

Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

Methodology helps the researcher to proceed with the proposed research in a systematic way. It also helps us to select or construct suitable tools for data collection. In the first Chapter, along with Introduction about the topic, problem is stated and objectives of the study are formulated. In the Second Chapter, a brief review of related Literature is presented. These Chapter elaborates about the Research Method adopted, selection of the population and sample, tools used for data collection, procedure of data collection and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Method

Research methodology is an important process to evaluate the research problem effectively. It includes the main stages related to research approach such as identifying data requirements, tools and techniques by which data is gathered and analysed.

The study is quantitative in nature; specifically descriptive research methodology is employed using survey method for the collection of data.

3.3 Research Design

Research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing. (Creswell John W., (2022), Educational Research (4th Edition))

There is no single blueprint for planning research. Research design is governed by the notion of 'fitness for purpose'. The purposes of the research determine the methodology and design of the research. (Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison (2017), Research Methods in Education, 8th Edition)

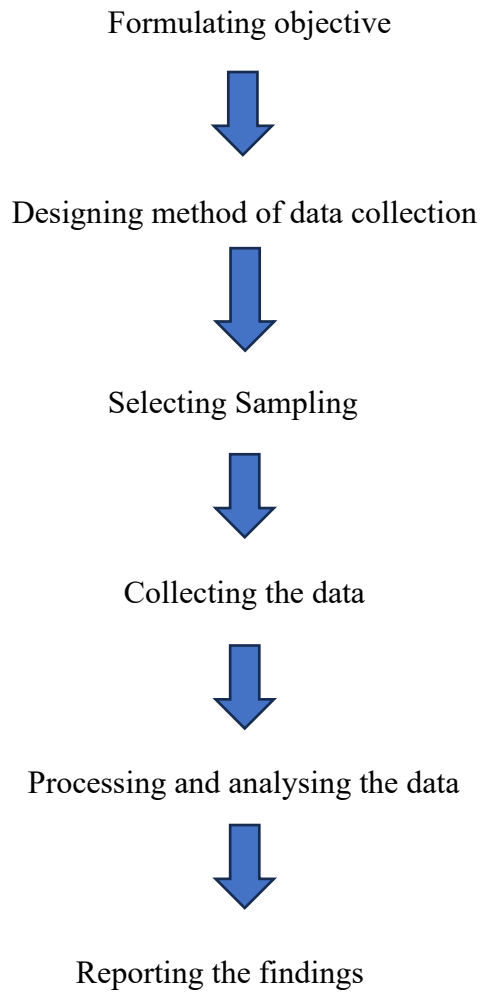


Figure No.3.1: Steps involved in Research Design

A quantitative approach was chosen to systematically collect, analyse, and interpret data. This design ensures the study's objectives are achieved in an organised and efficient manner.

3.4 Population

Population is the entire group of individuals or instances about whom we hope to learn.

Moore, D. S., McCabe, G. P., & Craig, B. A. (2012). Introduction to the Practice of Statistics (7th ed.). W. H. Freeman.

In research, population refers to the entire group of individuals, items, or data that a researcher is interested in studying. It is the complete set from which a sample may be drawn for analysis.

The population for this study consists of teachers working in Inclusive Schools of Bhopal.

3.5 Sample

A sample is a group of individuals, items, or events that represents the characteristics of the larger group from which the sample is drawn.

A sample is the part of population. To draw certain conclusion about the characteristic of the population it is sufficient to select and study part of population as sample.

For the proposed study the sample choose is 40 teachers.

Male (N=20)	Trained (N=20)	Rural (N=20)
Female (N=20)	Un-trained (N=20)	Urban (N=20)

Table No3.1: Distribution of the sample according to variable of study

3.6 Tools used

For the study Descriptive Survey method was adopted and the tool which was incorporated is Researcher-developed Questionnaires.

3.7 Data Collection

Using the proposed tool (Questionnaire) data was collected and further analysed using Descriptive elementary statistics using percentage.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data were analysed using descriptive statistics to summarise the key characteristics and prevalence of Vocational Education for Divyang in the sampled schools. Descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages were calculated to depict the distribution. Visual representations, such as bar charts were employed to illustrate the findings, facilitating the identification of data patterns and trends. By employing this methodology, the study ensures a rigorous and systematic examination of teachers' awareness. The selected methods and tools enable reliable data collection and analysis, providing valuable insights and recommendations for improving inclusive education practices in Bhopal schools.