CHAPTER - V

METHOD AND PROCEDURE
5.1.0 INTRODUCTION

The present study is an exploratory study and traces out the development, status and problems of secondary teacher education in Manipur. It also endeavours to suggest the measures for improvement on the basis of the findings. It is a Survey type of investigation. It confines itself to the study of the opinion of the cross-section of the society. The procedure followed, the design employed, tools used for data collection, and the statistical analysis done to realise the objectives of the study have been discussed in this chapter. The method used in this study is Normative Survey.

5.2.0 DESIGN:

The study involves three stages:

(i) The gradual development and status of teacher education in the state of Manipur. This part was completed with the help of the information drawn from books, journals, reports, Handbook of Educational statistics and other relevant literature available in Manipur.

(ii) Second stage is related to the problems of
secondary teacher education in the state of Manipur. This was done by administering the questionnaires covering various aspects of the problems of secondary teacher education.

(iii) The third stage is related to the process of analysis and interpretation of the data, and suggestions for the improvement of secondary teacher education in the state of Manipur.

5.3.0 SAMPLE:

The group actually selected for conducting such a study out of the general population is called the sample population.

Sampling is a process by which a relatively small number of individuals or measures or objects or events are selected and analysed in order to infer something about the entire population from which it was selected. If a sample population is selected from the general population so that it has exactly the same characteristics as that of the population, the results obtained from the sample will, within certain limits, have the same result as obtained from the whole population.
While selecting a sample, a researcher is supposed to keep two things in mind: one is the identity of the population to be sampled and the other is the estimate about the appropriate number required for the sample.

In the present study of secondary teacher education, random sampling is utilised. In this method, a sample is expressly chosen because in the light of available evidence it mirrors some larger group with reference to given characteristics.

Some persons are drawn from the following different groups for collecting opinions relating to the problems of secondary teacher education in Manipur. In this study a sample of 200 persons comprising of teacher educators from secondary teacher education institutions, teacher trainees representing different secondary teacher education institutions, trained teachers of different schools, the Headmasters/Principals of schools. The rational of selecting this sample is that it covers those important sections of the teachers who are either themselves involved in secondary teacher education or directly concerned in some form or other with it. The opinions of the people from each section
would give the true facts underlying secondary teacher education in Manipur. The breaking up of the sample has been shown in table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Categories of people selected for the sample.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Teacher Educators</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Teacher Trainees</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Trained Teachers</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Head Masters/Principals of schools</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total = 200

5.4.0 TOOLS:

The instruments which are employed for gathering new facts for exploring fields are called tools.

The present study is an exploratory study, and normative survey method was used for the purpose of investigation. In a normative method of educational research, either questionnaire or interview is most appropriately and effectively used. Since interview technique is expressive and time consuming, only questionnaire was used in the present study to explore the
various problems relating to the secondary teacher education in Manipur.

5.5.0 QUESTIONNAIRE:

The investigator constructed her own questionnaire. For this, the review of the related studies was made. Besides, relevant books, journals and empirical studies were consulted. From the literature, the investigator could bring out important factors and problems affecting secondary teacher education. The investigator presented the questions to some persons who were well acquainted with the problem and have the background of research. This process gave the investigator a great help in sorting out the most relevant questions suitable to throw new light objectively on the problems of secondary teacher education in Manipur.

The questionnaire composed statements covering various aspects of the problems. A copy of the questionnaire is attached in the Appendix of this report.

In this study all the 200 persons hailing from different strata of teachers such as teacher educators from secondary teacher education institutions, trained teachers of different schools, teacher trainees representing different secondary teacher education institutions
and the Head Masters/Principals of schools were asked to fill in the questionnaire. The information drawn from them was properly tabulated, analysed and interpreted.

5.6.0 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION:

For the collection of the data, the copies of questionnaire were given to all the 200 persons viz., teacher educators, teacher trainees, trained teachers and Headmasters/Principals in Imphal town. The investigator went personally to the institutions and offices concerned and created a good rapport and talked with the heads of the institutions and made them understand the purpose of her visit. These four categories of persons were randomly picked up from each of the four groups and questionnaires were given to them. Directions to answer the items in the questionnaire were provided on the first page of the questionnaire. The respondents were made to understand on the same page that their answer to the items in the questionnaire were intended to be used for research purpose only and not for assessing their personality or performance in their work and they were also made to understand that the responses given by them would be kept strictly confidential.
A few questions were structured to collect some information about the background of the respondents such as the name of the respondent, name and type of the institution, age, sex, academic qualification and present occupation. No time limit was fixed to fill up the questionnaire. Only one request was made that it might be responded as soon as possible so that the investigator could collect it at her first convenience. The collection of all the copies of the questionnaires was completed within five months.