CHAPTER THREE

3 : 1 METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION FOR THE STUDY

This chapter deals with the methods adopted to obtain the required data with reference to the objectives of the study. In the present study the investigation through the descriptive research tried to determine the nature of prevailing conditions, practices and attitudes of the persons concerned related to the development of teacher education in Nagaland. Besides, the investigator tries to project the requirements in teacher education, problems and suggestions, for further development in a better way.

The investigator used the survey method to collect data about various aspects of educational policies, programmes and practices related to teacher education in Nagaland.

3 : 2 CONSTRUCTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

To obtain the data in order to conduct the survey needs a careful selection of the tools of educational research. Before construction of the questionnaire the investigator consulted the personnel in research field, related literature and personnel involved in the teacher education.
The following tools were constructed for the present study :-

(1) Questionnaire to the trained teachers;
(2) Questionnaire to the teacher educators;
(3) Questionnaire to the headmasters;
(4) Questionnaire to the heads of the teacher education institution;
(5) Questionnaire to the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools;
(6) Information schedules for the Director of School Education, Higher and Technical Education and SCERT;
(7) Interview schedule for selected personnel.

The questionnaire consists of series of question items pertaining to different aspects of teacher education, which the respondent has to answer himself. It is a device through which both qualitative and quantitative information can be collected to get a valid and reliable data. The questions were framed in an unambiguous language. There were no suggestive questions which would make the respondents get biased. Annoying and embarrassing questions were also not put.

The respondents were promised anonymity and secrecy. It was kept in mind to get respondents attentions, interest, co-operation and honesty in answering.
The items were mainly Yes/No type. However, some of the items demanded the respondents to give responses on their own thinking and observations. These items were followed by instructions such as; mention some of the reasons or give your suggestions.

TRY - OUT

The purpose of the try out was to establish the workability and feasibility of questionnaire. Since the larger population is scattered all over the state and the transport and communication is very poor, the try-out was done only in Kohima. Moreover, the main institutions and offices related to teacher education are established in the state capital Kohima. Trained teachers, teacher trainees under training coming from different parts of the state consisting of Headmasters and Inspecting personnel, numbering to eighty (80) were taken as the sample for the purpose. The questionnaire were also given to some experienced persons in the field for their opinions and suggestions. They were asked to give views about the items covered in the light of the objectives of the study. The overlapping contents and mistakes were corrected on the basis of suggestions and views given by the experts and the response made by the respondents. Then the
The final draft was prepared after the procedure mentioned above was completed. The procedure itself established the validity of the questionnaire. The validity of a test is valid if it measures what it claimed to measure. The final draft of the questionnaire has been given in Appendix II, I-XI.

3 : 4 \textbf{TIME LIMIT}

There was no time limit fixed for filling up the questionnaire. The questionnaire were distributed to the respondents either personally or by mail.

3 : 5 \textbf{SAMPLE}

The population of the study consisted of all the trained teachers in the state. The questionnaire were distributed to 1500 from the total population of trained teachers in the state. By using the technique of stratified random sampling, 420 respondents were selected as the sample of this study. The sample consisted of 240 male and 180 female. They represented all the seven districts of Nagaland: Kohima 151, Mokokchung, 121, Tuensang 54, Phek 27, Zunheboto 20, Wokha 31, and Mon 16. Besides, the following categories of persons involved in the teacher training programmes such as 24, teacher educators from five teacher education institutions 66 Headmasters and all the five Heads of the
teacher education institutions in the state and 17 Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools were also covered.

Table - I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Number of Trained Teachers</th>
<th>Headmasters</th>
<th>Inspectors &amp; Dy. Inspectors of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kohima</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokokchung</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuensang</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wokha</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phek</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zunheboto</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total :-</strong></td>
<td><strong>420</strong></td>
<td><strong>66</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOOLS

The following two methods were employed for seeking necessary information from the trained teachers, headmasters, teacher educators, heads of the teacher education institutions and Inspectors and Deputy Inspector of Schools viz :- (a) mailing (b) personal contacts.

The investigator faced a lot of problems in acquiring the required data from the persons concerned. It was required to remind time and again and personally collected the questionnaire from the respondents. The personnel interviews were conducted with great difficulty, the investigator had to make a number of trips to different parts of the state to locate different selected personnel.

INTERVIEW WITH PERSONNEL

Interviews of the personnel who were involved in the education of the Nagas with the Britishers and the Christian Missionaries were found to be relevant in understanding the development of education in the field of education in the state. Interviews with the selected personnel and officials on different issues of the contemporary teacher education and the problems were also found to be very practical. Ideas and sugges-
tions collected through the interviews were used in formulating suggestions for solving the problems of teacher education. The interviews were held on the basis of interview schedule given in Appendix at Page-XIX.

3:8 THE STUDY OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS AND LITERATURE.

The study of the official records to obtain information relating to the growth of the teacher education since the beginning of the education among the Nagas was being attempted. Official records of the Government of Nagaland in the Directorate of School Education, Education Secretariat, Information and Public Relations Department were consulted. Council of Baptist Churches in North East India Library, Guwahati, Assam, State Library Kohima, Nagaland, Nagaland Assembly Secretariat Library were consulted in order to get relevant materials. Over and above, the Library in National Institute of Education - New Delhi, Libraries of NEHU Shillong and Kohima Campuses and Nagaland College of Education Kohima were also consulted.

The investigator had to obtain the necessary permissions from all the authorities concerned and made trips to collect the relevant information and data.