESEARCH :

The researcher has adopted survey method of research for his study. Under this survey method evidences are collected relating to present problem.

The survey approach to educational problems is one of the most commonly used approaches. Scientists do the not general regard the normative survey investigations as a research of high order. But information collected under this method is in wide demand and renders important service.

It is not merely gathering and tabulation of data, but it involves interpretation, comparison, measurement, classification, evaluation and generalisation. Which helps to proper understanding and solution of significant educational problems.

Survey method is an important type of research which involves clearly defined problems and definite objectives, an imaginative planning, a careful analysis and interpretation of the data and a logical and skillful reporting of the findings.

At present researcher is working in Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil's Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

For the last thirty years the researcher is with contact with many persons who have b seen Karmaveer Anna. The researcher is ex-student of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

The researcher also have good idea about the administrative set up of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. The researcher have visited many institutes of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. Hence information regarding work done by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha was available easily to the researcher. That's why this normative survey method by selected by the researcher.

The researcher has prepared questionnaire, organised interviews and had observation. Questionnaire is a main tool of his research work.

A) QUESTIONNAIRE :

"The word questionnaire refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in himself"- Goode and Half".

Questionnaire is also defined by Barr, Davis and Johnson as "a systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to a sampling of population from which information is desired".

Questionnaire is always referred as 'the lazy man's way of gaining information'. Yet questionnaire is the most flexible tool, which has got unique advantages over other kinds of tools in collecting both quantitative and qualitative information.

Careful preparation of good questionnaire takes great of time and hard work.

Generally the reaction to questionnaire is often unfavourable and response is also slow and frequently disappointing.

The researcher has asked for information through persons who are actually working in Rayat Shikshan Sanstha at present in different capacities in the same way from social workers, editor of new papers, the school committee chairmans, members of the managing committee of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. Ex-students of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha who are occupying key-positions in different fields of life.

The researcher has sent 100 questionnaires in all. Out of that he got so properally complited.

The distribution of questionnaire was as under.

1)	Head Masters	-	15
2)	School teachers	-	30
3)	Students	-	20
4)	General Public	-	20
5)	Social workers	-	15

NATURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE :

Taking into account the information of respondent, objectives of the problem, significance of the problem etc. the questionnaire is divided into parts. Totally there are..... questions in the questionnaire. (see appendix No.....)

SECTION-I

Information regarding respondent in this section 1, 5 questions are given.

SECTION-II

Educational atmosphere.

In this section there are questions are given.

Through these eight questions information regarding educational institutes of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; School buildings, population of that particular village/town etc. is asked.

SECTION-III

QUALITATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS STUDING IN THE RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA :

Information regarding educational progress, provision of Night Study-rooms, earn and learn scheme, educational tours of schools and colleges, behaviours of students, student's discipline, co-operation of Local public in the school/college development, information regarding extra brilliant/extra ordinary students, co-curricular activities, extra coaching for English, mathematics and accountancy etc. competitive exams. visits of V.I.P.S. to Schools and colleges, is asked.

SECTION-IV

Under this section No.4 questions about sports activities are asked, 5 questions are given under this section No.4.

SECTION-V

In this section No.5, there are 7 questions regarding library facilities to students is asked.

SECTION-VI

Section VI of the questionnaire contains 3 questions regarding administration of educational institutes of Rayat Shikshan Sanstha in Solapur District.