Chapter – 3

Methodology

It is customary in behavioural sciences to illustrate, explain, prognosticate, and control the phenomena which they treat. Scientists use observation as a basis of answering questions of interest (selltiz et. Al, 1964; Stollak & others, 1966 and Shontz, 1965, Lindzey, 1954; Festinger & Katz, 1953). In another way we can say that scientists find out facts and analyze them in an impartial way for drawing conclusions. In this, research method plays a vital role in drawing conclusions using behavioural observations on a limited number of subjects making observations about the behaviour of larger group represented the subjects. Edwards (1968) signified that in research we do not haphazardly make observations of any and all kinds but rather our vigilance is directed towards those observations that “we believe to be relevant to the questions we have previously formulated”.

According to Mohsin (1984) “Research design depicts the plan which states the relation between observed facts and events on the basis of which conclusions could be drawn”. Ferguson (1981) assured that several methodological approaches and design
have been developed but the choice of allocated design depends upon the special characteristics of the sample, nature of measuring instruments and restraints regarding the manipulations of variables being studied. Thus, the choice of method is administered by the aims of the study, the variables under investigation and the nature of the data.

Following the above observations presented by various experts, the research methodology and procedure have been presented in the following paragraphs.

**Design of the Study:**

The contemporary inquiry has been conducted on organization, administration and facilities of SAI, Eastern region, Koltaka. After choosing the topic and variables of the study a detail outline was prepared by taking into consideration, the assorted tools on which significant informations and concerned data were to be collected. At the outset survey procedure was adopted for collecting data by using extensive questionnaire. These questionnaire were administered on administrators, coaches and players of SAI Eastern region. Wherever needed the subjects were personally interviewed for getting more detailed
informations. Besides this, informations were also collected from office record and reports of SAI Eastern region.

**Sample:**

The sample for the present investigation were the administrators, (40) coaches (60) and players (200) randomly selected from different centres of SAI Eastern region. Thus, the total sample comes to 300 subjects in all.

**Tools used:** Considering the requirement and nature of the research design, the questionnaires developed by Prasad (1993) and modified by the present researcher were used. The description of each questionnaire has been given here under:

**Questionnaire for administrators:** It is a five points likert type scale having 43 items considering the aspects of organization, administration and facilities of SAI, Eastern region. It is a popular tool, that has been used by many investigators. The test-retest reliability of the questionnaire was found to be 0.78.

**Questionnaire for Coaches:** This tool holds 41 items based on likert type five point scale covering the aspects of organization, administration and facilities of SAI, Easter region. It is widespread
tool used by many researchers. The test-retest reliability of the questionnaire was found to be 0.76.

**Questionnaire for players:** It is also a popular Likert type five points instrument consisting of 38 items covering questions related to the organization, administration and facilities of SAI, Eastern region. The test-retest reliability of the questionnaire was found to be 0.78.

The researcher personally visited various centers of SAI, Eastern region for employing the questionnaires on the subjects and thus to collect their candid responses. The purpose of the investigation was explained and then the questionnaire were handed over to the respondents i.e., the administrators, Experts (coaches) and players individually for obtaining their responses on each item. The doubt, if any, were clarified on the spot by the scholar himself. The research scholar requested the respondents to fill up the questionnaire on the spot and then researcher recollected the filled questionnaires after their completion.

**Statistical Analysis:**

The data thus collected were tabulated and put to statistical treatment. In view of the spelled objectives of the study, and the
nature of the data, ‘t’ test was employed to explore the difference among the assorted categories of subjects on various items of organization, administration and facilities. Furthermore, to find out the differences if any among the assorted categories of subjects on the common items of the questionnaire “Kruskal-Wallis” test was applied. It is a non-parametric technique, which is commonly referred as one-way analysis of variance by ranks. The results have been presented in the following chapter.