CHAPTER-III
METHODOLOGY
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3.0.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the methods and procedures adopted to obtain necessary data with reference to the objectives. Historical-cum-descriptive method of research was adopted by the investigator for the present study. This method describes and interprets what exists at present. It is concerned with conditions and relationships that exist, practices that prevail, points of view or attitudes that are held and processes that are going on.

The data needed for the present study were collected from various documents and records maintained by different government offices, libraries and from different secondary schools and colleges through questionnaires and interview schedules.

3.1.0 POPULATION

The population of the present study consisted of all the secondary high schools and colleges in the state of Manipur. Such schools and colleges in the state fall under the following categories according to management.

i) Government Secondary High Schools and Colleges

ii) Aided Secondary High Schools and Colleges

iii) Unaided/ Private Secondary High Schools and Colleges.
The information regarding the total number of secondary schools was obtained by the investigator after consulting the records of Directorate of School Education, Statistical Cell and the total number of colleges was obtained from the records of Directorate of Higher Education, Statistical Cell, Government of Manipur.

According to the records maintained, it was learned that there were 510 secondary High schools (178 governments, 98 aided and 234 private) and there were also 56 general colleges (23 governments, 6 aided and 27 private) at the time of inception of the study.

### 3.2.0 SAMPLE

Stratified random sampling method was used for selecting the sample of women students and teachers from government, aided and private schools and colleges spread over urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the state.

The investigator selected 100 secondary high schools out of 510 (19.60%) and 25 general colleges out of 56 (44.63%). The investigator decided to draw samples of women students from the selected secondary schools and colleges. However, the selection of samples of students was restricted to class-IX of selected secondary schools and 2nd year degree class of the selected colleges under study. Accordingly, 300 secondary school girl students and 250 college girl students were drawn. Besides, a sample of women teachers numbering 125 which included 100 secondary school teachers and 25 college teachers were also drawn according to the aforsaid procedure. However,
responses were received from 285 secondary school students, 232 college students, 92 school teachers and 24 college teachers only.

The break-up of schools and colleges were as follows: Government schools - 35 out of 178 (19.66%), Government colleges -15 out of 23 (65.21%). Aided schools -25 out of 98 (25.30%), Aided colleges- 2 out of 6 (33.33%). Private schools- 50 out of 234 (21.36%), Private colleges- 8 out of 27 (29.62%).

Thus, the sample finally consisted of 285 secondary school girl students, 232 college girl students, 92 secondary school women teachers and 24 college teachers.

3.3.0 SOURCES OF DATA

Both primary and secondary sources were used in the collection of information regarding women's education in Manipur.

The investigator used all the primary sources such as records maintained by the Directorate of School Education, Statistical Cell, Directorate of Higher Education, Statistical Cell, Statistical maintained by the Directorate of Public Instruction, Statistical Handbook maintained by the Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Manipur.

The other sources of data included were the enrolment and examination results maintained by the Manipur Board of Secondary Education, Council of Higher Secondary School, and enrolment and examination results maintained by the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal.
Data were also collected from the concerned State Education Officers and Heads of the Institutions through interview schedules and also from a sample of women students and teachers through questionnaires.

3.4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

For the purpose of one of the objectives of the present study, i.e. the problems associated with the education of women students at secondary and college levels of the state, the investigator had to collect information from the samples of women students and women teachers. The tools used for this purpose were 'Questionnaires' for women students and teachers and 'Interview Schedules' for State Education Officers and Heads of the different secondary schools and colleges.

3.5.0 CONSTRUCTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaire is a device for securing information by administering a set of questions to the respondents. As there was no ready-made questionnaire available for the present study, the investigator developed two questionnaires, one for the women teachers and the other for the women students in order to collect information regarding the problems associated with the education of women students at secondary and college levels of the state. Items under each of the two questionnaires were identified by the investigator. Though some of the items were common in the two questionnaires, many others were different.

In the questionnaire for teachers, first few questions in respect of their personal particulars were included. Then question regarding the different
problems of women students like classroom, infrastructural-facilities, curricula, and methods of teaching etc were also included.

The questionnaire for women students included items regarding the different problems like classroom, curriculum, teachers and methods of teaching, school and college facilities. Problems related to their parents/ home and their personal problems were also included. In this way the investigator drafted the two questionnaires for the present study. She however consulted related literature and books available in this connection.

After developing the questionnaires for teachers and women students, the investigator felt it necessary to ensure their content validity by obtaining the views and comments of a few experts. Accordingly, copies of the draft questionnaires for the present study were then submitted to six experts from the Department of Education, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. The experts examined the draft questionnaires and gave their expert comments and suggestions for improving the same. Their suggestions were accepted and accordingly forms and contents of the questionnaires were modified. Some questions were deleted while some new questions were added. In some items the language and structure were also changed. The questions included both closed type and open-end type. The closed type questions included probable answers to tick mark the most appropriate answers. An additional items "Any other, please specify" was given towards the end of most of the items.

In this way both the questionnaires were finally constructed and cyclostyled copies were made and kept ready for administration.
3.6.0 CONSTRUCTION OF INTERVIEW SCHEDULES

The investigator developed two interview schedules, one for the Heads of the different secondary schools and colleges and the other for the State Education Officers.

In the interview schedule for Heads, first they were asked to give their personal particular. Then questions regarding different problems associated with the education of women students in their Institution were asked. Problems like classroom, curricular, co-curricular activities and provision of facilities like reservation of seats for girls, hostel, scholarships etc. and future plan / step taken up by the heads for improving women education in their institutions were asked.

In the interview schedule for State Education Officers, first they were also asked to give their personal particulars. Then, questions regarding different problems associated with the education of women students at secondary and college levels of the state were asked. Then, questions regarding the various step/ policy taken up by the state for improving women education in the state were also asked.

3.7.0 DATA COLLECTION

The investigator went personally to distribute the questionnaires to most of the students and teachers of selected schools and colleges. The respondents were made to understand that their answers to the items in the questionnaire were intended to use only for research purpose and that their responses would be treated as confidential.
While distributing the questionnaires to the selected students and teachers, the investigator requested them to return the questionnaire promptly. After that the investigator continued to contact the respondents for returning the questionnaires. But in spite of repeated requests, data could not be collected from 15 secondary schools girl students, 18 college girl students and 8 school women teachers and 1 college women teacher. But because of time limit for the completion of the present study and because of the fact that non-receipt of the data from 15 school girls, 18 college girls and 9 women teachers would not effect the representativeness of the samples, the investigator decided not to pursue them. Accordingly, the questionnaires returned by 285 secondary school girl students, 232 college women students, 92 secondary schools women teachers, 24 college women teachers as well as the interview schedules administered to 20 secondary school Heads, 20 college Heads and 5 Education Officers were arranged for analysis.

3.8.0 METHOD OF ANALYSIS

The data regarding the problems associated with the education of women students at secondary and college levels collected from women students and teachers through questionnaires were analysed and tabulated. The data were analysed in terms of percentages.