Chapter III

Methodology

3.1 Introduction

Research is a diligent enquiry and careful search for new knowledge through systematic, scientific and analytical approach in any branch of knowledge. The search for new knowledge helps to accept, reject or broaden Principles in a verifiable and objective way. According to Slessinger and Stevenson (1930), social science research aims to

“Extend, collect or verify Knowledge, whether that knowledge aids in the construction of a theory or in practice of an art.”

Research also helps to ascertain existing theories or modifying or rejecting them and build or construct new theories on the basis of research. According to Young (1988), social science research is

“the systematic method of discovering new facts or verifying old facts, their sequences in the relationship, casual explanation and the natural laws which govern them.”

Research originates as a matter of curiosity of human mind to know, to examine and to re-examine things. The main aim of research is to eliminate vague, superstitions and dogmatic idea by reasoned, objective and scientific ideas. Earliest attempts in this field started from examining the Universe. Knowledge or truth can even be found out by accidents during the process of investigation. Sir Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin by serendipity in 1929. But, its practical importance was revealed and highlighted by Florey and Chain only in 1939. Other instances of
serendipity are the discoveries of X-ray and radium. Truths backed by scientific explanation are the basis of research. The basic concept of research is that knowledge arises and extends due to persistent thinking, scientific investigation and logical thinking.

The logical aspect of thinking was highlighted by great Philosophers like Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. The contribution of Galileo and Newton were the first major examples of scientific enquiry coupled with logical interpretation. This contributed the beginning of scientific research. The contributions of Adam Smith in the field of Economics, Auguste Compte in the field of Sociology, Karl Max in the Philosophy of Economic order, Darwin in the theory of Evolution, William Harway in the clinical field of circulation of blood are some of the earlier examples of scientific discoveries through intellectual exercises. Scientific research has led to an exponential increase in human knowledge.

3.2 Research method

The present piece of research studies is a descriptive survey but it has a qualitative approach, as the data has been analysed in the descriptive way. The researcher has used questionnaire, interview and observation techniques for the collection of the data.

3.3 Sources of data

The researcher used open questionnaire as well as closed questionnaire. The Interview and observation technique was also used for collection of data.
3.3.1 Primary Sources

The researcher used the office records of different colleges that are affiliated to Goa University, Goa University office records, Library sources, Records from the office of the sports authority of Goa, office of the different state sports Associations recognized by sports authority of Goa, as the primary source.

i. Office records

Goa University and its affiliated Colleges, State Sports Association controlling different games, and Sports Authority of Goa, which take care of different sports in the state of Goa, maintains the records of various activity that are organized by them. These records are the most important sources that will provide data for the purpose of present study.

ii. Reports of the different state sports associations

Goa state has sports association for each of the different sports disciplines. For football there is a Goa Football Association (GFA), for cricket there is Goa Cricket Association (GCA), for Kabaddi there is Goa Kabaddi Association (GKA), for Kho-kho there is Goa Kho-kho association (GKKA) and so on. At present there are 40 associations registered for running and managing different games in Goa, registered under Goa State Society’s Registration Act. These associations are affiliated and recognized by Sports Authority of Goa (SAG). The Sports authority of Goa provide financial and technical support to these various State Sports Associations by way of annual grants, sports participation grants etc. Each sports association submits the annual report of various activities organized by
them along with its details. These reports are the important sources that will provide data for the present study.

**iii. Data collected from the library sources**

Library plays a vital role in research studies. Library books, Magazines, research reports etc. provide huge information regarding various studies done in the different fields. Library sources helps in carrying out the study in scientific way.

**iv. Data collected from the office of the university and the office the Director of physical education and sports of the University of Goa.**

University office and the Department of Sports of the University maintain the records of the various activities that are organized for the students. The University sports department is headed by the Director of Physical Education and Sports. The records at the office of the University and its Department of Sports are important sources that provide the data for the present study.

**3.3.2 Secondary Sources**

The researcher collected the data for the present study by using different research tools from the Principals’ and the college Directors of Physical Education and Sports of the colleges affiliated to Goa University. The data was also collected from the officer of the Sports Authority of Goa, the University Director of Physical Education and Sports, and the President/Secretary of the different Sports Association in the state of Goa. These are the secondary sources of data for the present study.
3.4 Data Collection Tools

The researcher consulted the experts in the field and discussed the matter with the guide, regarding the tools that are required for the purpose of data collection. After taking into consideration, the opinions of the experts and the guidance of the research guide, researcher decided to use the following tools for the purpose of his study. The tools used for the present study are Questionnaire, Interview and Observation tally.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is one of the most extensively used data gathering techniques for the research work concerned with descriptive type of problems. A questionnaire is a set of questions logically arranged in sequence and used when factual information is needed. The most frequent use of questionnaire is to secure information of the status or current practices of individuals, groups or institutions such as facilities etc. In survey, questionnaire is the best tool of data collection simply because the classified information needed can be collected only through a set battery of questions. In the present study researcher has used open as well as close type of questionnaire.

a. Development of Questionnaire

Normally two types of questionnaire are used in research studies. These are closed form questionnaire and the open form questionnaire. The researcher consulted the experts in the field while framing the questionnaire. The questionnaire prepared was administered to few randomly selected respondents to see whether there is any difficulty in
filling up of the responses. It was found that there were no difficulties in filling up of the responses. After that, the researcher mailed the questionnaire to some experts in the field and requested them to express their comments on the questionnaire. After taking into consideration, the comments from the experts, the questionnaire was redrafted. Questionnaire was printed with the approval of the Guide for collection of the data. The detailed questionnaire used to collect data from various sources is enclosed as Appendix in this study.

3.4.2 Interview

Interview is generally considered to be a formal meeting between the two individuals. There is no exaggeration in comparing interview with an oral questionnaire through which the interviewer reaches the inner recesses of the interviewees’ heart to collect facts and ascertain the validity of the facts. The interviewee is not supposed to give a written reply to the investigators questions, rather the replies are given orally and are supported by explanations and elaborations wherever necessary so as to make the points clear. The interview is a situation in which the interviewer and the interviewee develop direct relationship. This study proposes to interview University Director of Physical Education and Sports, and Executive Director of Sports Authority of Goa. In the present study the researcher used non structured method for taking interview.

a. Formation of time table for interview
The researcher took the prior appointment of the interviewee. The objectives of the interview were informed to the interviewee. Interview timings were fixed as per the convenience of the interviewee.

b. **Steps of interview techniques**

- **Selection of Interviewer**
  The researcher prepared a set of questionnaire keeping in view the objectives of his study. The questions were logically arranged and administered by the researcher for the purpose of collecting the data.

- **Fixing the time and place of Interview**
  The time and the place of the interview were fixed as per the convenience of the interviewee.

- **Formation of guidelines for interview**
  The researcher consulted the experts in the field and formed the guidelines for the conduct of interview.

- **Preparation for Interview**
  The researcher prepared a set of questions to be asked to the interviewee. An appointment with the interviewee was taken and the place of interview was fixed. All the necessary arrangement for the interview such as drinking water, tables, chairs etc. was made at the place of interview prior to its commencement.

- **Detail Knowledge of Problem**
  During the interview, the interviewer explained in details the various objectives of his study. The problem under study was explained in details
before the interview and the knowledge of the problem was given to the interviewee.

● **Method of Recording in an Interview**

In an interview, the interviewee and the interviewer must be comfortable. To make the interviewee comfortable, it is necessary that, there should be a brief chit-chat or introductory conversation gradually leading to the main theme. The interviewee must feel confident and settled during the period of interview. In the beginning of interview questions of general nature should be asked, and then the interviewer should proceed with specific questions. In the present study the researcher noted the responses of the interviewee and collected the data required for the purpose of his study.

● **Main points included in Interview**

The main points included in the interview are related to the facilities that are in existence in the institution of the interviewee. The participation of the students in various sports activities that are organized by the institution. The performance of the students in various sports activities. The financial support, and the utilization of the facilities by the stake holders and proposed plans for the future development.

**3.4.3 Observation Tally**

The researcher prepared the observation chart related to the facilities. The researcher visited the different Institution in the state of Goa, and personally observed the facilities that are existing with the concerned Institutions.
3.5 Procedure of the Study

The researcher prepared a questionnaire for the collection of data. The questionnaire was posted to the Director of physical education and sports of Goa University, Director of Sports Authority of Goa, Principals of various colleges affiliated to Goa University, Directors of Physical Education and Sports of colleges affiliated Goa University with a letter of request to fill the responses of questionnaire, assuring the confidentiality of the data.

The pre survey test of questionnaire has been undertaken to assess the reliability, validity of the questionnaire. The questionnaire prepared for the personnel of sports associations were distributed to secretaries of sports associations to seek the required information. Questionnaire was placed before the experts for approval, before its administration to the respondents. After approval by the experts questionnaire was reprinted and administered to the personnel working in the field of sports at Goa University and its affiliated college and the various Sports Associations of Goa.

The researcher used observation technique for the purpose of collection of data. The researcher visited all the non-professional colleges affiliated to Goa University to collect the required information by interview and observation technique.

The researcher also used Interview technique for the purpose of collecting data on responses of the Principals, the Director of Physical Education and Sports of Colleges and University, and President/ Secretaries of the Sports Associations. The researcher took prior appointment of Goa University
authorities and Presidents/ Secretaries of randomly selected Sports bodies and took Interview personally, regarding the problem under study. Requisite information was collected through the Interview technique. The data collected was classified and grouped into various heads for logical interpretation.

3.6 Statistical tools

The present study is a descriptive survey, but it has a qualitative approach. The data has been analysed in descriptive way. Percentage, Mean, Mode and Standard Deviation has been used for data analysis. The cross tab technique is also used in the study wherever necessary.
References


