

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic.

The overall scheme of the research is called methodology which includes an outline of everything that the researcher has to follow from selection of the problem to its operational implications to the targeted group. Research design provides a framework for adequate tests and relations among variables. It also tells, in a sense, what observations to make, and how to analyse the quantitative representations of the observations. Research methodology also suggests the directions of observations and analysis. Methodology furthermore, tells what type of statistical analysis to use and outlines possible conclusions to be drawn from the statistical analysis. On the basis of literature reviewed and the study and understanding of existing gaps in knowledge, the conduct of the present study was planned and the methodology was adopted according to the objectives. The focal variables of the study were teachers' attitude towards inclusive education (Dependent Variable) and gender of the teacher (Independent Variables). In broad terms, the target population was all regular teachers teaching in 14 government primary schools in rural areas run under the Ministry of Education, Rostas, Bihar. The first chapter defined the problem and concept, while the second reviewed the related literature. This chapter describes the complete methodology adopted to conduct this study to accomplish the objectives of the study. Hence, the methodology adopted to conduct this research is described in sections of this chapter, viz-

a) Research Design

- b) Research Method
- c) Population Selection of research method
- d) Sampling Frame
- e) Sample
- f) Instruments
- g) Procedure of Data Collection
- h) Statistical Techniques

### **3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN**

Research design of the present study has been drawn by the researcher at the planning stage of the present study and modified after the accomplishment of the study (at report writing stage). selection of population and sample; selection or development of tools; and selection of appropriate and required statistical techniques followed by collection of data, scoring of data, entry of data for further analysis, applying statistics and lastly writing of report.

### **3.2 RESEARCH METHOD**

Survey Research method was designed to study the attitude of government school primary teachers. Most survey research can be divided into three different categories: exploratory, descriptive and causal. Each serves a different end purpose and can only be used in certain ways. The present research has used a descriptive method. The main idea behind using this type of research is to better define an opinion, attitude, or behaviour held by a group of people on a given subject. Since there are predefined categories, a respondent must choose from, it is considered descriptive research.

### **3.3 POPULATION**

A population is a complete set of people with a specialized set of characteristics. In research all the primary school teachers of Rohtas district, in Bihar

### **3.4 SAMPLING FRAME**

The sampling frame is the list from which units are drawn for the sample. Researcher selected samples from fourteen government primary schools from Chenari block of Rohtas district.

### **3.5 SAMPLE**

A **sample** is a subset of the population. Thirty-four teachers were selected from fourteen primary government schools.

### **3.6 TOOL USED**

A self-prepared tool based on Likert scale was used to conduct an objective Survey. Three-point scale was employed based on questionnaire (Appendix 1). teachers were to mark one of the three options available.

### **3.7 PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION**

First of all, the researcher took the permission for data collection from her supervisor. An authority letter was taken from the Department of Education, Regional Institute of Education, Bhopal, for the purpose of data collection. Then, request letters were sent to the BRC official. Then, researcher collected required data from the regular teachers working in the government schools. As per the sampling frame and sampling design, a total of 34 teachers from 14 schools were provided the data collection questionnaire comprising 19 questions leading for measuring teachers' attitude towards inclusive education. The data were collected by the researcher herself through the

personal meeting with each of the respondent teacher. The teacher had option to fill questionnaire or Google form. The participants were informed of the purpose of the study and were aware that the data would be used for research purpose only. Participants were apprised that their responses will be kept strictly confidential. The participation of respondent teachers was completely voluntary. As per the request or condition of all principals of schools, the sample schools and participants/ respondents were not identified in final data analysis and report writing. The participants had the option of declining participation by not completing the questionnaire. While collecting the data collection questionnaire each respondent was thanked by the researcher. As researcher had only limited chance of visiting the schools due to ongoing pandemic situations, the researcher could not receive the expected or distributed booklets back from the teachers. Out of 50, only 34 questionnaires were received back.

### **3.8 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

The obtained data were analysed by applying statistical techniques chi square tests. Chi square test, a technique through the use of which it is possible for all researchers to (i) test the goodness of fit; (ii) test the significance of association between two attributes, and (iii) test the homogeneity or the significance of population variance.

In this work, chi square is used to test the significance between two attributes, male teachers and female teachers.

### **3.9 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

With time and resource constraint, the study of research was limited to government primary schools of a block only. Due to the situation of Covid19, there is limited access to primary school so, non-probability sampling technique was employed. The researcher visited 14 government primary schools in a single block near to her residence.

The self-prepared tool was not tested for reliability and validity. So, the result may not be consistent.

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