

**CHAPTER - III**

**METHOD AND PROCEDURE**



## CHAPTER-III

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION :

In the present study we have used the case study method. The details of the case study methods are given as under :-

#### 3.1.1 Case Study :

Case study is both method and tool for research. Case study leads to very novel idea and no longer limited to the particular individual. In case study investigation tries to collect the bits in support of proposition. One case study if we take specific than prediction value is less while if the case is the representative sample then it has high prediction value. Case study methodological to not longitudinal study but it depends on the methods of information about the individual as far as possible.

Therefore, case study is conducted only for specific case. It requires personal observation, by or objective method. Actually case study means a study in depth. Here depth means to explore all peculiarities of a case. Case study is the intensive study of a phenomenon, but it gives subjective information rather than objective. It gives a detailed knowledge about the phenomena and not able to generalize beyond the knowledge.

Here case does not necessarily mean an individual. Case means an unit, it may be an institution or a nation, or religion or may be an individual or a concept.



Thus case study refers to :

- Close study of an unit.
- Deep study.
- Cumulative study and
- Clinical Study.

### 3.1.2 Definition of case study :

The case study or case history method is not a newer thing, but it is a linear descendent of very ancient methods of sociological description and generalization namely the "Parable", the "allegory" the "story" and the 'novel'.

Case study is based on intensive study of the comparatively fewer persons, sometimes confined to a very small number of cases.

1. Only P.V. young writes :

"A fairly exhaustive study of a person or group is called a life of case history".

2. Goode and Hatt :

"Case study is away of organizing social data so as to preserve the unitary character of the social object being studied. Expressed somewhat differently, it is an approach which views any social unit as a whole".



3. F.I. whitney :

"Case study is a complete analysis and report of the status of an individual subject with respect as a rule to specific phases of his total, personality".

4. J.K. Black and D.Y. Champions :

"Case studies are usually characterised as through examinations of specific social setting or particular aspects of social settings including in varying details Psychological descriptions of persons in those settings.

**3.1.3 Objective of Case Study.**

The case study has the following four main objectives :

- Clinical purpose (dealing with a patient).
- Diagnostic purpose.
- Fact findings, about Psychological or educational problems.
- Supplementing other informations. It may be a follow up work

**3.1.4 Phase of Case Study.**

A case study is conducted into three phases:-

- Retrospective phase refers to the past records of the case completely which is used in diagnosing the case.
- Prospective phase refers to the present status of the case which is helpful in understanding the case. The suggestion and remedial can be offered to the case.



- Conspective phase refers to the future development and improvement of the case which is also employed to examine the effects of the remediation given to the case.

### 3.1.5 Types of Case Study.

Six types of case studies are conducted which are as follows:

- A group or a community case study.
- Casual comparative studies.
- Activity analysis.
- Content or document analysis.
- A follow-up study and
- Trend studies.

#### 1. Community Studies :-

The communities study is a careful description and analysis of a group of people living together in a particular geographic location in a corporative way.

#### 2. Causal Comperative Studies :-

Another type of study seeks to find the answers to the problems through the analysis of causal relationship. By the methodology of descriptive research, the relative important of these factors may be investigated.



3. Activity Analysis :-

The analysis of the activities or processes that an individual is called upon to perform is important, both in industry and in various types of social agencies. This process of analysis is appropriate in any field of work and at all levels of responsibility.

4. Content or Document Analysis :-

Content analysis sometimes known as document analysis, deals with the systematic examination of current records or documents as sources of data. In documentary analysis, the following may be used as sources of data: official records and reports, printed forms, text books, reference books, letters, films and cartoons etc.

5. A follow up study :-

A follow-up study investigates individuals who have left an institution after having completed programme, a treatment or a course of study, to know what has been the impact of the institutions and its programme upon them.

6. Trend studies :-

The trend or predictive study is an interesting application of the descriptive method. In essence, it is based upon a longitudinal consideration of recorded data, indicating what has been happening in the past, what does the present situation reveal and on the basis of these data, what will be likely to happen in the future.



### 3.1.6 Criteria For a Good Case Study.

The essential characteristics of a satisfactory case study include continuity completeness of data, validity of data, confidential recording and synthesis that is scientific.

1. Continuity :-

There should be desirable continuity of information provided by two successive psychological examinations at any interval of a year and by an elementary school record in relation to performance in high school.

2. Completeness of data :-

In so far as possible, the potential range of data or information includes symptoms, examination results and history.

3. Validity of Data :-

A doubtful birth date may be verified through the Bureau of vital statistics and employment record by reference to employers.

4. Confidential Recording :-

Education workers have something to learn from medicine with respect to the confidential nature of professional records, the difficulties of individual teachers or pupils in relation to discipline, failure achievement or mentally should be recorded as professional problems to be treated in a confidential manner.



## 5. Scientific Synthesis :-

This is an interpretation of the evidence that is more than a mere enumeration of data secured, it embraces diagnosis in identifying causal factor, and prognosis in looking toward treatment or developmental procedure.

if a case study have all these characteristics, it will be an excellent study.

### 3.1.7 Sources of Data.

The following one the sources :-

#### 1. Personal Documents :-

Diaries, Auto bio-graphics, memories letter confessions etc These posses the events of life of the subject and his reactions to them. They also represent a community of experience which helps to illuminate the writers' personality, social relations, and philosophy of life.

#### 2. Life History Records :-

It is combination of factor and events because of thin aid i studying completed behaviour and situations in scientific deta Burgess refers to the life history as "the social microscope Life history date are generally gathered through prolonge interviews.





### 3. Related Persons :-

Parents, neighbours friends, teachers etc. Here with the altogether different of view of the informers, the different aspects of the subjects life are attacked. Here trait acquaintancy should be in the persons. Also have chances of biases and misinterpretations are high, and it is the discriminating power of the researcher acting as a serve in separating the biased and factual facts.

### 4. Official Records :-

Baby books, school records, police courts, military organizations, clubs, institutions etc. most of the social and academic life is got from the official recovers.

### 5. Subject himself :-

Sometimes the patient or the subject may serve as the major source of data. But, however, hence reliability of information is very low.

#### 3.1.8 Limitations of Case Study.

A case study generally suffers from the following limitations

1. It is difficult to study objectively.
2. There is difficulty in formulation of hypotheses.
3. The data or informations are not collected in a systematic order.
4. The statistical inferences cannot be drawn.



5. Parents and relatives do not like to mention the weakness of the case or individual.
6. It is more time consuming and costly method.
7. It does not contribute to new knowledge and field studied.

### **3.1.9 Tools and Case Study.**

- Interview Schedule.
- Observation Schedule.
- Questionnaire.
- Check list or Rating Scale.
- Profile of the Child.

### **3.1.10 Method and Procedure.**

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

## **3.2 DESIGN OF THE STUDY :**

The present study which is descriptive in nature, using survey method of research was undertaken for examining the implementation of pre-primary education programme in the AWs of Tribal Blocks in depth.

## **3.3 SAMPLE :**

As mentioned earlier the present study has been conducted in a sample of two AWs of Kesla Block. In this study purposive sampling technique has been adopted.



### **3.4 DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS :**

Tools were developed by the Investigator and discussed with M.Ed students and RIE staff.

As present work is a case study of the Anganwadis, it comprehensively explores and evaluates as available AWs in the Tribal Block Kesla. Many aspects of the pre-primary education programme such as type of pre-primary education programme activities conducted in AWs, Space available for activities both indoor and outdoor. Facilities available administrative procedures, curriculum, and evaluation. It is based on the qualitative analysis of the responses obtained through Interview schedule and on the spot observation of AWs by the Investigator. In the light of the analysis and observations, 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) Observation schedule was prepared for AWs.
- B) Interview schedule was developed for AWWs.
- C) Check list for parents perception towards AWs.



#### **3.4.1 Observation Schedule :**

Observation as a technique is used to get first hand 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.

It included observation questions regarding duration of programme, activities performed by AWWs, arrival and departure time of AWWs of skills and attitude of workers and helpers in conducting activities.

### **Observation Schedule for AWWs :**

An observation schedule was developed and used to collect first- hand information regarding the Anganwadis in Tribal Block.

The observation schedule comprised ten aspects as :-

- 1) Number of Anganwadi workers involved.
- 2) Availability of rooms, tools and equipment.
- 3) Availaility of trained person.
- 4) Evaluation records.
- 5) Availability of space indoor and outdoor.
- 6) Anganwadi facilities.
- 7) Knowledge of activities.
- 8) Medical check-up facilities.
- 9) Community participation.
- 10) Parents perception towards AW.



### **3.4.2 Interview Schedules :-**

Interview schedule provides opportunities for explaining significant dimensions of the problems which remain unanswered. It also provides an opportunity to get suggestions and openings of such dignitaries who are very busy. Hence, different types of questions were included in the interview schedules to enquire into the involvement of Anganwadi workers and their perceptions and suggestions about Awws.

The interview schedules were prepared for:

- i) Administrations at Blocks level.
- ii) Workers of Sample Awws.



### **3.4.3 Check List :-**

The check-list is a simple laundry list of device, consisting of a prepared list of items. It is a type of questionnaire in the form of a set of categories for the respondent to check. It is used to record the presence or absence of the phenomenon under study. Responses care the facts and not the judgement.

The check list is an important tool in gathering facts for educational surveys. There were different types of questions in check list for parents and their perception and suggestions about Awws.

### **3.5 PROCEDURE OF DATE COLLECTION.**

The interview schedule was prepared and then finalised based on expert opinions. That was photo copied in required number. And was that personally administrated to the total sample AWWs and filled by investigator. Profile of child and check list were also filled by investigator with parents co-operation. The response was good as personal approach was adopted to fill the tools. Observation schedule was filled by the investigator after observing the AWWs.

