CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODLOGY

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3. RESEARCH — METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Research can be treated as an art of scientific investigations. This relates to the honest attempt to examine, observe, and analyze a problem or phenomenon. It is a formal, systematic, and concentrated process by which a scientific method is tried out for analysis. Research, in the fundamental sense, is an activity directed towards developing, discovering, and contributing to the organized body of knowledge. Rusk's definition states that “A point of view, an attitude of inquiry." George J. Mouly states that research is "A systematic and scholarly application of the scientific method." John W. Best states, "Research is considered to be the most formal, systematic, intensive process of carrying on the scientific methods of analysis. It would be characterized by a systematic structure of investigation, usually result in somewhere- somewhere between a formal record of procedures and a report of results of conclusions." (Pathak, 2011) In the previous chapter, the review of related literature with respect to attitude towards ICT was presented. The present chapter is concerned with the method of research, including research methods, sampling, description of the tool, and statistical techniques for data analysis.We will proceeding as follows Research Method Variables Sampling Population Sample Tools and Technique Procedure of data Collection Statistical Technique.

3.2. Steps involved in research design are

Review of related literature

Identifying the problem

Research Question

Identifying the sample

Construction of attitude scale

Collection of data

Analysis of data

Reporting the finding

3.3. Statement Of The Study

“A Study of Attitude Towards ICT among Prospective Teachers in Teacher Education of Keonjhar District Odisha”

3.4. Research Method

Descriptive Survey Research design which includes case study , observation, survey etc.

Descriptive research design is a research approach focused on describing the characteristics, behaviors, or conditions of a subject or phenomenon. It aims to provide a detailed and accurate portrayal of what exists or occurs, rather than establishing causal relationships. This design often uses surveys, observations, and content analysis to gather and analyze data systematically.

3.5. VARIABLES

Attitude towards ICT , Various courses, Learning Style

3.6. Population

Prospective Teacher of 1st and 2nd year of both D.Ed. and B.Ed. were the population for the presently study

3.7. Sample

Random Sampling technique was employed for the study Elementary Teacher Education Institute (ETEI)and Anandapur Anchalika Training College (AATC) Keonjhar was selected , randomly for this study .Both institute run same teacher education courses of different type of course , but structure and the content of the course was different. The intake of ETEI was also different from AATC. The study aimed to investigate attitude towards ICT of prospective teacher..

Table:3.1 Description of sample

Institute	Course	Response	Total
ETEI	B.Ed. 1st yr	25	50
	B.Ed. 2nd yr	25	
AATC	B.Ed. 1st yr	25	50
	B.Ed. 2nd yr	25	
Total Prospective Teacher			100

3.8. Tool: Attitude Towards Ict Scale (Atis)

In the present study, a scale titled "Attitude towards ICT Scale" was developed by the investigator to measure student teachers' attitudes toward ICT. The scale consisted of 20 items, that were made up of 13 positive and 7 negative items, rated on a five-point Likert-type scale with the responses Strongly agree. Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly disagree.

3.9. Scoring of Attitude scale

The positive statements are 1.2.4.5,7.10.11.14.15,16.18.20. The Negative statements are 3.6.8,9.12,13,17.19 The responses were given with the weightage of 5. 4. 3. 2 and for strongly agree, agree, undecided.disagree and strongly disagree respectively. In the case

of positive statements and in the case of negative statements the weightages were kept reversed.

Table 3.2: Scoring Criteria

Statements	Items Serial Number	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Positive	1,2.4.5.6,8,10.13.15. 17,19,20	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	7,9.11.12. 14.16.18	1	2	3	4	5

3.10. Data Collection

Following proper sanction by HOD based on suggestions of the guide. In furtherance to that, data collection procedure has been performed for the present study by the researcher. The researcher did collect online data, that is, "physically going to college and giving out the tool with instructions, for prospective teachers to fill it in, and collecting data." This particular data is collected from D.D university and AATC Annandapur Keonjhar whose representation consists of both male and female art and science student teachers.

3.11. Analysis Of Data

Statistical data analysis technique will be using Descriptive data analysis test for this study.

Statistical techniques used for the analysis of data

Statistics is the body of mathematics used in gathering, describing, organizing, and interpreting numbers. Since research generates such quantitative data, measures are only possible with statistics. Hence, for the purposes of this study, the researcher employed the following techniques in analyzing the data. They are (i) mean, (ii) Standard Error(S.E) , (iii) Standard deviation(S.D) , (iv)Variance ,(v)C.I (confidence intervals) (vi) percentage, (vii)’t’ tes