METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. Typically, it encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques.

Research methods can be defined as “a systematic and scientific procedure of data collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, and implication pertaining to any business problem. In methodology chapter, we need to discuss the type of research according to the Quality parameters of Private and Government universities. The focus of the study is to look into the quality concern of Indian universities which includes private as well as government.”

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

The study would be conducted through both primary and secondary data. As far as primary research is concerned on the specific issues in different universities regarding the Higher Education, information would be collected from different universities of Jharkhand & Delhi. In addition, the relevant information would also be taken from standard norms of UGC and other standard counseling related to relevant different courses.

3.1.1 Primary Data

Primary data is being collected through a questionnaire, and personal interview from the different private & government universities from Jharkhand & Delhi.
Different Government and Private universities from Delhi with their course structure, skill based education, job-opportunities, social attitude & cultural experiences, rules and regulation, and infrastructure facilities.

Different Government and Private universities from Jharkhand with their course structure, skill based education, job-opportunities, social attitude & cultural experiences, rules and regulation, and infrastructure facilities.

Interview with HODs, Dean, Director, Registrar etc. of universities in Delhi

Interview with HODs, Dean, Director, Registrar etc. of universities in Jharkhand.

3.1.1.1 Questionnaire Method

A structured questionnaire filled from the students would cover the research objects. As a research instrument, a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents, a structured questionnaire is being used to conduct the study. Questionnaire will have its own advantages over these types of survey and often have the standardized answers that make it simple to compile data. Researcher will use Linkert Scale that is often used interchangeably with Rating Scale.

The Scale is named after its inventor, Psychologist Rensis Linkert. Distinguished between a scale proper, which emerges from collective responses to a set of items (usually eight or more), and the format in which responses are scored along a range. When responding to a Likert item, respondents specify their level of agreement or disagreement on a symmetric agree-disagree scale for a series of statements. Thus, the range captures the intensity of their feelings for a given item.
A scale can be created as the simple sum of questionnaire responses over the full range of the scale. In so doing, Likert scaling assumes distances between each item are equal. Importantly, "All items are assumed to be replications of each other or in other words items are considered to be parallel instruments".

A Likert item is simply a statement that the respondent is asked to evaluate by giving it a quantitative value on any kind of subjective or objective dimension, with level of agreement/disagreement being the dimension most commonly used. Well-designed Likert items exhibit both "symmetry" and "balance". Symmetry means that they contain equal numbers of positive and negative positions whose respective distances apart are bilaterally symmetric about the "neutral"/zero value (whether or not that value is presented as a candidate). Balance means that to the distance between each candidate value is the same, allowing for quantitative comparisons such as averaging to be valid across items containing more than two candidate values.

The format of a typical five-level Likert item, for example, could be:

1. Strongly Agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Don’t Know

After the questionnaire is completed, each item may be analyzed separately or in some cases item responses may be summed to create a score for a group of items. Hence, Likert scales are often called summative scales.
3.1.1.2 Direct Personal Interviews

Interview is the verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the purpose of research. It can pursue in-depth information around the topic.

As we know “Interview” refers to a one to one conversation with one to person acting in the role of the interviewer and the other in the role of the interviewee.

Personal interview surveys are used to probe the answers of the respondents and at the same time, to observe the behavior of the respondents. The purpose of conducting a personal interview survey is to explore the responses of the people to gather more and deeper information. People are more likely to readily answer live questions about the subject simply because they can actually see, touch, feel or even taste the thing. In this personal Interview will be taken as-Figure no 3,4.

![Fig. 3: Interviews from Government Universities of Delhi and Jharkhand](image-url)
3.1.2 Secondary Data

Information collected from digital medias like TV channels, News, Live Interviews, UGC Guides, magazines, newspapers, Books & other sources.

3.2 SAMPLING METHOD

Universities have been selected randomly throughout the Jharkhand and Delhi area. Two government universities from Jharkhand and two from Delhi & two private universities from Jharkhand & two from Delhi randomly were selected.

3.3 SAMPLE SIZE

Sample of 100 Students from each university will be taken, 50 from B.Ed Course & 50 from MBA course. In private universities of Jharkhand i.e., Jharkhand Rai University & BIT Meshra, B.Ed course is not there so will take the data from MBA students only.
3.3.1 Government

3.3.1.1 Jharkhand

- Vinoba Bhave University – 100 Students (50 B.Ed Course & 50 MBA course)
- Ranchi university - 100 Students (50 B.Ed Course & 50 MBA course)

3.3.1.2 Delhi

- Delhi University - 100 students (50 B.Ed Course & 50 MBA Course)
- Jawaharlal Nehru University-100 students (50 B.Ed Course & 50 MBA Course)

Total Students from Government universities of Delhi & Jharkhand – 400
3.4 Private University

3.4.1 Jharkhand

- BIT MEHSRA - 50 Students from MBA (B.Ed course is not there)
- Jharkhand Rai University –50 students from MBA (B.Ed course is not there)

3.4.2 Delhi

- Ashoka University – 100 Students (50 B.Ed Course & 50 MBA course)
- Galgotia University - 100 Students (50 B.Ed Course & 50 MBA course)

*Total Students from Private universities of Delhi & Jharkhand – 300

*Total number of students of all Government and Private Universities will be – 700

3.5 SELECTION OF THE VARIABLES

3.5.1 Independent Variables

- Private & Government University
Methodology

- Courses: B.Ed and MBA (Both are basic professional courses)
- Geographical Area: Delhi and Jharkhand

3.5.2 Dependent Variables

- Course-Structure
- Skill based education
- Job opportunities
- Rules and regulation
- Social attitude and cultural experiences
- Infrastructural facilities

3.7 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

3.7.H1 - There will be no significant difference between curriculum of Government and Private Universities.

3.7.H2 - There will be no significance difference between skill based Higher Education of Government and Private Universities.

3.7.H3 - There will be no significance difference between Job opportunities of Higher Education of Government and Private Universities.

3.7.H4 - There will be no significance difference between rules and regulation of private and Government Universities.

3.7.H5 - There will be no positive impact of Standard Academic Curriculum for improving social attitude, cultural experience in private and government Universities.

3.7.H6 - There will be no significance difference between Infrastructural facilities of Higher Education of Government and Private Universities.