Chapter - 3

Planning And Procedure of Research Design

3.1 Introduction
3.2 Importance of the research
3.3 Need of the study
3.4 Population
3.5 Sampling (Selection of the sample)
3.6 Research Method
3.7 Data Collection
3.8 Assessment of Answersheets
3.9 Data Analysis
3.10 Conclusion
3.1 Introduction

In earlier chapter 2, the earlier researches related to the present research were reviewed. Moreover how it is separate than those researches was also mentioned.

The success or effectiveness of any research, is based on the used proper method, selection of the sample representing population and statistical techniques adopted for data analysis. For this the proper planning is important. In the present chapter, Background of the research and Research design are mentioned.

3.2 Importance of the research

The importance of the present research can be understood by the following quotations:

According to Ramany (2004)¹

“It is not enough that the child may be competent for mental, physical and Economic activities through education. But the child lives in the worldly environment. So for wisdomful transaction with the child, the aim of education is that the noble values such as Truth, Non-violence, service, co-operation, unity Humanity should be weaved in the life of the child he/she may get the value education along with the education of information or competency”

According to Pawar (2003)²

“India of our dream can be though the educational Institutions and for Independent India it is essential to think about education. It is not necessary to discuss about the necessity of the improvement in education. Until there is the question of improvement in education, we should at first take help of value education. The first effort for removing the deficieness of education should be through Value education”

It can be said on the basis of above mentioned presentation that now a days the basic objective of education has been changed, due to it there is the condition of the destruction of values in the society. For the solution of it, it has become essential to give the place to value education at school level. The teacher should not only teach the subjects but he/she should give the education directly or indirectly by finding out the value
from the content while teaching. Then only valuable individual, society and nation can be built.

It is most important work to get national unity in the present condition of India. In order to get national unity it is essential to have political unity and Emotional unity at first without emotional unity, political unity is not possible, so the efforts should be made to establish emotional unity in the country. For bringing the emotional unity in the school, and society are the important media. By them only the whole community can be fastened in emotional unity. For it, it is very necessary to develop the attitudes of the students properly. Present research will be useful to know their attitudes.

During the classroom teaching, it is necessary to give clear idea of the national values which are included in the curriculum. Text book curriculum and activities done in the classroom perform the important role in the life of the student. So it is necessary for a teacher to be conscious and aware, so that the students can be the organ of nation through the education of national values and they may receive the culture of social change.

Before independence, feeling for nation and Brotherhood was very strong among the citizens of India and as a result of it India has got freedom. In comparison to the above mentioned situation in today society the defects like corruption, Terrorism, Intrusiveness, vicious conduct etc. have become pervading. It shows that there is difference between the attitudes of the earlier person and to-day’s person. For the progress of the nation, first development in education and society and through it it is necessary to develop national values in the person.

3.3 Need of the study

Education is an important factor of the awakening of human life. Hence the scope of secondary education is being increased slowly, in which value education is a matter touching the emotional aspect. Along with it it is cognitive and conative also, so it is necessary that values of a person and value system should be based on knowledge and the society.

Feeling of patriotism occurs in the people by national unity. In order
to develop patriotism and nationalism teaching of national unity has become essential. It has become necessary that education of national unity may be given at secondary school level to cultivate such noble feeling that we all are Indians by rejecting all individual, social, economical and Regional or Religious and cultural welfare.

From many alternatives of selection the individual selects the proper alternative by thinking about the results of long period. In case of value eduction, what do I like is not to be the thought but in what is the welfare is to be thought. Values are not be stored only in the freeze as good thoughts there should be change in that action. Thus, society can proceed further on the good path by the behavior of such person who is devoted at the level of feeling and who holds the conviction of vow of maintaining the sacrificial fore.

3.4 Population

Research work cannot proceed further until the population is fixed and selection of the sample also becomes difficult. It becomes necessary to make clear from the very beginning that to whom any researcher wants apply findings of one’s own research, because on the basis of that only the sample for the study is selected. The sample for the research is selected from one group and that fundamental group of subjects is called population.


“Population means in general sense, the people incidents or the things which are well defined”

In the present study, the data was to be collected from the students of secondary schools of Gujarati medium of South Gujarat. So the researcher prepared a list of four districts of South Gujarat to collect the data. Out of it Bharuch, Surat, Navsari and Narmada district were selected randomly population of the present study is all the students of std. 8, 9 and 10 of Gujarat medium secondary schools of South Gujarat.

In the present study, a list of granted, self-financed and government secondary schools according to District and Taluka was obtained.
from the office of D.E.O. of each district of South Gujarat, which is presented in Table 3.1 as follows:

Table 3.1

Number of Secondary Schools per district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of the district</th>
<th>Number of Secondary Schools granted</th>
<th>Self financed</th>
<th>Govt.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bharuch</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Narmada</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Surat</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tapi</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Valsad</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Navsari</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dang</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1021</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the above list, there were 1021 granted secondary schools, 633 self financed and 33 government secondary schools of total seven districts. Thus there were total 1687 secondary schools of seven districts.

3.5 Sampling (Selection of the sample)

Sample means a representative group of the subjects selected for data collection from the population. The selected sample should be free from bias and representing the population.

Sample is a part of population selected from it purposively by the researcher. In educational researches or other branches of Behavioral sciences, research is undertaken by selecting the sample by proper sample selection technique from the whole population. Thus sample is a sub group of the units of population.

According to Karlinger about sample in Educational Research of Deepika Bhadresh shah (2009)⁵

“Sample is a short form of a clear group”
In the present research the schools where selected randomly for the selection of the students of secondary schools of seven districts of south zone of Gujarat state for data collection related to objectives of the research.

Randomly does not mean any way but it means as follows:

(a) Every subject of the population has equal or known probability to be selected in the sample.

(b) There should not be the effect (positive or negative) of the selection of any one subject should not be on the other. (unconditional probability)

Thus randomly selected sample can be called by us as objectively selected sample or equal probability sample. Out of all the methods of sample selection, this is a very simple basic and known method. There are mainly three characteristics.

- Probability of the selection of all the subjects of population is equal.
- Selection of the subjects of the sample is independent from each other.
- Sample is not selected by any type of bias or due to the selection of the sample, biases are not produced.

In the present research the researcher had discussed with the guide on seeing the number of students of secondary schools. The researcher had thought to select the sample from only four districts out of seven districts. From each district total 1000 students were selected. Thus total 4000 students were selected as sample for the study.

The students of std. 8, 9 and 10 of secondary schools were selected as sample keeping in mind the important variables in which area, sex and std. were main on the basis of which the classification of students of secondary schools was done and it is Presented in Table 3.2.
Table 3.2

Table showing the number of students in context to various variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of school</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bharuch district</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Narmada district</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Surat district</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Dang district</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
<td>83 83 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1000 1000</td>
<td>1000 1000</td>
<td>1000 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.6 Research Method

For any type of research work, research methods are more useful the investigator gets the framework of one’s own research program by it. He/she can plan in advance the time, method of work and other needs also.

There are mainly three types of methods: (1) Historical research method (2) Descriptive Research method (3) Experimental Research method.

Out of these methods in descriptive studies there are three: (1) Survey (2) Relational (3) Developmental.

The researcher had decided to undertake the present research by survey method.

Survey method is such a method of research that by which the effort is done to find out the of social, psychological, economical, political attitudes, opinions, situation or expectations.

Various types are there to take into view the size, purpose and methods of survey. (1) Primary survey (2) cross-section (3) Vertical section (4) Educational Survey etc. There are some sub-types of survey also such as (1) survey of education management (2) Survey of school (3) Job analysis survey. (4) Documentation survey (5) Public opinion survey (6) survey of the society.
In order to collect the data in survey, the tools are used in which (1) Questionnaire (2) Interview sheet (3) Rating scale (4) Check list (5) Inventory etc. are included.

The objective of the present research was to know that whether the students of secondary school have awareness about national values or not from that view point here the study had been undertaken by combining the types schools survey and society survey.

For the present study the researcher prepared the Inventory by which survey was carried on about the national value of the secondary school students of only for districts of south zone of Gujarat state.

3.7 Data Collection

Final implementation of the Inventory was to be done in the secondary schools of Urban and Rural area of total four districts. According to the ideal situation, the researcher should personally administer the test by going to all the schools but the researcher was working as a full time lecturer in B.Ed. college so it was very difficult to complete the work of test administration in all these schools single handed. Moreover the time period also increases about administration between first school and the final school so the researcher took help of the father with the purpose that the test might be administered by the equal method in all the schools, the researcher discussed in detail with the father the method of test administration so that uniformity was maintained in test administration.

For the data of the research was to be collected from the students of secondary schools of the year 2011-12. For that the researcher had decided to get the permission of the principal of the schools which were selected as sample.

Before administering the test the researcher thought about whether seating arrangement was proper or not and then to enter the class with enough test papers, answer sheets. It was also decided to perform the primary introduction and then to give the understanding about the purpose of the test, the method of filling up the information at the top of the answer sheet and the way of responding the test. It was also decided that the instructions of the test would be read before the students and wherever
necessary the understanding would be given and it would be made clear that whether the students had understood it properly or not.

### 3.8 Assessment of Answersheets

For the assessment of the answersheets after completing the work of test administration, it was decide to prepare the solution key punched for the correct answer.

It was also decided to consider the wrong response of the item in which more than one alternatives were marked in one item and for the correct answer by giving 1 mark the total marks obtained by the students would be noted at the top of the answersheet.

### 3.9 Data Analysis

After the completion of the marking system of all the answer sheets, it was decided to classify them std-wise, area wise and sex wise.

To know the reliability of the Inventory Test-Retest method & split-half method were used. And for establishing validity scale related validity was established. Moreover T-test, Factor analysis coefficient of correlation and co-factor analysis were used.

### 3.10 Conclusion

In the present chapter, it was tried to explain population, sampling Research method, Data collection and Data analysis.
References


