METHOD OF STUDY
CHAPTER - III

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In this chapter the method of study is described. It includes the information regarding the selection of subjects, sources of data, tools for the collection of data and the development of the opinionnaire.

According to J. W. Best - "Research is an intellectual activity which brings to light new knowledge or corrects previous error and misconceptions and adds in an orderly way to the existing corpus of knowledge".

"The secret of our culture development has been research, pushing back the areas of ignorance by discovering new truths, which is turn lead to better ways of doing things and better products."

Research has provided an essential and powerful tool in leading man toward progress. There would have been very little progress as we find today without systematic research.

Accordingly to Bacon, "Research is a power of suspending judgment with patience of meditating with pleasures, of asserting with caution, of correcting with readiness and of arranging thought with surplus pair".
The aim of research be progress and good life. In so far as good education is recognized as the basis of adequate individuals and social development, practices and policies is being realized increasingly.

Education like medicine is an applied. The primary function of research in education as in medicine is to find improvement for education as medicine both to be understood as fields of human action and not as field of knowledge.

"Of better education means better development and formulation of instructional aims, better motivation if pupils, better teaching methods, better evaluation and better supervision, administration. These are all activities or operation."

By Stephen M. Corey - Educational research is considered to be a permanent key, which is essential to the opening of new doors in education. Educational research must be require mind at findings solutions to unsolved problems at creating ways and at devising new media to meet certain functional needs which have never been meet before, at finding better processes and content than these currently in vogue. It cannot be simply library research. It must be research and development, tied to action.

To the question of "What use is educational research?" we may reply of "What use is a new born child?" in the manner of Benjamin Franklin when asked about the utility of his findings about the relationship between thunder, clouds and electricity.
This means that the new knowledge like the newborn child gives us pleasure, satisfaction of knowing the unknown.

Educational research is persistently opening our eyes to the social reality, simplifying the mysterious within the common place in social life and shattering its garments of make believe by which pious hands have hidden its uglier feature.

The obvious function of research is to add new knowledge and to its existing store but its power of cleansing out mind of cliches and removing the rubbish of in applicable theory are equally notable. The educational research has also a definite relation to people's basic need and welfare.

The importance of educational research in national development is now being increasingly realized all over the world. It is a basic of research that the function of education has been broadened. Educational research has a great bearing on the role of education in introducing social and economics changes. There are 3 types of educational research -

1) Fundamental/ Basic Research, 2) Applied/Functional Research and 3) Action Research

Some generally accepted methods of educational research are -

1) Historical or Documentary, 2) normative Survey, 3) the experimental and 4) those adapted to complex causal relationship studies.
1) Historical Method -

It is a useful approach in studying solving educational problems. It has both academic and practical advantages.

Meaning - The use of Historical sources and techniques in the field of education is known as Historical research method.

This method justifies itself when used to find out the solutions of the present day problems on the basis of the experiences of the past.

1) It inspires respect for sound scholarship and reverence for great teachers.

2) The history of education enables the education workers to view present educational problems in the light of their origin and growth.

3) The history of education helps the educational workers to detect fad a frills.

4) The past educational experiences may serve as basis for tentative generalizations in to analyzing current educational issues and problems.

2) The Normative Survey Method -

Meaning - This method of research which concern itself with the present phenomenon in terms of conditions, practices, beliefs, processes, relationship or trends is variously termed as description survey states, normative or trend study or survey.
This method of research collects three types of information -

i) Of what exists

ii) Of what we want

iii) Of how to get these

This method is used for collecting and analyzing data obtained from large numbers of respondents representing a specific population collected through highly structured and detailed questionnaire or interview, the researchers is usually interested in describing the population he is studying.

3) The Experimental Method -

It is the description and analysis of what will be, what will occur under carefully controlled conditions.

The experimental method is generally regarded as the most sophisticated research method for testing hypothesis.

In the words of W.S. Munro and M.D. Engelhast - "Experimentation is the name given to the types of educational, research in which the investigator controls" the educative factors to which a child or group of children is subjected during the period of enquiry observes the resulting achievement."
According to Festinger - "The essence of experiment may be described as observing the effect on a dependent variable of the manipulation an independent variable".

Among the main use of experimentation in education are-

1) Determining and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of educational aims and objectives through the measurement of outcomes.
2) Serving as basis for the formulation, execution and modification of educational policies and programme.
3) Ascertaining the effects of any change in the normal educational programmes and practices.

An experiment calls for the satisfaction of three basic inter related conditions is control, randomization and replication.

4) 4) Method adapted to Complex Causal relationship studies -

Causal comparative method, Correlation Case Study, Genetic method and General Method are the methods of research devised lately to study complex phenomenon. These methods involve new purposes in the collection of data and new pattern of treatment. They employ either entirely new modes of procedures or new combination of old procedures.

A) The Causal Comparative Method - This method seeks to establish causal relationship between events and circumstances. In other words, it finds out the causes of certain occurrences or non-occurrences.
It may be taken to be a sort of uncontrolled experimentation. It is admirably suited to many types of fields of studies seeking to establish caused connection but not permitting experimentation proper due to many reasons.

B) The Co-relation Method - It is a research approach, which analysis the relationship between data variables and some results in such way that the underlying pattern of relationship becomes clear.

C) The Case Study Method - It has come to be recognized as a useful mode of investigation into the causal relationship of complex educational phenomenon. The case study method in education and psychology subject is very useful.

It is an intensive investigation of a unit of an individual, a community, a race, a nation, a family, a club or teen age group.

The purpose of a case study is to understand the individual/ unit subject in depth. The data are obtained with regard to the subject present status, his past experiences, his environment and the related factors so as understand his behaviour thoroughly.

D) The General Method - This method in education as in other field too is applied principally to long time investigations of biological or psychological phenomenon.
This method is applied principally to a long time investigation of psychological or biological phenomenon to study the rate of change that place in human organism.

Human development can be studies longitudinally and in cross section longitudinal studies observes the same children or individuals through the passage of time. The cross sectional approach takes representative sections from different age levels and on the basis of different groups inferences are drawn.

**Sample Survey Method**

During recent years sampling has been increasingly used in education to assertion information necessary in answering certain question about a specific problem.

William G. Cochran, while discussing the advantages of the sampling method in survey; writes -

"In every branch of service, we lack the resource to study more than a fragment of the phenomenon that might advance our knowledge". He analyses four Principal advantages of sampling as compared with complete enumeration. They are -

1) Reduced cost
2) Greater Speed
3) Greater Scope
4) Greater accuracy
Method used in Research

In this present research work, method applied is survey research method. This methods applied is survey research method. This method is factual and hence supplies practical information. These research employ application of the scientific method by critically analyzing and examining the source material by analyzing interpreting data and by arriving at generalization and predictions. Therefore the researcher has chosen the survey method of her research.

SOURCES OF DATA;

The data for the present study were collected from the parents of Muslim both boys and girls of Amravati Division who have stopped continuing the further higher education.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS;

At the outset the research scholar will collect the names and addresses of such Muslim parents whose girls or boys have passed the Class X examination of Maharashtra Board of Secondary Education. This formed the size of the population for the present study.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE;

For the selection of sample i.e. parents, a simple random sampling method was used. At last 2500 parents were selected for the opinionnaire
study. They were served the opinionnaires to obtain the information pertaining to the present study.

**TOOLS FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA:**

There were two major tools for the collection of data for the present study. They are as follows:

1. **Opinionnaire:**

   To collect the information about the attitude of parents towards higher education of Muslim girls and boys the investigator used an opinionnaire. It had a five point scale i.e. Strongly Agree, Agree, Undecided, Disagree and Strongly Disagree.

   At the outset a preliminary (Blue Print) opinionnaire will be developed. The outline was discussed with the faculty members of the college. Discussions were also made with the faculty members of M. Ed. departments of other institutions. After discussion, the opinionnaire was developed. It was put before the honorable guide for his approval. Initial modifications were made and the opinionnaire was given a trial run among the local parents. The filled up opinionnaires was collected and evaluated. Necessary modifications were made and the validity and reliability of the opinionnaire was found by using product moment coefficient of correlations. The valid opinionnaires were circulated for the collection of data. (Appendix-I)
Follow up:

The final opinionnaires were sent to all the selected parents in the Amravati City along with a covering letter from the Post-Graduate Department of Education, Amravati University, Amravati along with a request letter and a self addressed stamped envelop. The parents from whom the opinionnaires were not received within one month were given reminders and they were pursued for sending their responses.

2. Personal Interview:

To have a face-to-face dialogue and to collect more reliable data personal interviews were arranged with pre-intimation to some of the interviewees. The interviews were conducted according to an interview schedule. While selecting the interviewees, due consideration were given to involve people from various cross sections of the society. (Appendix-II)

COLLECTION OF DATA:

The filled up opinionnaires were collected and responses to the concerned statements were fed into a computer program. Accordingly the Master Chart was developed in Microsoft Excel.