3.1 Introduction

It is an intellectual action. It is responsible for creating new knowledge. It is useful for establishing new principles, theories and conceptions, it also aims at correcting mistakes and overcome problems as well as find out the real cause behind something. Research is a systematic activity executed with proper planning. Careful observations and analysis of the accumulated information.

In this chapter various definitions of research, educational research, various research methodology, tools for data collection and analysis etc. have been explained.

3.2 Definition of research

A systematic study designed to promote the development of education as a science. The aim of current and prevailing educational system is to give better education to our pupils.

1. Research is a systematic attempt to provide answers to questions.
2. Research is to find out more and more in less and less things.
3. Research is to search new things by adopting scientific ways.

Types of Research:

There are three types of Research. They have mentioned as follows:

1. Descriptive research
2. Experimental Research
3. Historical Research
*Steps of Research:*

To decide the Problem

To decide Research methodology.

To decide Proposal.

To select review of related literature.

To frame statement of the problem.

Pilot study.

To collect data.

To Analysis and Interpretation of data.

Conclusions.

Report Writing.

3.3. Survey Method:

It is prepared to get information about the present status of the work or problem. This method is focused to search “what exists” with conditions in a present situation.

This method is used to solve the problems in present situation. It is related to current tense or situation in the field. The maximum can be done in the social phenomena. It indicates deails study of the problems. The information is collected by doing survey in various places.

This method is related to present tense. It tells about the fact of Present situation. Variables are not related with each other. The problem, person incident and work are studied through this method.
Characteristics of Survey Method:

There are so many characteristics of survey method. They are as follows.

1) It helps to get information in less time and less energy.
2) Attitude of the people is studied through this method.
3) Local information for fundamental research is collected through survey method.
4) Survey method is used for collecting preliminary data.
5) Quantitative and Qualitative data can get through this method.
6) Population is vast in this method.
7) It is used to solve present situation’s problem.
8) Cross section of present tense is called to this method.
9) Questionnaires and tests are used for collecting data in this method.

The problem of researcher is related to present tense. So he decided to select survey method for his present research.

3.4 The Hypothesis:

Hypothesis is a tentative answer of the problem. It is guess of the researcher. The aim of research is to get a general principle that would explain the situation posing as a problem in the form of an impediments that has to be fully understood for being overcome or in the form of a phenomenon, the full nature of which has eluted complete understanding so far. The primary terms step is to identify the problem specifically and state it in clear-cut and operationally defined terms. Then the following steps are offer a tentative principle or solution or explanation, and to test its correctness. The tentative solution is called the “hypothesis”. It is arrived at by inductive reasoning on the basis of earlier study or experience or in discussion with the experts and its testing is done in a deductive manner by thinking out the testable results that should ensure if the hypothesis is correct.

3.5 Formulation of the Hypothesis:

It is necessary to form hypothesis for doing good research work. The hypothesis is a tentative solution / explanation/ principle/ generalization to explain the nature of a phenomenon that may be impediment demanding removal or a riddle demanding, explanation and solution. Now, in order to be plausible and have a charge of coming out
true, the hypothesis must emanate from the study of earlier discovered facts and theories, that the researchers might have made, out of his own experiences, which should have been wide, or in discussion with people who may be said to be the specialists in that field. As a research looks for correct generalizations, it would be a mere waste of time to offer hypothesis at random to arrive at the correct one by trial and error. But this does mean that the researcher’s hypothesis must always come out true, as even when a hypothesis that seems plausible and is based on well recognized sources is rejected, it is a valuable contribution to knowledge, for many a myth have to be exploded to get at true knowledge. But this does not mean shooting at random in the dark.

3.6 Characteristics of the Hypothesis:
1) It helps to decide way to research work.
2) Hypothesis can be one or two.
3) It helps to collect data in proper proportion.
4) Hypothesis can be fixed with the help of objectives.
5) Hypothesis can be accepted or rejected on the basis of collected data.
6) It can be tested.
7) It is mentioned in clear words.
8) It is suitable to research methodology.
9) It tells difference between two variables.
10) Hypothesis is not against natural and scientific theory

3.7 Experimental method

The experimental method may be studied under the following headings:
1. Simple experimental design
2. Multi variable analysis
3. Case study
4. Predictive
The research methodology selected for the present research is simple experimental design i.e. a pre-test post-test single group design.

Sub types of descriptive methods
1. Interrelation Method - This method has three subtypes.
   I) Co-relation method
   II) A case of study
   III) Casual comparative method.
1. Development Method.
2. Survey method
3. Genetic method
4. Cross culture and comparative method

3.8 Experimental research method

It is very useful method for research work. It is therefore desirable to know about different types of variables while learning about the experimental method of research.

A variable is any concept that can be described in quality or quantity.

The types of variables are as follows
1. Continuous variables
2. Discrete Variables
3. Dependant variable
4. Dichotomous variable
5. Independent variable
6. Intervening variable
7. Attribute variable
8. Extraneous variable

In the present research there are two main variables.

The following are the common steps which are involved in the experimental method. Researcher can change these steps a little according to the need of his research.

1. To frame the problem
2. The Review of the related literature
3. Framing the Hypothesis
4. Finalizing the experimental design
5. The execution of the experimental design
6. Data collection, its analysis and interpretation
7. Report writing

3.9 Sampling

Proper sampling is very important for the successful execution of any experimental research as well as other types of researches.

“Sampling is the selection of certain percentage of a group items according to pre determine plan”.

- Bogard

A) **Sample**

“A Sample, as the name implies, is smaller representative of a larger whole”.

- George & Hatt

B) **Need of the sample**

1. Population is generally very large. Practically it is difficult to do study on whole population. As a result we have to depend on sample.
2. Due to proper sample selection the Researcher can save time, efforts and money without affecting the quality of research.
3. It is statistically proved after many researches that conclusion drawn on population and sample is same.
4. The quality of research enriches due to the small size of the sample.
5. As the availability of tools is limited to the Researcher has to use the tools properly to get the proper result.
6. Sampling helps for easy administration and proper research.
3.10 Methods of sampling:

The methods of sampling are mainly classified into two types
A) Probability based method of sampling and
B) Non probability based method of sampling and

A] Probability based method of sampling
1. The Simple Random Sampling Method.
2. Lottery Method.
4. Stratified Random Sample.

B] Non probability based method of sampling and
1. Incidental Sampling.
2. Quota Sampling.
3. Purposive Sampling

C] Selection of Sample

`Proper sampling is very important for the success of any experimental research as well as other type of researcher.
“A sample as the name implies, is smaller representative of larger whole”.
There are two main methods of sampling they are as follow
   A) Probability based method of sampling.
   B) Non probability based method of sampling.

For the present the researcher has selected 500 Marathi Medium students and (500 English medium students) by using non probability method of sampling. It is the purposive sampling; this sample is selected from PCMC area in Pune district.

3.11 Following data collection tools are used for present research.

Tools of data collection
1. Record of marks in English (first and third language) at the S.S.C. examination
The research has used marks record for data collection he collected marks record of 500 Marathi medium and 500 students from English medium

2. **Record of marks in English (uni-level) at the H S C examination**
   The researcher has collected marks record of 1000 students of H. S. C.

3. **Achievement test**
   The researcher has used achievement test for data collection the test consists of grammar paragraph writing skill and word formation.

3.12 **Procedure of the study**
For this present study survey cum experimental method is selected the steps are shown in the following flow chart

Finalizing the problem of the study.
3.13 Work Plan:

At the first the researcher finalized his problem for research work with the help of his guide. He visited ten to fifteen junior colleges and seven schools in Pimpri Chinchwad area in the district of Pune. He took permission from various principals then he demanded certain sheets he selected 500 student’s who have offered English as their first language at the S.S.C. level. Then he selected 500 student’s who have offered English as their third language at S.S.C. level. It means that the
researcher selected five student’s from Marathi medium and five hundred student’s from English medium for his research work.

He collected mark sheets of 500 students’ of English from Marathi medium school and he collected mark sheets of 500 student’s of English medium then he collected same 1000 student’s mark sheets in English at the H.S.C. level (Uni-level)

The researcher analysed marks in English and he did comparison between means of achievement in English at the H.S.C examination of selected group of 1000 student’s who have offered English as their first and English as their third language at the S.S.C. examination.

Comparison of marks
The researcher has collected marks of English at the S.S.C. and H.S.C. level and he has done comparison after analyzing it he has collected 1000 students record.

Design of test
The guide helps researcher for preparing test and expert evaluated some corrections were suggested by the guide and experts then the draft was finalized it is based on H.S.C. board examination pattern.

The Researcher has completed his researcher work following students of various Junior Colleges of Pimpri Chinchawad area in Pune district.

1. Prerana Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Gujar Nagar, Thergaon, Pune.
2. Tukaram Gujar Junior College, Gujar Nagar, Thergaon, Pune.
4. Laxmibai Barane Vidyalaya, Thergaon, Pune.
5. Lokmanya Tilak Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Ganesh Nagar, Thergaon, Pune.
8. Abasaheb Chinchwade Junior College, Chinchwad, Pune.
10. New English School, Bijali Nagar, Chinchwad, Pune.
11. Anusai Ovahal Madhyamik Vidyalaya, Punawale, Pune.
15. Khinwasra English Medium School, Gujar Nagar, Thergaon, Pune.

### 3.14 Developed Material Package

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| 2   | Leaflet       | (a) Tourist  
(b) Historical  
(c) Religious | 05    | Based on H.S.C. syllabus |
| 3   | Letter        | (a) Formal  
(b) Informal | 05    | Based on H.S.C. syllabus |
| 4   | Note making   | (a) Summary  
(b) Tree diagram | 05    | Based on H.S.C. syllabus |
| 5   | Essay         | (a) My best teacher  
(b) My role model  
(c) My aim in life  
(d) Corruption  
(e) Visit | 05    | Based on H.S.C. syllabus |
| 6   | Grammar       |                                              | 100   | Based on H.S.C. syllabus |

**WORD INFORMATION**

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### 3.15 Conclusion:

This chapter includes methodology and whole work plan of the researcher. It gives an idea of his work. It shows work procedure of field work. The researcher has chosen survey method for his research work.
References

4 Courvery R., Dr.Sudhanayak V.K., Grija M., .Minakshi R. , - ‘Research Methodology, 2003