CHAPTER - IV

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study aims at making an objective enquiry into the infrastructural facilities of the B.Ed. colleges (Hindi medium) run by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and making suggestions for qualitative improvement in these colleges.

1.0. Restatement of the Problem

The problem of the study is restated as follows:

A CRITICAL STUDY OF QUALITATIVE IMPROVEMENT IN B.ED. COLLEGES (HINDI MEDIUM) RUN BY DAKSHIN BHARAT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA IN SOUTH INDIA.

1.1. Tools for Collection of Data

Since the research on hand is of a descriptive nature, the researcher felt the use of a questionnaire is appropriate to collect the data. From the review of related literature, the researcher was not able to get a readily available tool to collect the data. In the absence of a ready made tool, the researcher felt it worthwhile to construct one for the purpose.

A questionnaire consists of a series of questions or incomplete statements where the respondents have to respond to these questions in writing. It is a device for securing responses to questions by using a form which the respondent fills himself / herself. It is that form of enquiry which contains a systematically compiled and organised series of questions that are to be sent to the population. It is an
extensively used technique in social science research to collect data because the researcher can reach the respondents even though they are far away. The researcher can reach them through a mailed questionnaire. However, he has to take precautionary measures to ensure the return of the questionnaire after responding to the questions contained in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire procedure normally comes into use where one cannot readily see personally all of the respondents from whom he desires responses or where there is no particular reason to see them personally. Construction of a good questionnaire needs a lot of thinking, planning execution and considerable effort on the part of the researcher.

1.2. Construction of the Questionnaires

The researcher decided to collect data both from the principals of a college of education managed by DBHPS, and the teacher-educators working in these colleges. Therefore, the researcher decided to use separate questionnaires for principals of the colleges and the teacher-educators working in the colleges. In order to make the questionnaire more meaningful and purposeful the researcher followed the following steps while constructing Questionnaire in both the cases:

The Steps are:

1. Decision was taken about the contents of the questionnaires in consultation with the help of the experts. Finally, the areas to be covered were decided. The questionnaires included the following areas:

a) Areas Covered by the Questionnaire for the Principals of the Colleges of Education (Hindi Medium)

The areas were:

i) Nature of the Institution  
ii) Admission Procedures  
iii) Number of working days  
iv) College plant  
v) Accommodation and Furniture  
vii) Library  
viii) Hostel Facilities  
ix) College Administration  
x) Curricular and co-curricular Activities  
xii) Non-teaching Staff  
xii) Practice Teaching Programme  
xiii) Supervision and Guidance  
xiv) Evaluation  
xv) Innovations and Experiments.

(b) Areas Covered by the Questionnaire to the Teacher-Educators of colleges of Education (Hindi-Medium)

The nature of responses required from the teacher-educators was different from the questionnaire used for the heads of the institutions. Therefore, the areas covered by the questionnaire were different.

The areas were:

Designation, Tenure of Service, Age Group, Educational qualification, Subjects offered, Teaching Experience, Teacher, Teacher-Trainee ratio, Academic Activities other than Teaching and competency is the Area of specialization, Research Orientation, and research activities, Practical Activities for Development
of different Skills in teaching Learning process, Learning, Incentives to Teacher Trainees, Curricular and Co-curricular Activities carried out during the period under study, SUPW Activities organised, Evaluation, Internal and External Examinations, Competence in Methods of Teaching, Innovative Practicles, Suggestions for qualitative Improvement of the Hindi Medium B.Ed. Colleges managed by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Chennai (Madras).

2. Number of questions to be included in the final quesitonnaire was decided.

3. Since the information required was factual and descriptive it was decided to include both structured and unstructured type of questions.

4. Based upon the areas covered in the questionnaire the researcher wrote more questions than required.

5. These questions were then subjected to scrutinised by a group of experts. The experts were requested to find out the relevance of the questions and also to find out whether these questions were written without any ambiguity and grammatical errors.

6. The suggestions given by the experts were incorporated and the questions were refined.

7. These questions were tried on a small sample in order to find out whether the respondents experienced any difficulty in understanding and responding to these questions. This included the retired principal and retired teacher educators.

8. The responses delineated from the respondents were used for further modifications and refinement of the questions. After this, the questions
were tried on a large sample and the results finally helped the researcher in perfecting the tool along with the directions which indicated as to how the respondents should record their responses.

9. Required number of copies of the questionnaires were taken out and used for the final administration. A copy of each is found in Appendix F(I) and Appendix F(II).

10. Since the researcher followed the steps scrupulously while constructing the questionnaires, it is felt that the tools so constructed were valid and reliable.

1.3. Population of the Study

The entire population of the collages of Education (Hindi Medium) (vide ch.3, Sec. B., 15.0. ante) run by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha was considered for the study. This included principals and teacher-educators of the B.Ed. college of education (Hindi Medium) under DBHPS.

1.4. Collection of Data

The entire data was collected by the researcher by visiting the colleges personally and administering the questionnaires. The researcher requested the Principals and the Teacher Educators of the colleges to extend their co-operation in making this study successful by responding to the Questions freely and frankly. During the course of administration some clarifications were sought by the respondents, the researcher helped the respondents by providing clarifications to their doubts and this helped him to make the data objective.
Secondly, for the complimentary part of the study, comprising of the literature regarding the origin and growth of teacher-education the growth and development of the Hindi language and the historical account of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, data were collected from the relevant primary and secondary sources such as books, periodicals, official records, convocation addresses of the Sabha, Brouchers and Dairies of the Sabha etc. For the review of related studies the surveys of research in education were freely drawn upon.

1.5. Methods of Analyses of the Data

The responses of the principals and the Teacher-Educators to the questionnaires were analysed and presented in the form of percentages. In addition to the descriptive nature of the study, the researcher was interested in comparing the performance of the students of eight colleges, since two of the ten colleges comprising the population of the study were not able to furnish the data related to the performance of the students. The analysis of the data will be presented and discussed in the next chapter.

1.6. Tools used for testing of hypothesis:

After the presentation of the discrptive aspects of the data, the researcher was interested in finding out whether there was any difference in the performance of the students of the 8 colleges who took the examination in the year 1994 and 1995. Therefore, the hypothesis "There is no significant difference in the performance of the students of the colleges" was formulated. In order to test the
hypothesis single classification analysis of variance (ANOVA) was made use of. Anova is a statistical test used to test whether there is any significant difference in the performance of the students of two or more sets of population. The acceptance of the hypothesis is accepted then it is concluded that the hypothesis conformed. Simultaneously on the other hand, if it is rejected then the interest will be where exactly the difference lies. To identify this DUNCONS NEW MULTIPLE RANGE TEST is used. The results of the comparative presentation of the performance of the student's are also discussed in the chapter to follow.