

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Methodology is called the main body of the research. It indicates the nature, plan and procedure of the study. Appropriate methodology can help to get proper research outcome. So, it is desirable to have a proper methodologically designed research plan. Any research can hardly be completed without the details of a procedure of study to be adopted by the researcher. In fact, this is the soul and substance of research. Plan and procedure includes method of investigation, selection of sample, tools and techniques to be used, etc. aspects of research design and data collection. It is important part of the total research design. It bears a very close relationship with the purpose of the study and hypothesis or questions of the researcher.

An appropriate methodology can help in getting proper research outcomes. As per present study is case study in nature; the procedure of scientific research has been followed. In this Chapter, the different aspects of procedure like methodology, research design, population and sample, tools and techniques used in the study, data collection and analysis have been included.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The nature of the study was qualitative in nature. Case study design was used for the study.

3.2 POPULATION

For the present study, Population constituted of the principal, all teacher educators and B.Ed. students of Lok Bharati Gramvidyapith, Sanosara. In the institution, one principal, 3 teacher educators, 47 B. Ed. students, 1 clerk, 2 wardens and 1 peon.

3.3 SAMPLE

All teacher educators, B.Ed. students, B.Ed. college principal, were selected as sample for the study. The sample size consisted of one principal, 3 teacher educator, 47 B.Ed. students and 1 clerk, 2 wardens and 1 peon.

3.4 TECHNIQUES FOR DATA COLLECTION

1) Document Analysis

The documentation included collection of document like curriculum, syllabus, last 2 years results, daily schedules, different register, and total number of books in the library and evaluation criteria.

2) Observation

The researcher had used observation technique to collect data. For that the researcher had made observation schedule in order to observe kitchen, classroom, hostel, teaching learning process, and other infrastructural details.

3) Interview

The researcher had used semi-structure interview to collect data from principal, teacher educators, students, and wardens of the B.Ed. (Basic) programme of Lok Bharti Gramvidyapith.

3.5 TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

1) Semi structured Interview

Semi structured interview schedule was prepare for the Principal, Teachers, Wardens of the institution to collect data.

- **Principal:** Researcher took personal interview of the principal. The question were about aims and objectives of Lok Bharti Gramvidyapith, unique features of the Lok Bharti Gramvidyapith, views about Gandhian Philosophy and Basic education, student teacher ratio, parents participation, fees structure, which criteria adopt for the selection of the students and teachers, administrative aspects and evaluation pattern.

- **Teacher Educators:** Researcher took personal interview of the teacher educators. Questions asked about the different methods used by the teachers to teach the students, about practical works, extensional work, student-teacher relationship and their opinions about students and the institutions.
- **Wardens:** Researcher took personal interview of the Wardens. Questions asked about aims and objectives of the hostel, Special features of the hostel, infrastructure facilities, mess facilities, quality of food, working style, and students' enrolment in the hostel and fees structure.

2) Reaction Scale

It consisted 42 statements for the students of the institution. Five-point reaction scale was prepared by the researcher. The statements were designed to know their reaction towards the institution. The statements were about the objectives of the institution, rules and regulations, about their syllabus, curriculum and methods of the teaching, their food facilities, students-teacher relationship and their like-dislike about the institution.

3) Observation Schedule

Observation schedule included the information about the teaching learning process, physical facilities of the institution, kitchen observation, hostel room observation, food quality, library facilities and lab facilities. It also included observation for recess time, curriculum and co-curriculum activities organized in the institution.

4) Field Notes

Researcher used field notes for record the data, event and activities observed in the institution. It was helpful for providing clear picture of the institution.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION

First of all, researcher had decided the topic for the study and then after formatted research questions on the basis of aim and objectives of the study. Then researcher decided techniques for the data collection by keeping in mind the research questions and design of study. On the basis of techniques, researcher prepared tools for the data

collection. Those tools were checked by researcher's mentor and principal. Then researcher took permission from the Principal of the B.Ed. (Basic) Programme of Lok Bharti Gramvidyapith in order to visit the institution and collect the data for some days. The researcher visited Lok Bharti Gramvidyapith for the ten days and observed and interacted with the principal, teacher educators and students of B.Ed. (Basic) programme.

The researcher has collected and stored multiple sources of evidence comprehensively and systematically. To collect data for the first objective researcher had used interview and document analysis. To collect data for the second objective the researcher had used observation schedule, observation, and interview and document analysis. For the third objective, researcher had used observation, interview, and document analysis. For the fourth objective, researcher had used reaction scale for the students. To collect data for the fifth objective, the researcher had used observation, interview, and document analysis and field notes.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS

The data were analysed by using suitable techniques depending upon the nature of the data. The researcher had carefully observed the aims and objective of the case study and identified casual factors associated with the observed phenomenon. Analysis of the data collected through semi- structured interview, observation schedule and document analysis, check list were done by content analysis, and analysis of the data collected through reaction scale was done by percentage.

3.8 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher has mentioned the design of the study, population and samples of the study, tools and techniques used for the data collection. The researcher has also mentioned that how she has collected data, how she has interpreted collected data.