Chapter 4

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Chapter 4
Plan and procedure

4.1 Introduction

Planning is the essential step for any work to be done systematically and easily. If the planning is systematic and with accuracy there is no doubt for the success of any work. The planning helps the investigator to make the work possibly faultless. If the research work will be done with the better planning there should be easiness for the investigator with respect to data collection, data analysis and to find out the findings of the research work. For better planning the main objectives of the research must be kept in mind. The present study aims to find out the perception of primary school teachers towards S.S.A.M. with respect to factors like gender, area, age, qualification and experience.

4.2 Research Method

The use of research method generally depends upon the nature of the problem of the research and the nature of the research. Different methods are used for research study. The different methods are as follows:

1. Historical research

1. Descriptive research

2. Experimental research
Historical research method used for research of the past, descriptive research method is used for current research and experimental research method is used for future research. The present study is concern to know the perception of primary school teachers towards Sarva Shikha Abhiyan Mission (S.S.A.M.) so it is an educational survey.

- **Survey method**
  According to J. W. Best (2007) “The survey is an important type of study. It must not be confused with the more clerical routine of gathering and tabulating figures. It involves a clearly defined problems and definite objectives.”¹ This study which has clearly defined objectives and problems so by keeping in mind the objectives of the study to collect the data survey method will be applied for the present study.

4.3 **Population**

Population may be defined as any identifiable groups of individuals or any collection or aggregate of comparable measures.

Kubir Singh Sidhu (1984) described population in the following words:

“By population we mean the aggregate or totality of objects or individuals regarding which inferences are made in a sampling study. It means all of them or documents etc., who are proposed to be covered under the scheme of study. A population is any group of individuals that have one or more characteristics in common that are interest for researcher.”²

The population of the present study comprises of all primary teachers of government schools of Gujarat State for academic year 2010-11.

The following table shows the genderwise and areawise distribution of government primary school teachers of Gujarat State.
Table No. 4.1

Gender and area wise distribution of government primary school teachers of Gujarat State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9610</td>
<td>95381</td>
<td><strong>104991</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18688</td>
<td>78714</td>
<td><strong>97402</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>28298</strong></td>
<td><strong>174095</strong></td>
<td><strong>202393</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source – Information of educational statistics, Education ministry of Gujarat, 2010

4.4 Sample

Sample is the small part of the population but the real worth of the sample does not lie in its size but in its accuracy and representativeness. A representative sample is one in which the characteristics of the sample are similar in important respect to the characteristics of the population sampled. A sample is a subset of population or universe. Hence representative sample should be carefully determined.

There are different methods of sampling are used in the research. H. E. Garrett (1965) suggested:

1) Random sampling
2) Stratified random sampling
3) Double sampling
4) Cluster sampling
5) Purposive sampling
6) Incidental sampling
7) Quota sampling
8) Snowball sampling
4.4.1 Sampling technique for the present study

The investigator looked into the merits and demerits of each method to assure a more representative sample and finally decided to adopt stratified random sampling which seems suitable for the present study.

- Stratified random sampling

According to Garrett (1965) “Stratified random sampling is a technique designed to ensure representations and avoid biases by the use of the modified random sampling method.”

From above stated quotation, it is clear that in this technique, the population is divided into sub-population or ‘n’ stratum units. The units of stratum must have striking characteristics of the population. The units are expected to be relatively homogeneous internally. After deciding each stratum, the investigator has to use techniques of random sampling. Here the investigator has to select the fairly representative sample from the wider range within the particular units. A fairly representative means an equal chance to each individual for being selected in the sample. For the present scale, the investigator has selected the sample by considering the government primary school teachers of urban and rural area of Gujarat State.

According to different variables and its branches the sample selection for the present study out of 26 districts of Gujarat state 4150 government primary schools teachers will be randomly selected.

4.5 Tool

During research process any instrument used to collect data consistent with the objectives of the study is known as tool. Various tools are employed to collect quantitative as well as qualitative data in educational research. The researcher can either use the available tool or construct new tool. In the present study constructed tool will be used. Investigator will prepare a perception scale having two parts. The first part will be of statements on the basis of the characteristics of the each schemes and second part will be open ended questions. Statements and questions will be arranged as per the procedure of different schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission.
(S.S.A.M.). For this investigator will take the opinion of the administrative officers, BRCs and CRCs who work with S.S.A.M.

Investigator will take expert’s opinion to check the content, consistency and statement construction of the constructed scale and modify the tool as per their suggestions and guidance. After due modifications tool will be applied on the small group of teachers for pre pilot tryout. After getting the results of pre pilot tryout, pilot tryout will be administered. Item analysis of the scale will be done by employing Kelly’s method. Two groups as high and low will be formed and item wise t-ratio will be worked out between and high and low group. Items with significant t-ratio will be retained but items with insignificant t-ratio will be rejected for the statements of the scale. On the basis of the results of pilot tryout, final selection of statements and open ended questions will be done. After construction of the tool, the tool will be standardized by using different methods of validity and reliability.

4.6 Data Collection

For the purpose of data collection for the present study, investigator will personally approach to principals of urban and rural area schools and will explain them about the purpose of the study to get their approvals. Investigator will orient the teachers about the purpose and will instruct them regarding filling matters of the scale and will administer the scale.

4.7 Data Analysis

The data obtained from the relevant sources has been analyzed by using following statistical techniques. For the measurement of perception of whole group of teachers consisting the sample, mean, median and standard deviation has been calculated. To study the effect of gender and area on perception t-test was calculated and to find out the effect of age, qualification and experience. The data was analyzed using ANOVA and 3x3x3 factorial design. For part II of the perception scale data will be analyzed qualitatively. On the basis of the received frequency of the answers percentage will be calculated.
4.8 Conclusion

In this present chapter discussion about research method, population and sample techniques for the present study, way of tool construction, data collection and data analysis were discussed. Development of the tool, administration of the present scale for pre pilot tryout, pilot tryout and selection of the statements for final form, reliability and validity for tool standardization were discussed in detail in the chapter to follow.
References


4) Ibid, p. 206