

CHAPTER - 3

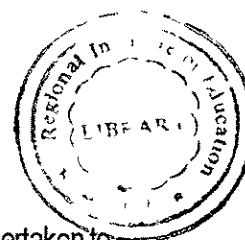
METHOD AND PROCEDURE

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In this chapter the design of the study, sampling, development of tools and procedures have been discussed

3.1 DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present descriptive study using survey method of research was undertaken to critically study the implementation of Work Experience programme at the upper primary stage in central schools of Gwalior



3.2 SAMPLE

As mentioned earlier, the present study has been conducted at Upper Primary Stage in Central Schools of Gwalior

To obtain a sample main technique used is random sampling

In this study random sampling technique has been adopted. This form of device is the one in which every single unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected. A simple random sample is drawn unit by unit. The population is numbered 1 to n and a series of random numbers is drawn either by means of a Table of random numbers or by placing the number in a bowl, mixing them thoroughly and drawing numbers in succession. A number which has been drawn from the bowl is not replaced to ensure that the same number does not occur twice in the sample. Similarly in using a Table of random number, a number which has been drawn earlier is ignored.

In the present research the representation of all the schools such as Principals, Teachers and students have been included on random basis.

The sample with all its components is shown in the Table 3 1

Table 3 1

S No	RESPONDANTS	KV-1	KV-2	KV-3	TOTAL
1	PRINCIPALS	1	1	1	3
2	TEACHERS	2	2	1	5
3	STUDENTS	75	75	75	225

The 225 students from each school included the following classes as shown in Table 3 2

Table 3 2

SCHOOLS	CLASSES			TOTAL
	VI	VII	VIII	
KV-1	25	25	25	75
KV-2	25	25	25	75
KV-3	25	25	25	75

GRAND TOTAL -225

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

As present work is a critical study of the implementation of the programme of Work Experience, it comprehensively explore and evaluates many aspects of the implementation of Work Experience programme such as type of Work Experience activities in a school, space available for practical work, facilities, administrative procedures, financial support and funding procedures, teaching staff, curriculum, teaching methods and evaluation. It is based on the quantitative analysis of the response obtained through questionnaire and on-the-spot observation of school by the investigator. In the light of the analysis and observa-

tions, conclusions have been drawn and remedial actions have been suggested keeping in view the usual constraints

The tools used in the study were as follows

(A) Three questionnaires were developed for the following

- Principal
- Teachers
- Students

(B) Observation schdule was prepared for schools

3.3.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

According to Good and Hatt " In general the word questionnaire refers to advice for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in himself"

Barr, Davis and Johnsons define questionnaire as a " systematic compilation of questions that are submitted to a sample of population from which information is derived"

Questionnaire is the most flexible of tools which possesses unique advantage over the other kind of tools in collecting qualitative and quantitative information

The repondents fill in the answers to questions by using the proforma given to them A good questionnaire should be prepared carefully, be brief and sharply focussed on its specific purpose

The questionnaire, with careful planning and sound methodology works as a very valuable research tool in education Therefore, the earlier mentioned questionnaires were developed with care for each target group

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Principals

The questionnaire for the Principal was developed to collect the views and responses of the school Principal on various aspects of implementation of Work Experience Programme at upper primary stage in the central schools of Gwalior. It comprised seven aspects (1) Work Experience activities in school (2) instructional facilities (3) grants for Work Experience activities (4) Evaluation of students performance (5) Inspection and supervision (6) problems in the implementation of Work Experience programme and (7) Suggestions for effective implementation of the programme.

Teachers

The purpose of preparing the questionnaire for teachers was to gather their responses on different issues related to implementation of Work Experience programme at upper primary stage based on their experience of teaching Work Experience activities in the school. It comprised seven aspects as (1) Work Experience activities (2) Work Experience objectives, curriculum and facilities (3) Evaluation of Work Experience activities (4) Funds for Work Experience Programme (5) Guidance for Work Experience programme (6) Problems in conducting Work Experience programme (7) Suggestions for effective implementation of the programme.

(c) Students

The questionnaire for students was developed to collect information on various matters relating to the implementation of Work Experience programme. It comprises five aspects (1) Work Experience activities in schools (2) Facilities for Work Experience programme (3) Evaluation of Work Experience programme (4) Problems faced by the students (5) Suggestions for improvement of the programme

3.3.2 OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

Observation as a technique is used to get first hand and correct information. It deals with the external behaviour of the persons in controlled or uncontrolled situations. It is neither the response on paper nor what one says in an interview. It is purposive, systematic, carefully focussed and thoroughly recorded information. It should be accurate, valid & reliable. Validity increases by keeping the setting of the situation as natural as possible.

Observation Schedule for schools

An observation schedule was developed and used to collect first hand information regarding the implementation of Work Experience programme in schools of Gwalior.

The observation schedule comprised nine aspects as (1) Annual plan (2) Teaching of Work Experience activities (3) Number of teachers involved (4) Items prepared in Schools

(5) Utilisation of finished products (6) Income generating Project and Community Service
(7) Availability of rooms, tools and equipment (8) Arrangement of skilled person and (9)
Evaluation records

3.4 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

For a total sample of 233, comprising 3 Principals, 5 teachers and 225 students, different questionnaires were got filled personally by meeting them. The students questionnaires were distributed in classes and collected after their completion. Teachers questionnaires were directly given to them by hand and were collected after their completion. Principals questionnaires were given to them personally and were collected next day after their completion. The response was good as personal approach was adopted to fill the questionnaires. Observation schedule was filled by the investigator after observing the school.