CHAPTER - V
Methodology

5.1. Introduction:

Research is an unending search for knowledge and truth. According to Koul, (2000), “Research is a systematic attempt to obtain answers to meaningful questions about phenomena or events through the applications of scientific procedures.” For the present study the following steps were adopted. The selection of the problem, definition of the problem, formulation of problems, study of the related literature, data collection, analysis and interpretation\textsuperscript{258}. Finally, the findings and suggestions.

For undertaking research the researcher has to adopt proper method because a good research depends on a sound and effective methodology.

The descriptive survey type methods were used for exploring the relevant data in the present study. The present study was undertaken keeping in mind the various objectives which are as follows:

5.2. Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the present study may be listed thus:

1. To study the educational status of women in higher education of Karbi Anglong district.
2. To examine the impact of education on the life of Karbi women with reference to their participation in:
   a. Socio-cultural
   b. Socio-economy
   c. Socio-political
3. To identify the problems from educated and uneducated Karbi women in Karbi Anglong district.
4. To assess the opinion of the policy makers and teachers towards woman education.
5. To offer possible suggestion for solutions to their problems and for improvement of their status and empowerment.

5.3. Following are the methods and proceedings to obtain the necessary data:

\textsuperscript{258}Koul Lokesh 2001, Third revised edition Methodology of educational research p.19
1. Population.
2. Selection of the sample.
3. Procedure followed for collection of data.
4. Analysis of data.

5.4. Population:

A population refers to any collection of specified group of human being and non-human entities such as educational institutions, place of work, time units, geographical areas, prices of, or salaries. Some statisticians call it universe. Population for the present studies constitutes the following:

1. Karbi women divided into two groups as educated and uneducated.
2. Head of Institutions and teachers of all the affiliated, government and private run higher secondary, general colleges including professional colleges and the post graduates departments of the Assam University Diphu Campus located in Karbi Anglong areas of Assam.
3. Policy makers of under graduates studies and post graduates studies.

5.5. Selection of the sample:

The overall samples for the present study were:

1. Educated Karbi women – 150.
2. Uneducated Karbi women – 150.
3. Head of the institutions - 47.
4. Teachers – 521 and

i) Karbi women:

Karbi women divided into two groups as educated who are class X passed and above and an uneducated woman who are illiterates and could not complete primary education. In both rural and urban areas samples were taken randomly. Altogether, 300 Karbi women, 150 samples, for each group.

ii) Institutions:

All the educational Institutions imparting higher education including Higher secondary and professional colleges, inclusive of all affiliated, government and private run institutions running in the district. All the head of Institutions and 40-50% teachers were approached for the study. The present study covers 20 higher

---

259Koul Lokesh 2000, Methodology of educational research p.111
secondary, 14 colleges, 4 professional Institutions and 1 pro vice chancellor and 8 heads of department of Assam University Diphu campus. All together 47 head of all the higher institutions and a separate 521 teachers from these specified educational institutions.

iii) Policy makers:

A total of 107 policy makers including Boards of under graduates studies, Boards of Post graduates studies, Members of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, members of Karbis organizations, government officials of education departments.

5.6. Field survey and selection of respondents:

All groups of women in Karbi Anglong were included in this study. Multi-group sampling method was employed for delimiting the areas of the study. The groups were selected and randomly people were given questionnaires in the related subject. The women were the main focus of study. Men as Head of the institutions, teachers and policy makers were included to share their opinion. The present study sample was categorized under five groups as given below:

1. Karbi women as educated - 150
2. Karbi women as uneducated - 150
3. Head of the Institutions - 47
4. Teachers - 521 and
5. Policy Makers - 107

This categorization is to include all the responsible section of people in Karbi society, with the view to study the present educational status and problems of Karbi women in Karbi Anglong district of Assam.

5.7. Tools used:

The devices or instruments employing certain methods for gathering facts and information’s suiting to an undertaken projects are called ‘Tools.’

Since the present study is a descriptive survey type, the data needed was acquired from Karbi women in their participations in various areas in society, all the head of the institutions from higher secondary, colleges and university, and policy makers, based on the responses from the questionnaire and interview.

The following tools were used for the collection of data:

1. Various relevant government documents, reports, pamphlets etc. were consulted. Other secondary sources on higher education like published text books, magazines, journals, news papers and unpublished dissertation and
thesis also via internet online were also referred.

2. A suitable questionnaire was developed and administered by the investigator, to the educated Karbi women who were randomly drawn from both rural and urban of Karbi Anglong district as students of general colleges and university, working and non-working and married and unmarried.

3. A second set of interview questionnaire was prepared and administered by the investigator with the help of translators to the uneducated Karbi girl child and married women of mainly rural areas, who were selected randomly.

4. A third set of questionnaire was developed and administered entirely by the investigator, to the principals of all the Higher Secondary, Colleges and head of the departments of the university and professional colleges including all the governments, permitted and private run Institutions within Karbi Anglong district. And an interview questionnaire to the Pro Vice-Chancellor of Assam University Diphu Campus.

5. A fourth set of questionnaires were prepared and administered to the teachers of all the Higher education.

6. A fifth set of questionnaires interview were prepared and administered by the investigator to the policy makers, at under graduate level and post graduate level, Government officials in education departments, members of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and various members of Karbi organizations who were randomly selected.

The entire questionnaire was developed by the investigator as no readymade questionnaire was found suitable for the present study. Before developing it, a thorough study was done by the investigator on books, journals, magazines etc., on women studies was also consulted.

5.8. **Collection of data:**

In the present study, a thorough study was done on educational status and problems of Karbi women. The data were collected in following manners and concerned groups.

From, the educated Karbi women 150 respondents was included in the study. The study includes their personal identifications, qualifications and designations/occupations and marital status and age. The study mainly comprise of
three major heads as to their participations in socio-cultural, socio-economic and socio-political fields.

Altogether, 150 uneducated women were selected randomly. The study items were mostly same with educated women. There were some differences in study items like the reasons for not attending formal schooling and inability to complete primary education.

Thus, questionnaires for Karbi women was prepared to find out as to her roles at home and outside her home and the impact of education in various fields of life. Qualification and satisfaction of her occupations, her roles in society because of her education. Her abilities and capabilities in different walks of life. And most importantly the problems of women at different level of life.

A separate questionnaire was prepared for the head of institutions and teachers of higher education. All the heads of institutions numbering to 47 of higher institutions running in the district were interviewed. Another, 521 teachers of higher education was taken for present study. The study items were all about the educational status and probable problems of Karbi women, the interest, intellectuals and potentialities of women. Also, their opinion and suggestions for the upliftment of women education in the district.

For policy makers the sample totaled to 107. The study items includes like their qualifications and experience of their jobs. Mainly their opinion and suggestions for the status and problems of Karbi women were sought.

1. For objective I various documents like primary sources and (government’s records) and secondary sources were consulted.
2. For objectives II and III: Questionnaires were prepared separately for Karbi women as educated and uneducated.
3. For objective IV: questionnaires were prepared separately each for head of departments/teachers/policy makers seeking their opinion on status and problems, suggestions for the upliftment of women education in the district.
4. For objective V: Questionnaires were prepared separately for head of the institutions/Head of Department/teachers/Karbi women taking into account of all the general suggestions highlighted for the improvement and upliftment of women education in Karbi society and thereby summing up in major findings and suggestions by the
investigator.

Thus, the questionnaires were structured on various aspects specified in the objectives of the study. Further, an interview schedule was employed for obtaining information’s from respondents like pro vice Chancellors, prominent researchers, women organizations and veteran and retired members of the Karbi society in order to obtain relevant information’s.

5.9. Try out:

The developed questionnaire was first tried out among the teachers/Head of the department women of the selected sample, when the responses were received. They were analyzed and it was found ready for implementations with minor changes. The modified tool was distributed to the entire concerned sample with the clear explanation about the objectives of the study and request was made for the timely return.

5.10. Administering the questionnaires:

The investigator herself visited all the institutions of higher education and met all the head of institutions some with prior appointments and information and some without appointments. The questionnaires was also distributed separately to the teachers and Karbi women as students, working and non-working, after brief introductions of the questionnaires and its needs and asked to fill up and give information accordingly.

5.11. Administering the interview scheduled:

In this present study Interview scheduled was mostly meant for the uneducated Karbi Women, who can not read and write. For them the investigator first contacted the translator about the interviewer’s convenient time, as the translator plays an important role here. On due appointment, the following points were kept in mind while administering the interview scheduled:

1. Interview scheduled was properly planned in advance and the investigator relaxes, posed in a friendly and easy manner, ready for execution.
2. Interviewers were made comfortable by way of a friendly rapport and started with simple questions.
3. The interviewer was given moderated time for each questions to respond truthfully by way of citing practical things and events. Responses noted down there and then.
4. The investigator after filling up all the queries and opinion thank the
interviewee for cooperating in every possible way.

5.12. **Primary sources:**

At first the investigator herself had to go to all the institutions of higher education situated in Karbi Anglong. The transportation and the roads have far much improved but still it has caused some problems as there are so many pit and pot holes and mostly the roads are far from each other as the investigator had to repeatedly go there due to the unavailability of the head of the institutions and teaching staffs etc. In spite of the problems of repeated visits with prior appointments the principals shows busy and tight situations. But, the investigators did not lose hopes and kept asking the convenient time. During this period the investigator almost shattered and sometime felt shy for repeated reminder. Even than the investigator personally met and interviewed all the head of the institutions and teachers’ separately and got all the required information for this study.

Again, the investigator on the basis of educated and uneducated meet all the Karbi women sampled for this study from both rural and urban areas and policy makers.

5.13. **Secondary Sources:**

The secondary sources includes various books on educations, magazines, research reports, books reviews, newspapers, Compact disks and online internet etc.

5.14. **Analyses and interpretation of data:**

In the present study the data collected through questionnaires and Interviewed Scheduled was analyzed by simply counting the scores and converting into percentage. Based on the responses of the respondents interpretation and discussion of the data was done. Analyzed data are presented in Tabular form, graph and Pei in the next chapter.