CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

Research methodology refers to the plan and structure of the investigation used to obtain evidence to answer hypotheses. It describes the procedures for conducting the study, including when, from whom and under what conditions the data will be conducted.

The fundamental purpose of this investigation, as already pointed out, evaluation studies are generally undertaken to solve some specific practical problems and yield decisions, usually at a local level and the present investigation is to study administration of Primary Schools in Andhra Pradesh with special reference to Institutions in Hyderabad-Muslim Minority. Hence, this study falls under non-experimental designs and a normative survey is employed to elicit appropriate information from the respondents.

3.2 TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH METHOD:

1. Survey Research Method
2. Historical Research Method
3. Experiment Research Method

Survey Research Method:

Survey research is often used to assess thoughts, opinions, and feelings. Survey research can be specific and limited, or it can have more global, widespread goals. Today, survey research is used by a variety of different groups. Surveys are generally standardized to ensure that they have reliability and validity. Standardization is also important so that the results can be generalized to the larger population.

Kerlinger (1973) considered survey research as social scientific research and focuses on people, the vital facts of people, and their beliefs, opinions, attitudes, motivations and behaviour. It has been further clarified by Parten (1950) that the social scientific
nature of the survey research is revealed by the nature of its variables which can be classified as sociological facts, opinions and attitudes. Sociological facts are attributes of individuals that spring from their membership in social groups: sex, income, political and religious affiliation, socio-economic status, education, age, living expenses, occupation, race, and so on.

**Historical Research Method:**

Historical research is the type of research that examines past events or combinations of events to arrive at an account of what has happened in the past. Historical research can show patterns that occurred in the past and over time which can help us to see where we came from and what kinds of solutions we have used in the past. We usually will see that what we do today is specifically rooted in the past. Understanding this can add perspective on how we examine current events and educational practices. It can also show us that we do not need to continually reinvent the wheel because we should always start with what history tells us.

**Experiment Research method:**

Experimental research is basically the method that can be applied in a research laboratory. The basic structure of this type of research is elementary: two situations (cause and consequence) are asserted in order to make a comparison. Following this, attempts should be made to treat the one situation (cause) from the outside (external variable) to affect change, and then to reevaluate the two situations.

Experimental research objective, systematic, controlled investigation for the purpose of predicting and controlling phenomena and examining probability and causality among selected variables.

**3. 3 SAMPLE:**

As stated earlier, the universe of the present study consists of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The sample constitutes Twenty Deputy Inspectors of Schools; one hundred Heads of Institutions and Five hundred Students.

**3.4 VALIDITY:**
To establish the content validity all the tools used in the study were referred to a good number of experts the experienced in the field of School Administration and Minority Schools Administration as well as the faculty at Higher Educational Institutions. Before preparing the questionnaire for DIos, Head Masters and Students I met with a person’s Dr Khaleel Ahmed who worked as DIO in Adilabad and transferred to Hyderabad later, Dr Shukoor Ahmed, Head of the Department of Urdu, Nizam College, Hyderabad, Mr Khurram, Minority President and correspondent of Dawn Public School and Mr Taher Faraz, Correspondent of little Angels School, consultant. These people helped me a lot in framing the questionnaire, they explained me the merits and demerits and challenges to achieve for upliftment of primary education. on the basis of their suggestions the tools were suitably modified/amended and used for the present study. Even I met with the faculty of education osmania University Dr. Balaramulu, Prof. Rayalu of Comprehensive College of Education and Dr Samuel Babu, Principal of Mahabubia College for Girls, Nampally, Hyderabad.

3.5 RELIABILITY :

Reliability is the degree of Consistency that the investigation or procedure demonstrates (Best, 1998)

A pilot study was conducted to determine the suitability, validity and reliability of the items in the questionnaire. one Student from ten schools was selected to test the reliability of the questionnaire. Taking all precautions and by clear instructions, tools were administered for the first time. After a gap of four-week period the same tools were again administered on the same sample. The scores obtained were very high which indicates positive correlation.

3. 6 TOOLS DEVELOPED FOR THE STUDY:

In any research tools play a significant role. The worth of the data collected which in turn depends on the sensitivity of the tools. However, every care has been taken to construct comprehensive questionnaires for the present investigation keeping in view the objectives and the research questions of the study.

QUESTIONNAIRES:
Questionnaires (Reasoner, 1976) are useful tools for helping readers examine their own values, attitudes, opinions or related experiences before they interact with book characters. Constructing a questionnaire is very much like constructing an anticipation guide. The teacher first identifies themes, ideas, or major events around which he or she wishes to focus his or her instruction. Then he or she generates a series of questions to tap the students’ opinions, attitudes or past experiences related to those themes. Some items on the questionnaires may be open-ended whereas others may be more structured and offer students a checklist of possible responses.

On the other hand, questionnaires are printed forms for data collection, which include questions or statements to which the subject is expected to respond, often anonymously (Herbert, 1989). A questionnaire is used when factual information is desired.

I. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS (DY IOs):

Accordingly a questionnaire for Deputy Inspector of Schools was developed and it consists of two parts.

**Part- A:** consists of ten questions, seeking personal information, which includes personal profile like, name, qualifications, gender, address of their office, total number of School under their jurisdiction, total number of students in minority institutions, and their role in upliftment of minority students.

**Part- B:** Its fundamental purpose is to test the perceptions of administrators at the primary level. It comprises (15 statements related to the administration and management of minority Institutions.

II. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEADMASTERS:

A questionnaire for Headmasters of Primary Schools of Minority Institutions was developed and it consists of two parts.
Part- A: consists of ten questions, seeking personal information, which includes personal profile like, name, qualifications, gender, and address of their school, total number of faculty and students, year of establishment of the Institution, government funded or purely private Institution.

Part- B: Its fundamental purpose is to assess the perceptions of Headmasters at the primary level. It comprises three components viz, infrastructural facilities, academic facilities and Community participation.

III. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENTS:

A questionnaire for Students studying in Primary Schools of Minority Institutions was developed and it consists of two parts.

Part- A: consists of ten questions, seeking personal information, which includes personal profile like, name, class, gender, and address of their school, their likes and dislikes.

Part- B: Its fundamental purpose is to assess the perceptions of Students at the primary level. It comprises thirty statements, based on their classrooms, teachers and their Headmasters.

3.7 ADMINISTERING THE TOOLS:

All the questionnaires were administered to the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Headmasters and the Students. Every care has been taken to ensure their responses as objectively as possible.

First the researcher covered schools nearby area to my residence, started the work in the month of February, 2011 at that time Unit Test fourth was going on researcher took the permission for the later date simultaneously used to give the questionnaire to HMs also. Researcher took the permission of the class teacher with the help of the teacher selected the bright five students from the classes from minority schools, after half an hour they used to return the filled in questionnaires. This is the procedure the researcher has followed and covered the areas Charminar, Tolichowki, Mehdipatnam, Masab Tank, Asifnagar, Mallepally, Musheerabad, Falaknuma. Researcher could not covered in between final exams of the schools
and summer vacation started, during this period researcher covered the DIOs. Again the survey started when the schools reopened. Head masters and the management cooperated with me very well but in the beginning it was very difficult to face the management.

The respondents were requested to record their free, frank and independent responses. An assurance was given to the respondents that their responses shall be kept confidential and information collected will be used only for the purpose for it was collected. Suitable statistical techniques like Microsoft excel package and SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 16.0. Were employed to analyze the data and draw inferences through **Chi-square test.**

**SPSS : Statistical Package for the Social Services**, has now been in development for more than thirty years. Originally developed as a programming language for conducting statistical analysis, it has grown into a complex and powerful application with now uses both a graphical and a syntactical interface and provides dozens of functions for managing analyzing and presenting data.

Thus, the present chapter is devoted to the explanation of the methodology adopted, the sample selected for investigation, the tools developed for the study and their administration.

The ensuing chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the obtained data for plausible conclusions.