CHAPTER - IV

4.0: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH:

Research in every field and more so in the field of education is demand of the day. Progress in any field is directly linked with research in that field. The intricacy of problems in the field of education further necessitates a purposeful and systematic research efforts. Moreover for providing new directions to educational theories and practice research is a much needed one. Hence educational planning has to be based on sound research findings. Success of a research depends very much on proper methodology.

At present research in the field of adult education has become a pressing necessary and never before the country needs it as much as it is now. We are on the verge of producing existing development in the field of adult education in India. Everywhere new institutions spring up and the adult education movement is gaining momentum. In this context the importance of useful research in the field of adult education is to be remembered and to be sought after. It will help in realising the situation and with adequate knowledge the country can develop the right kind of adult education to meet the demands of the time.

4.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The present study reads as "perspective of Total Literacy Campaign: A case study of Jorhat District".
4.2: **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

The study attempts to review the experience of Total Literacy Campaign and its successful implementation in Jorhat district of Assam. The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the performance of TLC in Jorhat district.
2. To study the perception and reaction of the beneficiaries towards the TLC in Jorhat district.
3. To find out the problems in the implementation of TLC in Jorhat district.
4. To suggest positive and constructive suggestions for future action in the implementation of Total Literacy campaign.

4.3: **ASSUMPTIONS:**

It is assumed in the study that performance of Total Literacy Campaign in Jorhat district is not total. It is also assumed that there exist variations among beneficiaries of Total Literacy Campaign in Jorhat district. Furthermore, beneficiaries vary in their perceptions and reactions towards the TLC programme. It is also assumed that there exist different problems in the implementation of Total Literacy campaign in Jorhat district.
4.4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The need for literacy programme is being increasingly recognised, particularly in the area of development. As such literacy campaign has a significant role to play in the overall development of the country.

Under the auspices of National Literacy Mission (NLM), the Total Literacy campaign's are implemented in more than 400 districts all over country. With the introduction of Total Literacy campaign in the year 1989 and initial success of TLC in some districts in promoting literacy, the campaign approach to literacy has been pursued at district level as the most effective means of teaching the problem of illiteracy in India. Over 410 districts implementing literacy campaign, 166 are in the post literacy and about 110 districts have entered continuing education stage.

With this campaign in country the state of Assam also has launched TLC in a few of its districts, Jorhat is the first district of Assam to take up Total Literacy campaign and this district has already completed the TLC and going to enter post literacy phase. It is therefore necessary to find out how effectively the programme was functioning in the district and to ascertain to what extent the learners could perceive and react to the programme. Hence, the present research work is undertaken by the researcher, it will help to a great extent in understanding the various ways in which the campaign is implemented.

This type of study is quite necessary to meet the challenge of Total Literacy Campaign for total eradication of illiteracy from the soil
of this land. Since TLC is a programme that covers all illiterates in the area for promoting literacy in a time bound manner, it is necessary to find out how effectively the programme is functioning.

The present study is expected to be contributing to other studies. This will help in redesigning or replanning of the whole programme. The work will be stepping stone for future work and hoped to solve a number of problems associated with future planning and rapid growth of literacy in the state.

At the same time an attempt has also been made to suggest relevant areas of literacy campaign on which the future researcher can work. Sometimes the research work helps further research for the development of subject considered.

4.5.: PLAN AND PROCEDURE:

It is to be remembered that scientific and systematic research in adult education should be encouraged to meet the pressing demands of the time. Any scientific and systematic research depends on proper methodological approach and without proper methodology it is difficult to reach the goal of research. However it is also to be remembered that research is not only a methodology as some may tend to assume. It is a planned way of collecting facts to enrich the efforts of our minds. Any research has a goal ahead, a definite question to be answered and from this research an appropriate methodology emerges.

There are different methods of educational research like Historical method, Descriptive or Normative survey method, Experimential
The present study is conducted under the Descriptive survey method. The Descriptive or Normative survey method of educational research is very common. It is that method of investigation which attempts to describe and interpret what exists at present in the form of conditions, practices, processes, trends, effects, attitudes, beliefs etc. It is concerned with the phenomenons that are typical of the normal conditions. It investigates into the conditions or relationship that exist, practices that prevail, beliefs, point of view or attitude that are held processes that are going on, influences that are being felt and trends that are developing. It is an organised attempt to analyze, interpret and report the present status of a social institution, group or area.

The present research work has been divided into four stages:-

(i) The first stage takes up the study of related literature, books, Journals, Periodicals and Reports etc. in the different libraries.

(ii) The second stage of the work consists of a overall survey of some selected areas of Jorhat district. The survey work was conducted through questionnaires and Interview schedule. Both primary and secondary data have been collected.

(iii) In favour of the third stage, the data collected from first and second stages have been analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. This stage also calls for drawing graphs,
tables, diagram on the basis of data analysed for facile interpretation.

(iv) The fourth and final stage consists of writing out the thesis.

4.6. **TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION**:

Each and every type of research needs certain instruments to gather new facts or to explore new fields. The instruments thus employed as means are called tools. The selection of suitable instruments or tool is of vital importance for successful research work. Different tools are suitable for collecting various kinds of information for various purposes. The researcher may use one or more of the tools in combination for this purpose. In the light of the needs mentioned here, the following tools have been employed to find out the required facts for the present study.

(1) **Questionnaire** :- The questionnaire is probably the most used of the data gathering devices. It is a form prepared and distributed to secure responses to certain questions. For the present study questionnaires have been prepared for adult learners and volunteer teachers to know their experience with the campaign and to know their perceptions and reactions towards the campaign. The questions are very simple and easy to respond. Great care has been taken to include questions related to the objectives of the study. It has been constructed in Assamese, the regional language of Assam. The questionnaire have been enclosed in the appendices A and B.
(2) **Interview** :- As a research tool, the interview is a conversation carried out with the definite purpose of obtaining certain information by means of spoken words. The researcher arranged interview with selected persons like TLC officials, volunteers, adult learners and local leading people. The subjects have been contracted personally to have a face to face interaction at the time of interview.

3. **Information schedule** is used for collecting information.

4.7. **Sampling Design** :

During recent years sampling has been increasingly used in educational research to ascertain information in answering certain questions about a specific population. For studying any problem it is difficult to study the whole population. It is therefore convenient to pick-up sample from the population. As the population in the study area is large. So sampling technique has been used in the present study. In the opinion of Henry E. Garret, "Various techniques have been devised for obtaining a sample which will be representative of its population. The adequacy of a sample will depend upon our knowledge of the population or supply as well as upon the method used in drawing the sample".

In any investigation of this type a simple random sample gives reliable results. When a selection is made on some criteria, the sample will be biased and as such the results or conclusions of the investigation will not be accepted as applicable to the whole field.
To select sample for the present study a simple random sampling design has been adopted. Sample has been taken from all the seven Anchalik Panchayats at random, the total number of Gaon Panchayat selected for the study is 33. A group of 400 adult learners, 100 volunteers and 100 local leading people have been selected for the study at random basis. These people spread over different 33 Gaon Panchayats.

4.8. : SELECTION OF AREA :

Area has a major role in a research study. In order to come out with a finding through a research study, the researchers attention should be confined to a chosen area of work. A proposed research may cover a wide range of interest but it is humanly impossible to cover such a wide area without getting the effort dissipated. Survey work or the maintenance of any other procedure will help a little, in achieving the specific goal, if the area is wide and beyond compact analysis. So it is advisable to complete the work when it covers a wide range through an intensive study with some specific areas. The present work singled out some specific areas at random on the basis of following facts :-

(a) All the seven Anchalik panchayats have been taken for study work.

(b) Sample of 30% Gaon panchayat under seven Anchalik panchayats have been selected at random.
Again 3 villages from each Gaon Panchayats selected at random for the survey work.

**4.9: SURVEY WORK:**

Generally investigator is dependent on the Government and official documents and other published work to have information regarding the implementation of Total Literacy campaign in Jorhat district. But in most cases these information are bias, second hand and not adequate. So these materials cannot be treated as correct and such incorrect information may not give a right conclusion. As such to have a right conclusion one needs first hand information which may be possible to get by personal contact with people involved in the programme. Evidently it is survey work through which we can collect proper information. According an extensive survey work covering all the elements in the programme has been undertaken with the help of necessary tools.

Though it is not proper to claim that 400 adult learners, 100 volunteers and 100 local people surveyed represent the scene and state of the programme throughout the district. Yet it will nevertheless help us to surmise a real picture of the implementation of TLC in the district.

**4.10: TREATMENT OF DATA:**

Both qualitative and quantitative methods have their equal place in research. The case being so, in order to analyse the collected
data, both quantitative and qualitative approach have been adhered to.

(i) **Qualitative Approach**: Qualitative approach embraces a sequence of observation in which each observation belongs to one of several. But here exist many aspects which cannot be analysed in numerical terms. In cases like that qualitative approach has been adhered to.

(ii) **Quantitative Approach**: It is a set of numerical observation obtained as a result of counting or measuring some characteristics. The present work includes many numerical data. In such case quantitative approach has been adhered to frequencies, percentages and standard error. Tabulations and graphical representations are also used as per the need of the study.

In this chapter an effort has been made to draw a brief sketch of systematic completion of the present research work. On that grounds special emphasis has also been given to highlight the uses of tools and techniques that have been amply made use of.

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