CHAPTER-III

PLAN AND PROCEDURE

3.0.0 INTRODUCTION

In planning a study, the investigator attempts to select the research design most appropriate to the particular problem under consideration. After attaining a clear perception of the problem and its study through review of related literature, careful and diligent planning is needed to continue further. Broadly, planning includes method adopted, variables, proposed design, sample, tools, data collection and application of statistics used for analysis of data. It provides the basic outline for conducting research from selection of problem till its analysis. For the massive construction of massive building, blue prints are prepared by the architect. In the same way clear and systematic statement of the procedure avoids all the difficulties on the way of research and helps the investigator to achieve the aims and objectives of the study because planning includes the possibilities of better performance on all jobs.

A research design is the statement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with the economy in procedure. The quality of research depends not only on the adequacy of the research design, but also on the fruitfulness of the measurement procedure employed. Thus, procedure of the study is of prime importance in attacking any research problem in a scientific manner. This chapter deals with the steps described under following sections:

3.1.0 Method

3.2.0 Population of the study

3.3.0 Sample of the study

3.4.0 Sampling

3.5.0 Tools

3.6.0 Instrument of data collection

3.7.0 Statistical techniques employed

3.1.0 METHOD

Keeping the nature of the problem in mind, the researcher carried out the present study on the lines of survey method. The survey is that method of investigation, which attempts to describe and interpret what exists at present in the form off conditions, practices, processes, trends etc. It is an organized attempt to analyze, interpret and report the present status of a social institution group or area.

3.2.0 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

Population is the collection of units/group to which generalization can be made. In the present study, population comprised of all the students of Government School from class II-V (Primary) of Kalahandi district.

3.3.0 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A sample is a small representation proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. By observing the characteristics of the sample, one can make certain influences about the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn. For the present study, stratified random sampling technique was adopted. Stratified sampling is a method of sampling from a given population. In the present study, the sample was selected in the four phase:

1. Selection of district
2. Selection of block
3. Selection of schools
4. Selection of students

3.3.1 SELECTION OF DISTRICT

In Odisha, there are 30 districts among which Kalahandi was selected. Kalahandi district is a socially and educationally backward district of Odisha according to the report of National Achievement Survey- 2017. It considered as most backward region (KBK) by the planning commission. To know the effect of the program especially in backward district of Odisha, Kalahandi district was selected for the study.

3.3.2 SELECTION OF BLOCK

There are 13 blocks come under Kalahandi district of Odisha. Out of 13 Narla block was selected randomly. Further, with the help of proportionate stratified sampling method, schools were selected randomly.

3.3.3 SELECTION OF SCHOOLS

There are 177 primary schools in Narla block of Kalahandi district. Six primary schools were selected randomly.

3.3.4 SELECTION OF STUDENTS

All the students of six different schools were selected. Every students were undergo Ujjwal programme which is a learning enhancement program implemented by Government of Odisha. According to the programme every students need to undergo Ujjwal programme to enhance their learning.

Table 3.1: Sample units of the study

Sl. No	Name of the schools	Number of students selected
1.	Alabula Primary school, Narla	7
2.	Ghodabandh Primary school, Narla	9
3.	Ranipata Upper Primary school, Narla	10
4.	Ghantmal Upper Primary school, Narla	10
5.	Tulapada Upper Primary School, Narla	10
6.	Kendupada Upper Primary school, Narla	6
	Total	52

3.4.0 SAMPLING

For the present study, proportionate stratified sampling technique was adopted. Stratified random sampling is a method of sampling given to the population.

3.5.0 TOOLS

Achievement test was conducted by school authority before and after implementing the programme. School authority prepared an achievement test of 10 marks before.

Implementing the programme and of 40 marks after implementing the programme. Questions were prepared by and standardize by the school authority itself.

3.6.0 INSTUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

In this research, researcher want to know the effect of Ujjwal programme in terms of achievement of primary level student, which is a very innovative learning enhancement programme implemented by Government of Odisha. Data was collected directly without practicing the programme personally. Before applying the programme, school conducted an achievement test of 10 marks to know the present standard of students so that they can divide them into level I and level II. After applying the program another achievement test of 40 marks was taken at the end of the session. Researcher collected the data from the school directly.

3.7.0 STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The role of statistics is to function as a tool designing research, analyzing its data and drawing conclusion their form. In order to arrange and thrash out the essence from the collected data and to make the data meaningful, the following statistical techniques were used-

Descriptive Statistics

- Mean
- Quartile
- Standard deviation

Inferential technique

- T test